

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** three 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. 411);
- Royal Assent to bills (*see* p. 455);
- bills to alter the Constitution (*see* p. 427), and
- disagreements between the Houses.⁴

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 procedures 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

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 medieval 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'.

amendments are made) in identical form by the other House. At the point of the Governor-General's Assent a bill becomes an Act of the Parliament.⁶ The legislative process is presented in diagrammatic form between pp. 374 and 375.

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 also 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

Eighty-five per cent of the annual average of 200 bills introduced into the Parliament during the period 1970 to 1988 originated in the House of Representatives.⁹ Eighty one 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 some 52 per cent of the House's time.

Provided the rules relating to initiation procedures are observed (*see* p. 375) any Member of the House may introduce a bill. However at the end of 1988 only 66 bills had been introduced into the House by private Members. Until recently there were only limited opportunities for private Members to introduce bills, but in March 1988 new arrangements were adopted and more opportunities became available (*and see* Chapter on 'Private Members' business').¹¹

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* below). The parts of a bill appear in 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* below). A procedural reference to the 'title' of a bill, without being qualified, may be taken to mean 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. Standing orders require that the title of a bill must agree with the order of leave or notice of presentation, and no clause may be included in any bill not coming within its title. In 1984 a bill was withdrawn as not all the clauses fell within the scope of the bill as defined in the long title.¹² Difficult questions can arise in this area.¹³

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. 490, 588.

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 1901-1988 *see* Appendix 17. The high level of legislation of the Australian Parliament compared with recent averages for the United Kingdom (60) and Canadian

(35) 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 1983-84, Department of the House of Representatives, AGPS, 1985*.


¹¹ The number introduced into the Senate for the same period is 228; *see also* Ch. on 'Private Members' business'.

¹² VP 1983-84/903-4.

¹³ H. R. Deb. (18.5.88)2511-18.

Sample copy of a first reading print of a bill

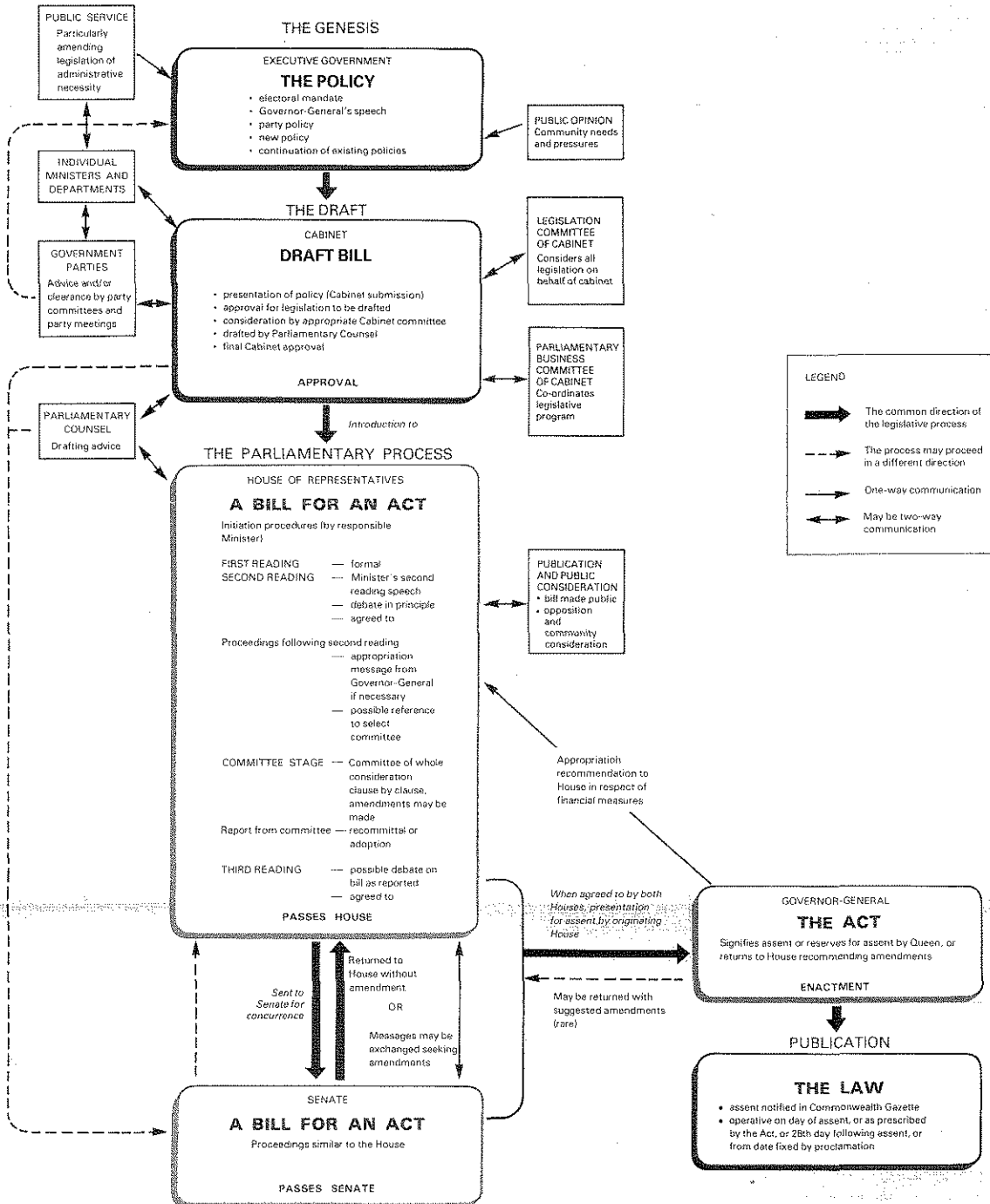
Session (not year) of introduction	→	1987-88	
Originating House (or the House the bill is in possession of)	→	THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	
Date of introduction	→	Presented and read a first time, 23 August 1988	
Member in charge of bill during its passage	→	(Treasurer)	
The TITLE (long) of bill	→	A BILL FOR An Act to appropriate certain sums out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for certain expenditure, in relation to the Parliamentary Departments, in respect of the year ending on 30 June 1989, and for related purposes	← 'A BILL FOR' omitted from Act
Preamble (if any)	→		
Enacting formula	→	BE IT ENACTED by the Queen, and the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, as follows:	← Date of assent, and date of commencement (if no commencement clause) inserted on Act copy
Part heading (if any)	→	Short title	
Clause number (known as section in Act)	→	1. This Act may be cited as the <i>Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Act 1988-89</i> .	
Known as head note	→	Commencement 2. This Act commences on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent. Issue and application of \$58 139 000 3. The Minister for Finance may issue out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and apply for the services specified in Schedule 2, in respect of the year ending on 30 June 1989, the sum of \$58 139 000. [157]—1 A3 2 A4/9.8.1988 (157/88)	← Notation as to type of bill, in this case appropriating revenue. Indicative of requirement for Governor-General's message. Omitted from Act copy.


 Replaced on Act copy by
 Appropriation
 (Parliamentary Departments)
 Act 1988-89
 No. 98 of 1988

The making of an Act of Parliament

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

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



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 1979*¹⁴ contains an interesting example of a preamble of some three 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. A more recent example is the *Australia Act 1986*, which contains a short preamble stating that the Prime Minister and State Premiers had agreed on the taking of certain measures (as expressed in the Act's long title) and that in pursuance of the Constitution the Parliaments of all the States had requested the Commonwealth Parliament to enact the Act.¹⁵

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

'BE IT¹⁶ ENACTED by the Queen, and the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, as follows.'¹⁷

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.¹⁸

From 1973 until 1975 the following formula was used:

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

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 the¹⁹ *Trade Practices Amendment Act 1988*'. Since early 1976, a bill amending its principal Act or other Acts has included the word 'Amendment' in its short title. In addition, prior to 1976, many Acts referred to two 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 two 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 altered to the year of enactment (assent). This formal amendment may be made at the following stages of the legislative process,

¹⁴ Act No. 25 of 1979.

¹⁵ Act No. 142 of 1985.

¹⁶ For bills with a preamble, the word 'THEREFORE' is inserted here.

¹⁷ 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 au-

thority 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 18.

¹⁸ *Quick and Garran*, p. 386.

¹⁹ Note that 'the' is not part of the short title.

²⁰ *Acts Citation Act 1976*, s. 6(1) (Act No. 37 of 1976).

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: In most cases a bill contains a provision as to the day from which it has effect. 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 or dates to be fixed by proclamation (requiring Executive Council action).²⁵ The proclamation must be published in the Gazette. This method is generally used if it is necessary for preparatory work, such as the drafting of regulations, to be done before the Act can come into force. Since 1984 information on proclamations has been entered in the Votes and Proceedings as deemed papers (*see* Chapter on 'Papers and documents');
- 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).²⁶

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.²⁷ This period acknowledges the principle that it is undesirable for legislation to be brought into force before copies are available to the public. For special provisions concerning Constitution Alteration Bills *see* p. 455.

21 For the numbering of Appropriation and Supply Bills *see* p. 000.

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

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

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 the original

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

25 There is no requirement for a proclamation to be made within any particular time limit, *see* S. Deb. (24.11.88) 2774-80. The Senate has ordered that details of unproclaimed provisions of Acts be regularly tabled, J 1987-89/1205.

26 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.

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

An Act may have come into effect according to its commencement clause, yet have its practical operation postponed, for example pending a date to be fixed by proclamation.²⁸ It is also possible, although highly unusual, for provisions to operate from a day to be declared by regulation. As regulations are subject to potential disallowance by either House, this practice may not commend itself to Governments. The Australia Card Bill 1986, having passed the House, was not further proceeded with following the threat of such a disallowance in the Senate.²⁹

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 subclauses, subclauses into paragraphs and paragraphs into subparagraphs. Large bills are divided into Parts which may be further divided into Divisions and Subdivisions.³⁰ When a bill has become an Act, that is, after it has received the Royal Assent, clauses are referred to as sections.

Schedule: Schedules are used to avoid cluttering the bill with detail or with material that would destroy the readability of the clauses. Examples of the types of material to be found in schedules are:

- a list of Acts to be repealed by a bill;
- the text of a treaty to be given effect by a bill; and
- a precise description of land or territory affected by a bill, and
- detailed rules for determining a factor referred to in the clauses (for example, technical material in a bill dealing with the construction of ships, scientific formulae in a bill laying down national standards).

Amending bills commonly include schedules setting out amendments that, because of their nature, can more conveniently be set out in a schedule rather than in the clauses of a 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, although not part of the bill and not formally considered by Parliament, may be taken into account by the courts, along with other extrinsic material, in the interpretation of an Act (*see* p. 466):

- **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 clause headings under Part and Division headings.³¹ The Table of Provisions remains attached to the front of the Act.
- **Headings and notes**—Footnotes, endnotes, marginal notes and clause headings (Part, Division and Subdivision headings are deemed to be part of the bill).
- **Explanatory Memorandum**—A separate document presenting the legislative intent of the bill in simplified form. A memorandum usually consists of an introductory 'outline' of the general purposes of the bill and 'notes on clauses'

28 E.g., *Broadcasting and Television Amendment Act 1982*, s. 24; *Gazette* S298 (29.11.83).

29 H. R. Deb. (6.10.87) 751.

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

31 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.

which explain the provisions of each clause. When a number of interrelated bills are introduced together their explanatory memorandums may be contained in the one document. Since 1986 it has been the practice that an explanatory memorandum is presented to the House by a Minister at the conclusion of the second reading speech.

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 or her department seeking (by means of a Cabinet submission) approval of Cabinet. The pre-legislative procedure in the normal routine³², regardless of the source of the legislative proposal, is that within five working days of Cabinet approval for the legislation being received by the sponsoring department, or within 10 working days if Cabinet has required major changes to be made to the original proposals, final drafting instructions must be lodged with the Office of Parliamentary Counsel³³ by the sponsoring department. Parliamentary Counsel drafts the bill and requests the Government Printer to set the bill in type³⁴, with the heading shown below.

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

³² 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, 1988.

³³ 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 amendments of bills, and other related functions.

³⁴ 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.

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 examined by the Legislation Committee of Cabinet.³⁵ During these processes it is usual for government party committees to be consulted. The procedures for such consultation vary, depending on the party in government.

When a proposed bill is finally settled, 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 or the Senate.

Synopsis of major stages

The 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 reading³⁶ (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 (S.O.s 222-233).
- Report, recommittal and adoption (S.O.s 234-236).
- Third reading, passing, and so on (S.O.s 237-242).
- Transmission to the Senate for concurrence (S.O. 243).
- Transmission³⁷ or return of bill from the Senate with or without amendment or request (S.O.s 244-261).
- Presentation for assent (S.O.s 265-269).

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

Initiation: Under the standing orders, all bills, except bills received from the Senate (*see* p. 429), 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 title³⁸, a procedure which has fallen into disuse.³⁹ 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.⁴⁰ 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.⁴¹

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

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

37 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.

38 VP 1962-63/485.

39 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.

40 *Standing Orders Committee Report*, H of R 1(1962-63)39.

41 VP 1978-80/1502.

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 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 or by another Minister on his or her behalf. As with all notices, the notice of presentation may be given by:

- delivering a copy to the Clerk at the Table, or
- in the case of Members other than Ministers, stating its terms to the House during the period for Members' statements on Thursdays, and delivering a copy to the Clerk at the Table.⁴²

By order of the House—Under superseded provisions of the standing orders relating to financial procedures (*see* p. 408), 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.⁴³ 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 bills⁴⁴ (*see* p. 418).

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: This is a formal stage only. On presentation of a bill the long title only is immediately read by the Clerk, and no question is proposed (*but see* below for arrangements for private Members' bills).

Second reading: This is 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 (*see* below).

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

Report stage: When the bill is reported from a committee of the whole, this stage is usually a formal one. It was also the stage at which the report of a legislation committee was considered, and further amendments could be proposed when such procedures were followed.

Third reading: At this stage the bill can be 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 (*and see* below). When a bill has been read a third time, it has passed the House.⁴⁵

42 S.O. 211(b)-(e) as amended by sessional orders of 9.12.87, VP 1987-89/302. Until 1984, all notices could be given orally.

43 VP 1962-63/450-4.

44 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.

45 S.O. 240.

The application of the same question rule to bills

The Speaker has the discretionary power under standing order 169 to disallow any motion the same in substance as another resolved during the same session. As proceedings on a bill are taken to be 'resolved' when a decision has been taken on the second reading, the standing order does not prevent identical bills merely being introduced.

Sections 57 (double dissolution) and 128 (Constitution alteration) of the Constitution, relating to the resolution of disagreements between the Houses, provide for the same bills to be passed a second time after an interval of three months.⁴⁶ These provisions over-ride the standing order.⁴⁷

In using his or her discretion in respect of a bill the Speaker would pay regard to the purpose of the rule, which is to prevent obstruction or unnecessary repetition, and the reason for the second bill. Hence, quite apart from the cases provided for in the Constitution, a Speaker might not seek to apply the rule to cases arising from Senate disagreement, and in the normal course of events it is only at such times that a bill would be reintroduced in the House and passed a second time. For example, there have been occasions when the Senate has rejected⁴⁸, or delayed the passage of⁴⁹, bills transmitted from the House and the House has again passed the bills without waiting the three months period provided for in the Constitution, presumably in the hope of a change of heart on the part of one or more Senators. In one case standing order 169 was suspended⁵⁰, although in view of the Speaker's discretion in this matter the suspension may not have been necessary. It is also possible that a bill could seek to reintroduce provisions of a bill previously passed by the House but subsequently deleted from the bill by Senate amendment.⁵¹

Although there is no record of a motion on a bill being disallowed under the same question rule, in some circumstances the operation of the rule would be appropriate. In 1982 two identical bills were listed on the Notice Paper as orders of the day, one a private Member's bill and the other introduced from the Senate. Had either one of the bills been read a second time, or the second reading been negatived, any further consideration of the other bill would have been preventable under the same question rule, but in the event neither bill was proceeded with.⁵²

Classification of bills

Bills introduced into the House of Representatives may be, for descriptive purposes, grouped into the following classes:

- Bills, by which no appropriation is made or tax imposed ('ordinary' bills)
- Bills containing special appropriations
- Appropriation and Supply Bills
- Bills imposing a tax or charge
- Bills to alter the Constitution
- Bills received from the Senate

The procedures in the House for each class of bills have a basic similarity. The passage of a bill is, unless otherwise ordered, always in the stages of first reading,

46 In each case, the second time a bill is presented it may in certain circumstances include amendments made or agreed to.

47 VP 1950-51/189.

48 Post and Telegraph Rates Bill 1967 [No. 2], VP 1967-68/123. The second bill was not returned from the Senate.

49 In 1975 the main Appropriation Bills were passed

and sent to the Senate three times. The Senate eventually passed the original bills, VP 1974-75/953-6, 1015-21, 1067-70.

50 VP 1967-68/123.

51 Health Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 3) 1982; H.R. Deb. (10.11.82)2998.

52 Institute of Freshwater Studies Bills, 1981 and 1982.

TABLE 9 CLASSES OF BILLS

<i>Description</i>	<i>Special nature</i>	<i>Provisions of Constitution and standing orders relevant to class¹</i>	<i>Major stages followed in respect of class²</i>
ORDINARY <i>Examples</i> Acts Interpretation Bill, Trade Practices Bill, Parliamentary Papers Bill.	Bills that: (a) do not contain words which appropriate the Consolidated Revenue Fund or the Loan Fund and do not impose a tax; and (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 another Act.	Constitution: ss. 53, 57, 58, 59, 60. Standing orders 211-252, 264-269.	<i>Initiation</i> on notice of intention to present; sometimes by leave; bills dealing with taxation may be presented without notice. <i>First reading</i> moved; Clerk reads title; no debate allowed. <i>Second reading</i> moved immediately (usually); Minister makes second reading speech; debate adjourned to future day. Second reading debate resumed; reasoned amendment may be moved; second reading agreed to; Clerk reads title. <i>Committee</i> consideration immediately following second reading. Bill may go into committee of whole where amendments may be made. <i>Report</i> by committee to House; House adopts report. <i>Third reading</i> moved; may be debated; agreed to; Clerk reads title. Message sent to Senate seeking concurrence. NOTE: Third reading is often moved immediately following second reading, by-passing committee stage.
SPECIAL APPROPRIATION <i>Examples</i> (a) States Grants Bill, Loan (Qantas Airways Limited) Bill, Copper Bounty Bill; (b) (i) An amending Judiciary Bill to alter the remuneration of Justices as stated in the Principal Act;	Bills that: (a) contain words which appropriate the Consolidated Revenue Fund or the Loan Fund to the extent necessary to meet expenditure under the bill; or (b) while not in themselves containing words of appro-	Constitution: ss. 53, 56. Standing orders 221 (a), 292, 294, 296-298.	<i>Initiation</i> on notice of intention to present; sometimes by leave. Proceedings same as for ordinary bills except that immediately following second reading— Message from Governor-General recommending appropriation for purposes of bill is announced and if required, in respect of certain anticipated amendments to be moved in committee, a further message for the purposes of the proposed amend-

- (ii) A Social Services Bill affecting expenditure to be met from appropriations under the National Welfare Fund Act.

priation, 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 another Act.

ments is announced.

Subsequent proceedings same as for ordinary bills.

APPROPRIATION AND SUPPLY <i>Examples</i> Appropriation Bills (No. 1) and (No. 2). Supply Bills (No. 1) and (No. 2).	Appropriation Bills appropriating money from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for expenditure for the year. 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: ss. 53, 54, 56. Standing orders 81 (b), 220, 221 (a), 226 (a), 262, 291, 292, 295-298.	Message from Governor-General recommending appropriation announced prior to introduction. If required a further message for the purposes of proposed amendments is announced prior to committee consideration. <i>Initiation without notice.</i> Proceedings otherwise same as for ordinary bills other than for sequence in committee.
TAXATION <i>Examples</i> Income Tax Bills and Customs and Excise Tariff Bills.	Bills imposing a tax or a charge.	Constitution: ss. 53, 55. Standing orders 226 (b), 262, 291, 293.	<i>Initiation without notice.</i> Proceedings same as for ordinary bills. Only Minister may move amendments to increase or extend taxation measures. NOTE: Governor-General's message is not required.
CONSTITUTION ALTERATION <i>Example</i> Constitution Alteration (Referendums) 1977.	Bills to alter the Constitution.	Constitution: s. 128. Standing order 263.	Same as for ordinary bills excepting requirement for bill to be passed by absolute majority.
SENATE INITIATED <i>Examples</i> Same as for ordinary bills.	Same as for ordinary 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.

- Sections 57 to 60 apply to all classes and standing orders relevant to ordinary bills generally apply to all classes.
- That is, regular or normal proceedings.

second reading, committee and third reading. For the purposes of this chapter procedures common to all classes of bills are described in detail under ordinary bills. As evident in Table 9 important variations or considerations apply to bills in other classes and they are described when that class is examined.

ORDINARY BILLS

'Ordinary' bills for procedural purposes are those which:

- do **not** contain words which appropriate the Consolidated Revenue Fund or the Loan Fund;
- do **not** *impose* a tax (an ordinary bill may 'deal with' taxation without imposing it—*see* p. 415), 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 another Act.

Initiation and first reading

Ordinary bills are usually introduced by notice of intention to present or sometimes by leave (*see* p. 375). Ordinary bills 'dealing with taxation' may be introduced without notice.⁵³ 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]'. The Minister then hands three signed⁵⁴ copies of the bill to the Clerk. These copies become the 'original' or 'model' copies of the bill (*see* p. 405).

It is the practice of the House that a Minister may present a bill for another Minister who has given notice.⁵⁵ 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]'.⁵⁶

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 the Minister be presented to the House. Nevertheless printed copies are usually available when the bill is introduced.⁵⁷

The Clerk, upon receiving the copies from the Minister and without any question being put⁵⁸, formally reads the bill a first time by reading its long title.⁵⁹ Once a bill is presented, it must be read a first time.⁶⁰ 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.⁶¹ As no question is proposed or put, no debate can take place at the first reading stage.

53 S.O. 291.

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

55 VP 1978-80/1394.

56 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.

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

58 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.

59 S.O. 216.

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

61 S.O. 213; VP 1983-84/904.

In respect of private Members' bills presented under arrangements first operational from March 1988, when a notice of intention to present a bill is called on by the Clerk, the Member involved presents the bill and may speak for up to five minutes. The bill is then read a first time, and the next sitting Thursday is appointed for the Member to move the second reading.

Any bill presented and found to be not prepared according to the standing orders shall be ordered to be withdrawn.⁶² Bills have been so discharged because:

- the long title did not agree with the long title given on the notice of presentation⁶³;
- several clauses did not come within its long title⁶⁴, and
- the long title described in the Governor-General's message recommending appropriation did not agree with the long title.⁶⁵ A bill is not out of order if it refers to a bill that has not yet been introduced⁶⁶, and a bill may be introduced which proposes to amend a bill not yet passed.⁶⁷

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.

Second reading

Although it has been stated that the second reading is the most important stage through which a bill has to pass⁶⁸, it is debatable whether any one stage of a bill may be regarded as more critical 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.⁶⁹ 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.⁷⁰

Copies of a bill having been circulated, the second reading may be moved immediately after the first reading or, by leave of the House at a later hour that day. If the second reading is moved at a later hour, debate may not proceed immediately unless leave of the House is obtained. The arrangements for private Members' bills effective from March 1988 provide that after the first reading, the next sitting Thursday shall be appointed for the Member introducing a bill to move the second reading.⁷¹

On the infrequent occasions when copies of the bill are not available, leave may be granted for the second reading to be moved forthwith⁷², or at a later hour that

62 S.O. 214; VP 1985-87/520.

63 VP 1983-84/903-4.

64 VP 1985-87/520.

65 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.

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

67 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).

68 May, p. 528; Odgers, p. 303.

69 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.

70 May, pp. 528-9.

71 S.O. 218.

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

day.⁷³ If leave is refused, the second reading is set down for the next sitting.⁷⁴ Alternatively standing orders may be suspended to enable the second reading to be moved forthwith.⁷⁵ 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: Minister 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.⁷⁶

A motion pursuant to this contingent notice, only once moved in the House to date⁷⁷, only requires 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.⁷⁸ 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.⁷⁹ 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.⁸⁰ The second reading is set down as an order of the day on the Notice Paper for the next sitting or a specific date.⁸¹

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.⁸²

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 are 'That this bill be now read a second time'⁸³ and in speaking to this motion the Minister makes the 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.⁸⁴ The time limit for the Minister's second reading speech (for all bills except the main Appropriation Bill for the year) is 30 minutes.⁸⁵ A second reading speech plays an important role in the legislative process and its contents may be taken into account by the courts in the interpretation of an Act (*see p. 466*). Ministers are expected to deliver a second reading speech even if the speech has already been made in the Senate. It is not accepted practice for such speeches to be incorporated in Hansard.⁸⁶

73 VP 1950-51/151.

74 VP 1956-57/49.

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

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

77 VP 1985-87/1071; H.R. Deb. (20.8.86)288.

78 S.O. 217.

79 VP 1956-57/50.

80 H.R. Deb. (9.6.03)587.

81 NP 46(11.2.75)5085.

82 H.R. Deb. (12.2.75)134.

83 S.O. 217.

84 The Deputy Speaker 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.

85 S.O. 91.

86 Exceptions have been made to this rule in special circumstances, H.R. Deb. (27.8.80)804-13.

When the second reading has been moved forthwith pursuant to S.O. 218, it is mandatory⁸⁷ for debate to be adjourned after the Minister's speech, normally on a formal motion of a member of the opposition executive. There can be no division on the adjournment of the debate under these circumstances.⁸⁸ 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, although neither is usual. 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'⁸⁹, '11 December 1989'.⁹⁰

Debate may not be resumed for some time, depending on the Government's legislative program, and during this time public and Members' attitudes to the proposal may be formulated.

An order of the day set down for a specified day is not necessarily order of the day No. 1 for that day nor does it necessarily mean that the item will be considered on that day.⁹¹

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 seven days' notice) of the resolution.⁹² 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.⁹³ The purpose of fixing 'the next sitting' or a specific future day ensures that, without subsequent action by the House, the order of the day will not be called on **before** the next sitting or the specified day.

On occasions debate may ensue, with the leave of the House, immediately after the Minister has made the second reading speech.⁹⁴ 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.⁹⁵ 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.⁹⁶

If the second reading has been set down for a future sitting day, on that day the Minister makes the second reading speech when the order of the day is called on, and debate may be adjourned by an opposition Member⁹⁷ in the normal way. The second reading debate may proceed forthwith however as the provision concerning the mandatory adjournment of debate when the second reading has been moved immediately after the first reading does not apply.

87 S.O. 218. The mandatory requirement is a provision which ensures that the House will have some time to study the bill before it is proceeded with. This provision does not apply to a second reading moved pursuant to contingent notice, as standing orders have been suspended.

88 VP 1968-69/117.

89 VP 1970-72/596-8.

90 VP 1978-80/1473.

91 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.

92 S.O. 170.

93 VP 1973-74/243.

94 VP 1978-80/1188.

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

96 VP 1968-69/312.

97 VP 1974-75/449.

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.⁹⁸ However 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 reading⁹⁹, 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.¹⁰⁰

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;
- alternative means of achieving the bill's objectives;
- the recommendation of objectives of the same or similar nature, and
- reasons why the bill's progress should be supported or 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.¹⁰¹ 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*'¹⁰², had only three 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.¹⁰³

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 clearly open for discussion.¹⁰⁴ Another example of an amending bill with a restricted title was the Ministers of State Amendment Bill 1988, the long title of which was 'A Bill for an Act to amend section 5 of the *Ministers of State Act 1952*'.¹⁰⁵

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

105 H.R. Deb. (14.4.88) 1635.

is very difficult. However, debate should still conform to the rules for second reading debates and general discussion of a matter in a principal Act which is not referred to in an amending bill is not permitted.¹⁰⁶

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 would be moved by an opposition Member). Known as a second reading amendment, it may only take one of two forms, that is, a '6 months' amendment¹⁰⁷ or a 'reasoned amendment'.¹⁰⁸

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'.¹⁰⁹ 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 means that the bill is finally disposed of.¹¹⁰ 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 . . .'.¹¹¹ 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 to a bill with qualifications without actually recording direct opposition to it. 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.

Relevancy and content: The standing orders¹¹² specify rules governing the acceptability of reasoned amendments.

An amendment must be relevant to the bill.¹¹³ 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.¹¹⁴ 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 objects of the bill as stated in its title, may be moved even though the clauses have a limited purpose.

For example, 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*

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

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

108 S.O. 220.

109 This procedure originated as a way of avoiding the direct negative, the assumption being that within the time specified the session would be over and the bill would lapse. *Redlich*, Vol. III p. 89.

110 S.O. 219.

111 VP 1961/51.

112 S.O. 220.

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

114 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.

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.¹¹⁵ 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.¹¹⁶

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 subject of the bill as defined by the long title to be permissible under the standing orders and practice of the House. Dissent from the ruling was moved and negatived.¹¹⁷ 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.¹¹⁸ This amendment was permissible as the practice of the House is to allow a reasoned amendment relevant to the broad subject of the bill.

The incorporation of an extensive quotation in a second reading amendment is not allowed.¹¹⁹

Anticipation of committee amendment: A reasoned amendment may not anticipate an amendment in detail which may be moved in committee.¹²⁰ 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.¹²¹ 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. 412 and 417). 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.¹²²

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

116 VP 1977/422.

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

118 VP 1964-66/604.

119 H.R. Deb. (28.11.88) 3368.

120 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).

121 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.

122 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'.¹²³ 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.¹²⁴

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 Commons¹²⁵, 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 used 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 or her 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.¹²⁶ 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'¹²⁷ which question is open to debate. By convention, if the Member has allowed sufficient time, copies of the terms of a reasoned amendment are duplicated and circulated in the Chamber.

123 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.

124 J 1977/399; *Odgers*, p. 309.

125 *May*, p. 532.

126 S.O. 160.

127 S.O. 176.

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 or her remarks to the amendment. A Member who has spoken to the original question may not second an amendment subsequently moved.

On resumption of the second reading debate the Leader of the Opposition, or a Member deputed by the Leader—in practice a member of the opposition executive—may speak for 30 minutes. The Member so deputed, usually the shadow minister, is usually, but not necessarily, the first speaker when the debate is resumed. A Member who has already spoken in the second reading debate can only move a second reading amendment by leave of the House.¹²⁸ 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, including a Minister speaking in reply. A limit of 15 minutes applies for a Member who has spoken to the motion and is addressing the amendment.¹²⁹

A Member may amend his or her amendment after it is proposed with the leave of the House (for example to correct an error in the terms of the words proposed to be substituted).¹³⁰ An amendment may only be withdrawn by leave of the House.¹³¹

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.¹³² 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 question¹³³, 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'.¹³⁴ If this question is agreed to, a final question 'That the motion, as amended, be agreed to' would then be put.¹³⁵

Effect of agreeing to reasoned amendment: As the House has never agreed to a reasoned amendment, it has no precedent of its own to follow in such circumstances. The act 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 reasons for such refusal. Although it seems unlikely, if a reasoned amendment were carried, that any further progress would be made, it could be argued that the amendment would not necessarily arrest the progress of the bill, as procedural action could be taken to restore the bill to the Notice Paper and have the second reading moved on another occasion.

This approach was taken by the Chair during consideration of the Family Law Bill 1974, on which a free vote was to take place, when the effects of the carriage of an amendment expressing qualified agreement 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.¹³⁶

128 VP 1987-89/570.

129 S.O. 91.

130 VP 1978-80/239.

131 VP 1937-40/369.

132 S.O. 176.

133 S.O. 181; VP 1940/86-7.

134 S.O. 176.

135 S.O. 186.

136 VP 1974-75/449.

Speaker Cope informed the House that the effect of carrying the amendment would be that the question for the second reading would not be carried¹³⁷, but this would not necessarily prevent progress of the bill, which would be a matter for government consideration.¹³⁸ 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.¹³⁹

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 a 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 would be a completely new motion for that purpose and open to debate in the same manner as the motion for the second reading then before the House.¹⁴⁰

Any determination of the effect of the carrying of a second reading amendment in the future may well depend upon the wording of the amendment. If the rejection is definite and uncompromising, the bill may be regarded as having been defeated. However wording giving qualified agreement 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 at that particular time or on that particular day to read the bill a second time, and gives its reasons for such refusal, but that the bill is not otherwise disposed of. In other words the progress of the bill is arrested for the time being and the second reading may be moved on another occasion.

On the other hand it could be argued that the House may be better advised to follow the practice that, after a reasoned amendment of any kind has been carried, no order is made for a second reading on a future day. This would be consistent with the practice in cases of the second reading being negatived.

In the House of Commons the modern practice is that after a reasoned amendment has been carried, no order is made for a second reading on a future day¹⁴¹, that is, the bill is effectively disposed of. However, in the House of Commons reasoned amendments record reasons for not agreeing to the second reading and amendments agreeing to the second reading with qualifications are not the practice.¹⁴²

137 H.R. Deb. (12.2.75)180.

138 H.R. Deb. (13.2.75)320.

139 NP 56(4.3.75)6006.

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

141 May, p. 532.

142 May, p. 530.

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.

Only one government bill has been negatived at the second reading stage in the House of Representatives¹⁴³, but there have been a number of cases in respect of private Members' bills.¹⁴⁴ It may also be considered that 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 could 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 negating 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.¹⁴⁵ However, the practice of the House has invariably been that, in cases where the second reading has been negatived the motion for the second reading has not been moved again.

The modern practice of the House of Commons is that defeat on second reading is fatal to a bill.¹⁴⁶

Bill reintroduced

Should the Government wish to further proceed with a bill, the second reading of which has been negatived or subjected to a successful amendment, the appropriate course to take would be to have the bill redrafted in such a way and to such an extent that it becomes a different bill including, for example, a different long title. Alternatively, standing orders could be suspended to enable the same bill to be reintroduced, but this would be an undesirable course to take.

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 or for some other reason 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 may therefore be inadmissible under the standing orders.¹⁴⁷ 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.¹⁴⁸ 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 version¹⁴⁹, or after the second version has passed the House.¹⁵⁰

143 VP 1922/207.

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

145 May, 19th ed., p. 498

146 May, pp. 531-2.

147 S.O. 227.

148 S.O. 191; VP 1974-75/534. For a complete ac-

count see *Bills not passed into Law and Bills which originally lapsed but subsequently passed, sessions 1901-02 to 1983-84, Department of the House of Representatives*, AGPS, 1985.

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

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

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 and/or moneys in connection with the bill may be announced (this 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 in effect in 1977 and 1978 provided that a bill could also be referred to a legislation committee on motion on notice which had to be carried without any dissentient voice.¹⁵¹

Proceedings on the basis of paragraph (b) or (c) of standing order 221 are rare. 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 occurrence¹⁵²:

- by leave of the House proceeding immediately to the third reading thereby by-passing the committee stage;
- by the House resolving itself into a committee of the whole for the detailed consideration of the bill, or (when applicable)
- the House referring the bill to a legislation committee.¹⁵³

Under arrangements effective from March 1988, if the motion for the second reading of a private Member's bill is agreed to, further consideration must be accorded precedence over other private Members' business and the Selection Committee may allot times for consideration of the remaining stages.

Reference to select committee

When a motion is moved immediately after the second reading, under standing order 221, 'That this bill be referred to a select committee'¹⁵⁴, the motion is moved without notice, and requires a seconder if moved by a private Member. The motion may be debated¹⁵⁵, but debate on the motion should not continue a discussion in the nature of a second reading debate¹⁵⁶, nor should the merits of the bill be discussed.¹⁵⁷ Similarly amendments to be proposed to a bill should not be discussed until the bill reaches the committee stage.¹⁵⁸ Such a motion has included the names of the members of the proposed committee and procedural matters in relation to its appointment.¹⁵⁹ A motion to refer a bill to a select committee under standing order 221 has not to date been agreed to by the House.

Procedures following the report of a select committee appointed under standing order 221 have not therefore been required by the House. 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.¹⁶⁰

¹⁵¹ VP 1980-81/133.

¹⁵² See Appendix 17.

¹⁵³ Sessional order, 11 March 1981.

¹⁵⁴ VP 1974-75/266.

¹⁵⁵ H.R. Deb. (24.10.74) 2897-900.

¹⁵⁶ H.R. Deb. (18.5.20) 2160-1.

¹⁵⁷ H.R. Deb. (21.8.25) 1651-6.

¹⁵⁸ H.R. Deb. (18.5.20) 2160-1.

¹⁵⁹ VP 1925/66.

¹⁶⁰ S.O. 223.

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.¹⁶¹ 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 one of the two occasions 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.¹⁶² 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.¹⁶³ The committee did not present a report and the bill lapsed at prorogation.

On the other occasion of a bill being referred to a select committee, standing orders were suspended on a motion by the Minister immediately after the adjournment of debate following the Minister's second reading speech, to allow the referral of the Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Bill 1986 to a joint select committee.¹⁶⁴ In response to the committee's report¹⁶⁵ the Government withdrew the bill and replaced it with another accommodating many of the committee's recommendations.¹⁶⁶

In 1987 a comprehensive system of standing committees was established by sessional order. These committees were expressly empowered in the resolution of appointment to report on bills referred to them by a Minister or by the House.¹⁶⁷ To enable a motion to be moved to refer a bill to a standing committee following its second reading, it was considered necessary to move the suspension of standing orders¹⁶⁸, as standing order 221 was judged not to apply in that the committees were not select committees.

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.¹⁶⁹ Such amendments have on all occasions been rejected by the House.

Instructions to a committee

An instruction empowers a committee to consider matters not otherwise referred to it¹⁷⁰ and may be given to other committees as well as to a committee of the whole.¹⁷¹

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. Instructions may be 'permissive' to empower the committee to do something which it could not otherwise do, or 'mandatory' to define the course of

161 S.O. 224.

162 VP 1901-02/519-20.

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

164 VP 1985-87/1029.

165 VP 1985-87/1343.

166 VP 1985-87/1608.

167 VP 1987-89/83.

168 VP 1987-89/225-7.

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

170 S.O. 299.

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

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 bills¹⁷² 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'.¹⁷³ 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 . . .'¹⁷⁴

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.¹⁷⁵

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.¹⁷⁶ An instruction to a committee of the whole requires notice.¹⁷⁷ Examples of such notices have been notices contingent on the bill in question being read a second time.¹⁷⁸ A motion which a Member was proposing to move, pursuant to contingent 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.¹⁷⁹ An instruction can only be moved before first going into committee on any question.¹⁸⁰ 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.¹⁸¹ The motion of instruction is open to debate¹⁸², and an amendment may be moved.

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 was agreed to in committee with a new clause, added under the power conferred by the instruction of the House.¹⁸³ However, as in this case the new clause fell within the unrestricted title of the bill in question, the need for the instruction was doubtful.

An instruction to the committee of the whole has not been attempted for many years. In the modern practice of the House both the necessity for and the practicality of the procedure may be regarded as questionable.

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

173 VP 1910/186.

174 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.

175 VP 1937-40/408.

176 S.O. 300.

177 S.O. 301.

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

179 VP 1917-19/278.

180 S.O. 301.

181 VP 1912/143.

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

183 VP 1906/61.

Reference to legislation committee

Following consideration of draft sessional orders contained in a report to the House by the Standing Orders Committee¹⁸⁴, the House agreed to suitable orders to operate from 15 August 1978. A total of 13 bills were considered by legislation committees pursuant to these sessional orders. Sessional orders were adopted in March 1981 for the 32nd Parliament¹⁸⁵, however no bills were referred and sessional orders providing for legislation committees were not subsequently reintroduced (*but see above for ability of standing committees to consider bills*).

The sessional orders provided that, immediately after the second reading or immediately after proceedings under standing order 221 had been disposed of, the House could refer any bill, excluding an Appropriation or Supply Bill, to a legislation committee. For a detailed description of the operation of legislation committees *see* pages 331-2 and 341-2 of the first edition.

Leave to move third reading forthwith

If the House does not refer a bill to a select committee or if an instruction to a committee of the whole is not moved and agreed to 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 the bill in committee, he or she 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 65 per cent of bills.¹⁸⁶

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.¹⁸⁷ 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.¹⁸⁸

The function of a committee on a bill is to consider the text of the bill clause by clause¹⁸⁹, 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 the second reading, in favour of the principle of the bill, and should not therefore amend the bill in a

184 PP 133(1978).

185 VP 1978-80/321-4; VP 1980-81/133-4.

186 *See* Appendix 17.

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

188 S.O. 273. The origins and purposes of the committee of the whole are discussed in the Ch. on

'The Speaker, the Chairman of Committees and Officers'. If the Sergeant or deputy is not available to move the Mace, an attendant should do so.

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

manner destructive of this principle. A committee shall consider only those matters that have been referred to it by the House¹⁹⁰ and an amendment which is outside the scope of the bill is out of order.¹⁹¹ A motion for the suspension of standing orders cannot be accepted in committee as the committee cannot suspend the standing orders of the House.¹⁹² 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 a committee of the whole.¹⁹³ 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.¹⁹⁴ 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. 434*).¹⁹⁵

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 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.¹⁹⁶

In the committee the title and the preamble (if any) stand postponed without any question being proposed.¹⁹⁷ The reason for postponing the title is that an amendment may be made in the bill which will necessitate an amendment to the title.¹⁹⁸ The purpose of postponing the preamble is that 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 committee¹⁹⁹, 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.²⁰⁰

190 S.O. 275.

191 *May*, p. 549.

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

193 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.

194 VP 1973-74/498.

195 VP 1974-75/1090-2.

196 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.

197 S.O. 225.

198 S.O. 231.

199 S.O. 225.

200 S.O. 226.

Moving of motions and amendments in committee

A motion (including an amendment) moved in committee need not be seconded.²⁰¹ Although there is no requirement for notice to be given of proposed amendments, the Speaker has appealed to Members to have proposed amendments in the hands of the Clerk at least one hour before they are to be moved²⁰², to allow time to ensure that they are in order and to prepare the appropriate announcements for the questions to be put, and in time for them to be printed and circulated to Members before they are considered (this was a specific requirement for legislation committees, *see* p. 394). 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. Amendments which the Government may wish only to move in certain circumstances, for example, depending on developments in the House or negotiations between parties, may be held under embargo by the Clerks until their release is authorised by the Minister responsible. 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 has stated that it is quite customary in committee for amendments to be taken as read when they have been circulated.²⁰³

In debate on any question in committee the Minister in charge may speak for unlimited periods and each Member may speak for two periods each not exceeding 10 minutes.²⁰⁴ If no other Member rises at the conclusion of a Member's first period of 10 minutes, the Member may, if he or she 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 five minutes. A further extension is only possible by leave, as it is not open to the committee of the whole to suspend standing orders.

Debate in committee must be confined to the subject matter of the clause, schedule or amendment before the committee²⁰⁵, 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.²⁰⁶ When the question before the Chair is 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.²⁰⁷ However, discussion must relate to the clauses of the bill, and it is not in order to make a general second reading speech.²⁰⁸

If an amendment is moved to a clause upon which the committee wishes to have a vote, the Chairman may propose 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'.²⁰⁹
- 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

201 S.O. 279.

202 H.R. Deb. (24.8.84) 398.

203 H.R. Deb. (22.11.51) 2633.

204 S.O. 91.

205 S.O. 228.

206 H.R. Deb. (14.9.61) 1195-6.

207 H.R. Deb. (25.10.55) 1856.

208 H.R. Deb. (16.5.61) 1903.

209 S.O. 175.

agreed to, the amendment is disposed of; if negative, a further question is proposed 'That the words proposed to be inserted (added) be so inserted (added)'.²¹⁰

- 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)'.²¹¹

(In these illustrations the word 'words' may be replaced by 'paragraph', 'subparagraph', 'subclause', 'section', 'schedule', and so on.) An advantage and the probable origin of the question being put in the form 'That the words proposed to be omitted stand', is that it enables Members to vote from their normal seats in the Chamber, that is, the 'ayes' who go to the right of the Speaker on a division can be presumed to be government Members.

If no Member objects, the question may be proposed in the form 'That the amendment be agreed to' in any of the above contingencies²¹², and this is now common practice whether or not there is to be a vote on the question. This form of putting the question is in any case necessary when two proposed amendments to omit words and insert others occur at the same place; otherwise the negating 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.

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'.²¹³ 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'.²¹⁴

Inadmissible amendments: Examples of amendments ruled out of order by the Chair have been amendments that were held to be:

- not relevant to the clause before the committee²¹⁵;
- not within the scope of the bill²¹⁶;
- outside the scope of the bill and the principal Act²¹⁷;
- not consistent with the context of the bill²¹⁸;
- 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 House²¹⁹;
- ironical²²⁰;
- not in conformity with the standing orders²²¹, and
- in conflict with the Constitution.²²²

210 S.O. 176.

211 S.O. 177.

212 S.O. 178.

213 S.O. 229.

214 S.O. 231.

215 VP 1961/291 (two proposed amendments).

216 VP 1946-48/527.

217 VP 1961/76-7.

218 VP 1945-46/278.

219 H.R. Deb. (24.10.19) 14030.

220 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 'Reduciary', '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.

221 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 'he 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 a bill, could not alter the operation of the standing orders.

222 VP 1946-48/527; but enforcement of the standing orders is the main concern of the Chair, which may not be in a position to judge constitutional implications.

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.²²³ A committee amendment to add further Acts to a schedule of Acts to be amended by a Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill has been permitted, the long title of the bill being ' . . . to make various amendments to the statute law of the Commonwealth . . .'.²²⁴

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.²²⁵

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.²²⁶

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 order²²⁷, that is, at the point of consideration at which the new clause is to be inserted in the bill²²⁸, or at the end of the bill in the case of a proposed addition.²²⁹ A proposed new clause can be amended in the same manner as an existing clause.²³⁰ A new clause may be out of order for many of the same reasons as an amendment (*see* p. 397), 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, or
- should be moved as an amendment to an existing clause in the bill.

If a number of new clauses are proposed to a bill, each is treated as a separate amendment. However, several proposed new clauses, which may comprise a new Part or Division, may be moved together by leave.²³¹ Several new Parts or Divisions may only be moved together by leave.

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'.²³² 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

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

224 VP 1983-84/145-6.

225 VP 1934-37/484; VP 1940/74.

226 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.

227 S.O. 226.

228 VP 1978-80/1210-13.

229 VP 1974-75/193.

230 VP 1983-84/689.

231 VP 1980-83/914; VP 1983-84/86, 91.

232 S.O. 225.

motion being moved. A clause may be divided: a committee has ordered that a clause be considered by Divisions²³³, by proposed sections²³⁴ and by paragraphs.²³⁵ A committee has also ordered that clauses be taken together²³⁶ but it is usual when it is desired that clauses be taken together for leave of the committee to be obtained. Leave is necessary if a Member wishes to move, as one amendment, to omit more than one clause and substitute another Part.

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'²³⁷ before proceeding to the next part of the bill.

Clauses postponed: A clause²³⁸, clauses which have been taken together by leave²³⁹, a clause and an amendment moved to the clause²⁴⁰ or a clause which has been amended²⁴¹, may be postponed. The postponement may be specific, for example, until after clause 6²⁴²; if not specific, postponed clauses are considered after schedules and before the preamble, or if there is no preamble, before the title.²⁴³ Part of a clause may also be postponed.²⁴⁴

A postponement of a clause is regarded as a motion, not an amendment. The motion to postpone a clause may be debated.²⁴⁵ 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 48²⁴⁶, 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 . . .'²⁴⁷ or 'so that the Government may redraft it to provide . . .'.²⁴⁸ The proposed instruction was 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 amended²⁴⁹ or omitted and another schedule substituted²⁵⁰ 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'.

Preamble: When all clauses and schedules have been agreed to, the preamble is considered. A preamble may be debated and amended.²⁵¹ The questions proposed from the Chair are 'That the preamble be agreed to' and, where appropriate, 'That the preamble, as amended, be agreed to'.

233 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.).

234 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'.

235 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.).

236 VP 1932-34/260,332.

237 S.O. 229.

238 VP 1974-75/583.

239 VP 1970-72/975.

240 VP 1970-72/1294.

241 VP 1956-57/192.

242 VP 1970-72/975.

243 S.O. 226.

244 VP 1970-72/771.

245 VP 1962-63/28; H.R. Deb. (27.2.62)222-34.

246 VP 1974-75/639-40.

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

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

249 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.

250 VP 1956-57/199-200.

251 VP 1929-31/929.

Title: Where a committee considers a bill clause by clause, the long title is the last part of the bill to be considered. The title is amended²⁵² 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.²⁵³ 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.²⁵⁴

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 to²⁵⁵, shortly after the clause has been agreed to²⁵⁶ and after the title has been agreed to.²⁵⁷ A clause, previously amended, has been reconsidered, by leave, and further amended²⁵⁸, and a new clause previously inserted has been reconsidered, by leave.²⁵⁹ Two clauses have been reconsidered together, by leave.²⁶⁰

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.²⁶¹ This course may be consistent with the objectives of the committee in taking the bill as a whole. In these cases there is only one question before the committee, and so Members may only speak twice. Although Members may be willing to have groups of amendments moved together by leave, it is not always possible for this to be done in the way desired. An example would be where there were both government and opposition amendments on the same matter, in which case the amendments would be taken in a way which did not result in the agreement to one amendment making the other redundant. If, among circulated amendments, there is an indication that a clause is to be opposed, the bill cannot be taken as a whole. When an 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, for example, be willing to consider clauses 1 to 9 together, clause 10 (to which the Member may move an amendment), clauses 11 to 18 together, and then the remainder of the bill (at which stage the Member will move the second amendment). Schedules have been taken together²⁶², the clauses and the schedule have been taken together²⁶³, and a bill has been considered by Parts (clause numbers shown).²⁶⁴ In each instance leave was required.

252 VP 1976-77/269.

253 S.O. 213.

254 S.O. 231; VP 1976-77/270.

255 VP 1976-77/289.

256 VP 1973-74/154.

257 VP 1974-75/676.

258 VP 1977/152.

259 VP 1974-75/690.

260 VP 1961/30.

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

262 VP 1956-57/198-200.

263 VP 1960-61/333.

264 VP 1948-49/268.

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 interrupted.²⁶⁵ The motion has been moved, by leave²⁶⁶, following the suspension of standing orders²⁶⁷, and pursuant to contingent notice.²⁶⁸

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.²⁶⁹ 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, 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 committee²⁷⁰ either 'at a later hour this day'²⁷¹ or 'at the next sitting'. In the latter case further consideration of the bill in committee is recorded as 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.²⁷² This motion has only been moved by the Opposition, as a tactical measure²⁷³ 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 could, on motion after notice, be revived and the committee's proceedings resumed at the point where they were interrupted.²⁷⁴

If it appears, upon a division in the committee, that a quorum is not present²⁷⁵, 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.²⁷⁶

No notice may be taken of any proceedings of a committee of the whole, until such proceedings have been reported to the House.²⁷⁷ Consequently, attempts to refer in the House to proceedings in committee on a bill not yet reported are out of order.²⁷⁸

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

266 VP 1912/217.

267 VP 1912/89.

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

269 S.O. 287.

270 S.O. 287.

271 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).

272 See S.O. 84.

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

274 S.O. 289.

275 VP 1907-08/205.

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

277 S.O. 232.

278 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.

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.²⁷⁹ The committee may divide on this question²⁸⁰, but the question has never been negatived. When the question is agreed to, the Chairman leaves the chair and reports orally to the Speaker immediately.²⁸¹

If no amendments have been made to the bill in committee, the report of the committee may be adopted at once.²⁸² This is done on motion by a Minister 'That the report be adopted'. The motion for adoption may be debated²⁸³ but neither events which occurred before the House resolved into committee of the whole²⁸⁴ 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 recommitment of the bill. Debate must be related to whether the committee's report should be adopted by the House²⁸⁵, or the correctness or otherwise of the report. An amendment cannot be moved to the motion for the adoption of the report.²⁸⁶

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 printed²⁸⁷ (see p. 405 for printing arrangements). However the practice of the House is to grant leave for the motion to be moved for the adoption of the report forthwith.²⁸⁸ If leave is not granted, a Minister may move a contingent notice of motion if one appears on the Notice Paper. The motion is traditionally 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.²⁸⁹

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 whole²⁹⁰ or in part, for example, 'for the reconsideration of clause 4'.²⁹¹ The motion for recommitment, which must be seconded if not moved by a Minister²⁹², may be moved before the motion for the adoption of the report has been moved²⁹³ or after the motion has been moved (and debated).²⁹⁴ In the latter case the motion for recommitment supersedes the motion for the adoption of the report. Motions have been moved to recommit clauses to a certain extent²⁹⁵, for the reconsideration of certain amendments made in committee²⁹⁶ or to enable further amendments to be

279 S.O. 234.

280 VP 1960-61/331.

281 S.O. 234.

282 S.O. 235.

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

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

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

286 VP 1945-46/278.

287 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.

288 VP 1976-77/550.

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

290 VP 1973-74/505.

291 VP 1970-72/76.

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

293 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.

294 VP 1905/104.

295 VP 1905/95.

296 VP 1906/114.

moved.²⁹⁷ Clauses can be recommitted in any sequence which the House approves.²⁹⁸ An amendment to alter the scope of recommitment 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 schedules proposed to be recommitted.²⁹⁹ 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.³⁰⁰ In the case of a partial recommitment, only so much of the bill as is specified in the motion for recommitment may be considered by the committee.³⁰¹ 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.³⁰²

The motion for recommitment may be debated³⁰³ but debate is confined to the reasons for recommitment. On the motion for recommitment, details of a proposed amendment should not be discussed³⁰⁴, nor can the general principles of the bill and the detail of its clauses be debated.³⁰⁵ A Member moving for recommitment can give reasons but cannot revive committee proceedings.³⁰⁶ A Member who has moved for the recommitment of a clause is in order in speaking to a motion to recommit another clause moved by another Member, but is not in order in moving the recommitment of a further clause as the Member has exhausted his or her right to speak.³⁰⁷

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 time³⁰⁸, a third time³⁰⁹ and a fourth time.³¹⁰

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. 400).

Report from legislation committee

For a description of the procedure in respect of reports from legislation committees *see* pages 341-2 of the first edition.

Third reading and final passage

When the report from a committee of the whole has been adopted, the standing orders provide that the third reading of the bill is made an order of the day for the next sitting.³¹¹ 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'.³¹²

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 forthwith after the second reading (*see* p. 394);

297 VP 1906/114.

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

299 VP 1917-19/85-6.

300 VP 1917-19/84.

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

302 VP 1962-63/360.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

311 S.O. 237; VP 1906/52.

312 VP 1904/44.

- following the adoption of the report by the House, leave is usually granted for the third reading to be moved forthwith³¹³, or
- if leave is not granted for the third reading to be moved forthwith, a Minister may move a contingent notice of motion which usually appears on the Notice Paper. The motion is traditionally 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.³¹⁴

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

The motion for the third reading may be debated³¹⁵. The third reading stage has been described in *May* as a review of the bill in its final form³¹⁶. In our House the scope of debate has been 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. It is not in order to re-open or repeat debate on matters discussed on the motion for the second reading or during the committee stage, and it has been held that the debate on the motion for the third reading is limited to the bill as reported from committee.³¹⁷ Clauses may not be referred to in detail in the third reading debate³¹⁸, nor may matters already decided in committee be alluded to.³¹⁹ The time limits are as for a debate not otherwise provided for, that is, 20 minutes for the mover and 15 minutes for other Members.

A reasoned amendment cannot be moved to the motion for the third reading.³²⁰ 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 six months" be added to, the question', which question, if carried, finally disposes of the bill.³²¹ 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'³²² which, if agreed to, 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'.³²³ 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.³²⁴ The bill, as soon as administratively possible, is then transmitted by message to the Senate seeking its concurrence (*see* p. 406).

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

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

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

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

316 *May*, p. 528.

317 H.R. Deb. (7.11.35)1418.

318 H.R. Deb. (3.12.18)8637.

319 H.R. Deb. (4.5.60)1381.

320 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.

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

322 S.O. 176.

323 S.O. 178.

324 S.O. 240.

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.³²⁵

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.³²⁶

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.³²⁷

The second and third readings of the Customs Administration (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Bill 1986 were rescinded by leave, following the realisation that the second reading had not been moved, and the order of the day was called on again.³²⁸

The recorded decisions of the committee of the whole and the House on the committee, report and third reading of the Copyright Amendment Bill 1988 were rescinded on motion following the suspension of standing orders, a misunderstanding having occurred during the previous consideration.³²⁹

PRINTING AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH BILLS

Once a government bill has been drafted and approved for presentation to Parliament the Office of Parliamentary Counsel orders the printing of 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 print 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. 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.³³⁰

Introduced copy: A Minister on presenting a bill hands three signed copies to the Clerk of the House. If there are any typographical errors in these copies, the errors are corrected by the Office of Parliamentary Counsel and initialled in the margin of the bill by the Minister. All future prints of the bill are based on these copies.

325 VP 1945-46/213.

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

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

328 VP 1985-87/893; H.R. Deb. (30.4.86) 2774.

329 VP 1987-89/925.

330 H.R. Deb. (19.6.01) 1247; H.R. Deb. (26.6.01) 1618.

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 business 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.³³¹ In practice only bills introduced in the House are so amended. The advice of the Parliamentary Counsel is first obtained as to whether or not any such amendment should be made. This type of correction is normally made prior to the transmission of the bill to the Senate but has also been 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.³³²

[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.³³³ When a bill has been amended in its passage through the House, a copy of the third reading print, which has the Clerk's certificate

331 S.O. 241. The Senate Chairman of Committees has similar authority.

332 S.O. 242.

333 S.O. 243.

printed on it rather than affixed, is placed in the message for transmission to the Senate, instead 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 form³³⁴:

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,
Canberra, [Date of despatch]

[Signature]
Speaker

The message to the Senate is signed by the Speaker or, if the Speaker is unavailable, by the Chairman of Committees as Deputy Speaker.³³⁵ In 1968, because of the unavailability of the Speaker and the Chairman of Committees, a Deputy Chairman as Deputy Speaker signed two messages to the Senate transmitting bills for concurrence.³³⁶

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 House³³⁷, were transmitted to the Senate within the one message.³³⁸ Similarly, in 1984, nine Sales Tax Assessment Amendment Bills were transmitted to the Senate in the one message.³³⁹

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 the President should do so.³⁴⁰ If the Senate is not sitting, the Serjeant-at-Arms delivers the message to the Clerk of the Senate.

THE FINANCIAL PROCEDURES OF THE HOUSE

The financial procedures of the House give effect to the basic parliamentary and constitutional principle of the financial initiative of the Crown, which briefly summarised, is that only the Government of the day, through the House of Representatives, may initiate appropriations or taxes, or move amendments to increase or extend the objects and purposes or alter the destination of any appropriation or move to increase or extend the incidence of a tax or charge.³⁴¹ Consequently, while the processing of financial legislation follows basically the same pattern as that of ordinary bills, there are additional requirements imposed by the Constitution and standing orders. These requirements and the resulting procedural differences are noted under the heading of the class of bill to which they apply.

The term 'money bill' is sometimes used in connection with financial legislation. Money bills may be defined as the bills referred to in section 53 of the Constitution as 'bills appropriating revenue or moneys'. However the term is also sometimes used to refer only to those 'bills appropriating revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual

334 J 1977/383.

335 S.O. 370.

336 J 1968-69/207-8.

337 VP 1964-66/472,515.

338 J 1964-66/452-3.

339 J 1983-84/1066-7.

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

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

services of the Government', which may not be amended by the Senate. Looser usage has seen the term 'money bill' applied to all bills which may not originate in the Senate under section 53, that is, to include bills imposing taxation.³⁴² In view of this lack of precision the use of the term 'money bill' is perhaps best avoided.

Former financial procedures

Before discussing current financial procedures it is appropriate to outline briefly the former financial procedures of the House, because of the way in which examples are mentioned elsewhere 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 1963.³⁴³ The changes were of a fundamental nature. Furthermore, other Houses, notably the United Kingdom House of Commons³⁴⁴, undertook their own reviews after the House of Representatives' adoption of revised financial procedures.

Previously the main Appropriation Bill for the year was initiated by the Governor-General transmitting to the House estimates of expenditure which were referred to the Committee of Supply.³⁴⁵ In this committee, on the motion that the first item be agreed to, the Treasurer delivered the Budget speech³⁴⁶ and the Budget debate followed. The only form of amendment permitted to this motion was 'That the amount be reduced by [a token sum].'³⁴⁷ At the conclusion of this debate the Committee of Supply then proceeded to consider the remainder of the estimates, the proceedings as a whole usually taking some six or seven 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 in³⁴⁸, usually to be passed formally and immediately.

In the case of additional appropriation bills and supply bills for the year, 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.³⁴⁹

In respect of special purpose appropriation bills, 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.³⁵⁰ 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.³⁵¹

All revenue producing (taxation) measures 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.³⁵² Inconsistently, it had become usual for other

342 See *Legislation Handbook*, p. 34.

343 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.

344 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.

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

346 VP 1962-63/156.

347 VP 1962-63/186.

348 VP 1962-63/269-70.

349 VP 1962-63/452-4.

350 VP 1962-63/345.

351 VP 1962-63/24.

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

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.³⁵³

Considering the whole extent of these financial procedures, it was considered 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.³⁵⁴

The Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Trust Fund and the Loan Fund³⁵⁵

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 three 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.³⁵⁶ The main sources of receipts are taxation, customs and excise duties and other departmental receipts except those which by law may be paid direct to a trust account. No public money may be spent (drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth) except under appropriation made by law.³⁵⁷

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 the National Welfare Fund), departmental expenditure, defence services, interest and other debt charges, and advances and payments to statutory authorities dependent on the Budget.

The Loan Fund³⁵⁸ and the Trust Fund³⁵⁹ 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 recorded 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*.³⁶⁰ A number of Acts authorise the

353 VP 1960-61/24.

354 For further reading on the superseded financial procedures see *Standing Orders Committee Report*, HofR1(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.

355 For a more detailed account of these funds and

related matters see *Financial administration handbook*, Public Service Board, AGPS, 1985.

356 Constitution, s. 8.

357 Constitution, s. 83.

358 *Audit Act 1901*, s. 55.

359 *Audit Act 1901*, s. 60.

360 *Audit Act 1901*, s. 20.

Treasurer to borrow on the credit of the Commonwealth Government.³⁶¹ 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. It is customary for Loan Bills to authorise borrowing for the current year. Attempts to have a Loans Bill provide standing authority have been resisted.³⁶²

The Trust Fund comprises four groups of accounts³⁶³:

- moneys held in trust for persons and authorities other than the Commonwealth;
- 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 of Australia);
 - other accounts mainly comprising amounts collected by levies on certain primary products to provide funds for stabilisation and research, and
- 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 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.

BILLS CONTAINING SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

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, extending the objects or purposes of, 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 a principal Act to be amended, or another Act.

Special appropriations may be specific or indeterminate in both amount and duration. Those not restricted in application to one financial year, and as such not subject to the annual supervision and control of Parliament, are known as standing appropriations. It has been estimated that about two thirds of total expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue Fund is by way of special appropriation.

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

362 VP 1987-89/126.

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

Examples of special appropriation bills

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

- Bounties Bill 1986 (cl.54)
- Industrial Relations Bill 1987 (cl.382)
- Fishing Industry Research and Development Bill 1987 (cl.33).

An example of a bill containing words to appropriate the Loan Fund (only) is the Loan Bill 1987.

An example of a bill containing words which appropriate both the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Share Increase) Bill 1988 (cl.5).

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, are:

- a 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*.
- another 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. The ABC/SBS Amalgamation Bill 1986 (cl.30) provided that money already appropriated for the Special Broadcasting Service be directed to the Australian Broadcasting Corporation.

Procedures peculiar to special appropriation bills

Introduction: The introductory and other stages through which such 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 all legislation providing for appropriations of public moneys.

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, in its effect on procedure in the House, supplements 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. 421). Therefore in practice 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 time³⁶⁴, not before the bill is introduced.

The introduced copy of all bills containing appropriations 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 ³⁶⁵	Dealing with taxation and appropriating revenue

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; *see* p. 417). Special appropriation bills which also deal with taxation may be introduced without notice under standing order 291. In practice such bills have also been introduced pursuant to notice and by leave.

Second reading amendment: In the case of a special appropriation bill, 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 tailings³⁶⁶, 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.³⁶⁷

Proceedings following second reading: The procedure on special appropriation bills, immediately following the second reading, differs from ordinary bills in that

³⁶⁴ S.O.s 296,221.

³⁶⁵ Examples of such bills are the Dairying Industry Research and Promotion (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 1976, the Live-stock Slaughter Levy Collection Amendment Bill 1977 and the Income Tax (Arrangements with the States) Bill 1978.

³⁶⁶ 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.R. Deb. (15.5.80) 2872-3

³⁶⁷ VP 1932-34/910.

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 may however contain precise details on the relevant purposes of the appropriation.³⁶⁸ Messages recommending an appropriation have been received from the Deputy of the Governor-General³⁶⁹ and, in the absence of the Governor-General from Australia, from the Administrator.³⁷⁰

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. Another aspect to be watched is that the appropriation may, on the basis of 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 as soon as practicable 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 opportunity³⁷¹ and the bill has not been transmitted to the Senate for its concurrence until the message is reported. In other circumstances a message not announced at the usual time has been announced later. These procedures conform 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.³⁷²

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.³⁷³ 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

368 VP 1987-89/896.

369 VP 1978-80/321; VP 1967-68/156.

370 VP 1977/176.

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

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

373 S.O. 292.

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.³⁷⁴ Nevertheless in view of the principles upon which the procedures have been based, it would seem that 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.³⁷⁵ The message is always announced in the House, not in committee, normally immediately after the message recommending an appropriation for the purposes of the bill.³⁷⁶ 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.³⁷⁷ 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.³⁷⁸

When the Governor-General by message recommends an appropriation for the purposes of an amendment made, or requested, 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.³⁷⁹ 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]'.³⁸⁰ The form of the message may vary.³⁸¹

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 special appropriation bill to a select committee.³⁸² When provided for by sessional orders, such a bill could be referred to a legislation committee.³⁸³

Consideration in committee: The only additional consideration in respect of special appropriation 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, or extend the objects and purposes or alter the destination of, the appropriation recommended.³⁸⁴ A proposed amendment has been ruled out of order because its effect would be to increase the appropriation required³⁸⁵, alter the purpose of the appropriation³⁸⁶, alter the destination of the appropriation³⁸⁷, and go beyond the appropriation recommended.³⁸⁸ The assessment of whether amendments proposed by private Members would be in order can be difficult. At one extreme it may be argued that virtually any change

374 VP 1974-75/561.

375 S.O. 297.

376 VP 1977/409.

377 VP 1974-75/561-2.

378 VP 1974-75/944.

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

380 VP 1987-89/1013-14.

381 VP 1980-83/658.

382 VP 1974-75/561.

383 VP 1978-80/532.

384 S.O. 292.

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

386 VP 1932-34/929.

387 VP 1968-69/256.

388 VP 1917-19/280.

in any bill will have some financial impact and, at the other extreme, it may be claimed that, unless an amendment explicitly and directly increases or alters an appropriation, it may be moved by a private Member. It is considered that neither of these positions is valid and that the only proper course is to examine each proposed amendment on its merits. The test that should be applied is to ask what is expected to be the practical result or consequence of the amendment in so far as an appropriation is concerned. An amendment by a private Member to a Bill which is not annotated as an MR, MM or MRM bill may be out of order because, for instance, even though the bill as introduced does not have any financial impact, if it amends a principal Act, a Member could seek to use the opportunity provided by the bill to move an amendment which would increase or vary the appropriation in the principal Act. It is not unusual for a Member to be advised in advance that a proposed amendment may be ruled out of order by the Chair on one of the grounds mentioned, but sometimes Members have proceeded to propose an amendment so that they could make a particular point. A Member unable to move a committee amendment in such circumstances may choose to put his or her view on the matter to the House in an appropriate second reading amendment.³⁸⁹

TAXATION BILLS

Taxation bills are those which **impose** a tax or charge in the nature of a tax. They cannot originate in, or be amended by, the Senate.³⁹⁰ 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 shall deal with duties of **customs** only and laws imposing duties of excise shall deal with duties of **excise** only. Examples of taxation bills are income tax bills, customs tariff bills and excise tariff bills. Certain bills imposing fees may be considered as taxation bills if the fees involved are revenue raising measures rather than charges having a discernible relationship with the value of services rendered (*see* pp. 416-7).

The principle of the 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.³⁹¹ It is considered that this prohibition extends not only to taxation rates—'incidence'—but also to proposals which would increase or alleviate the sum of tax payable. In 1988 following presentation of a private Member's bill concerning certain taxation deductions, the Chair noted that the bill sought only to ensure that an earlier interpretation of certain provisions prevailed, and not to alleviate tax.³⁹²

Reflecting the requirements of the Constitution, parliamentary practice distinguishes between bills dealing with taxation, such as 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 by the Senate. This practice has been recognised by the High Court as carrying out the constitutional provisions on a correct basis.³⁹³

389 VP 1985-87/1672; H.R. Deb. (14.5.87) 3282; VP 1987-89/864.

390 Constitution, s. 53.

391 S.O. 293.

392 H.R. Deb. (10.11.88) 2793.

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

It has been held by 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) 1930-1936*, 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) 1930-1953* was not a law imposing taxation and section 55 of the Constitution had no relation to it.³⁹⁴

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*.³⁹⁵ Such a bill may be amended by the Senate³⁹⁶ and amendments have been moved by a private Member in the House of Representatives (provided they satisfy the requirements of the standing orders).³⁹⁷

The High Court held in 1987 that:

. . . The test under the second paragraph of s. 55 in deciding whether the subject of taxation imposed by an Act is single is whether, looking at the subject matter which is dealt with as if it were a unit by Parliament, it can then, in the aspect in which it has been so dealt with, be fairly regarded as a unit, or whether it then consists of matters necessarily distinct and separate.

It considered that, in applying this test, weight should be given to Parliament's understanding that the Act in question dealt with one subject of taxation only and that the court should not resolve the question against Parliament's understanding unless the answer was clear.³⁹⁸

The High Court, in holding that section 34 of the *Migration Act 1958*, inserted by the *Migration Amendment Act 1987*, was invalid, said that the provision (which concerned the imposition of charges on certain passengers travelling to Australia), although purportedly exacting a fee for immigration clearance, was to be characterised as a tax and that the provisions of the section were a law 'imposing taxation'. It held that the expression "fee for services" "should be read as referring to a fee or charge exacted for particular identified services provided or rendered individually to, or at the request or direction of, the particular person required to make the

³⁹⁴ *The Australian Constitution Annotated*, pp. 179-81.

³⁹⁵ H.R. Deb. (23.11.60) 3183-92.

³⁹⁶ VP 1940-43/236-7; VP 1960-61/289.

³⁹⁷ VP 1940-43/227-8.

³⁹⁸ *State Chamber of Commerce and Industry v. Commonwealth of Australia* (1987) 73 ALR 161-2.

payment". The Court held that section 55 required that both an amending Act imposing taxation and the amended principal Act deal only with the imposition of taxation and that it was not within the competence of Parliament to purport to insert by an amending Act a provision imposing taxation in an existing valid Act which contained provisions dealing only with other matters.³⁹⁹

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.⁴⁰⁰ 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.⁴⁰¹

The introduced copy of a bill involving taxation 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

Of the above, only bills marked T* are strictly taxation bills. Bills marked T and TMR are treated procedurally as ordinary bills and special appropriation bills respectively, with the exception that under standing order 291 they may be introduced without notice.

Bills relating to taxation and appropriating revenue fall into a dual category. Such composite bills have been introduced pursuant to notice⁴⁰², without notice⁴⁰³, and by leave.⁴⁰⁴

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 the Government's legislative proposal to curtail a certain tax avoidance measure with effect from 17 August 1977, and others with effect from 7 April 1978, a committee amendment by a private Member to curtail such measures, from 1 July 1977 would not have been in order, as it 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.⁴⁰⁵

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.⁴⁰⁶

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

399 *Air Caledonie International v. Commonwealth of Australia* (1988) 82 ALR 385-6.

400 S.O. 293.

401 S.O. 291.

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

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

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

405 *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.

406 S.O. 226.

already existing under an Act of Parliament.⁴⁰⁷ A Member prevented by the standing orders from moving an amendment may still wish to propose it, even though it will be ruled out of order. Alternatively, the Member may choose to express the matter in general terms in a second reading amendment. An amendment to reduce the tax imposed by a bill would be in order and thus, in moving an amendment to a government bill a private Member may do what he or she cannot do by introducing a private Member's bill, that is, propose the alleviation of a tax. 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.⁴⁰⁸

Customs and excise tariff proposals

Customs tariff proposals (duties levied on imports and exports) and excise tariff proposals (duties charged on goods produced in Australia) 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.⁴⁰⁹

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 debated⁴¹⁰ and an amendment may be moved⁴¹¹, although the amendment cannot have 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.⁴¹² 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 day⁴¹³ but this is a rare occurrence. Collection of duties is commenced on the authority of an unresolved motion, and this has been accepted as a convention. Bass Strait freight adjustment levy proposals are regarded as duties of excise.⁴¹⁴

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 seven 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 seven sitting days of the next meeting of the House.⁴¹⁵

Customs officers are provided with protection by the Customs and Excise Acts from commencement of proceedings for anything done by them for the protection of the revenue in relation to a tariff or tariff alteration⁴¹⁶:

- until the close of a parliamentary session in which a customs or excise tariff or tariff alteration is moved, or until the expiry of six months, whichever happens first, or

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

408 VP 1926-28/481.

409 S.O. 291.

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

411 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.

412 S.O. 293.

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

414 *Bass Strait Freight Adjustment Levy Collection Act 1984*, s. 6.

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

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

- 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 seven sitting days of the House or six 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 seven sitting days, the protection outlined in the first paragraph applies.

It has been 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.⁴¹⁷

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 usually 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.

APPROPRIATION AND SUPPLY BILLS

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 the federal 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): Usually introduced in August and is a key element in '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.

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.

⁴¹⁷ H.R. Deb. (19.2.76)115-16.

Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Bill: Also introduced with the Budget, appropriates funds for the parliamentary departments for use until 30 June of the following year.

Appropriation Bills (No. 3) and (No. 4) and Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Bill (No. 2): 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. The Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Bill (No. 2) performs the same function in respect of the parliamentary departments.

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—Usually introduced in April or May, these make interim provision for expenditure for the following 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 five 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. The Supply (Parliamentary Departments) Bill provides funds for parliamentary expenditure.

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

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).⁴¹⁸ The Senate may not amend any proposed law appropriating revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government.⁴¹⁹ The main Appropriation Bill (Appropriation Bill (No. 1)) for the year has, since soon after 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.

⁴¹⁸ Constitution, s. 54.

⁴¹⁹ Constitution, s. 53.

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).⁴²⁰

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 or standing appropriation 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. As the parliamentary appropriation and supply bills are not for ordinary annual services of government they are therefore also subject to possible Senate amendment.

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 Treasurer⁴²¹ and includes the Appropriation Bills (Nos. 1 and 2), the Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Bill, and documents relating to the bills and legislation to give effect to the Budget (*see* p. 424). 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

420 H.R. Deb. (13.5.65)1484-5.

421 Supplementary economic statements may be made at times other than the Budget in the form of a ministerial statement, by leave. In

recent years it has been the practice for the Treasurer to make such a statement in April or May. Measures then announced can thus be effective from the beginning of the financial year in July.

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.⁴²²

The bill is usually introduced on the first day of the budget sittings,⁴²³ often the third Tuesday in August, with the Budget proceedings commencing at 7.30 or 8 p.m. Standing order 291 allows the bill to be introduced without notice by a Minister, in this instance the Treasurer.⁴²⁴

Second reading—Budget speech and debate: In moving the second reading, the Treasurer delivers the Budget speech, in which the Treasurer compares the estimates of the previous financial year with actual expenditure, reviews the economic condition of the nation, and states the anticipated income and expenditure for the current financial year, including the taxation measures proposed to meet the expenditure.⁴²⁵ In making the Budget speech, the Treasurer speaks without limitation of time and at the conclusion of the 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 was traditionally resumed by the Leader of the Opposition at 8 p.m. on the Tuesday following the Treasurer's speech although recent practice has been for debate to be resumed later in the week of introduction.⁴²⁶ In the response to the Government's Budget proposals, the Leader of the Opposition (or a Member deputed by the Leader) speaks 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.⁴²⁷

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.⁴²⁸ Any amendment would be usually moved by the Leader of the Opposition and it would be expected to refer to aspects of the Budget with which the Opposition is dissatisfied.⁴²⁹ 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.⁴³⁰ 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 two 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.⁴³¹

If such a reasoned amendment were carried this would, in effect, place the Government's position in jeopardy. In 1963, on the first Budget to which 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.⁴³² In 1941

422 VP 1978-80/1550.

423 The second day in 1987 and 1988.

424 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.

425 H.R. Deb. (15.9.87)95-100.

426 H.R. Deb. (25.8.88)419 (this speech also commenced at 7.30 pm).

427 S.O. 81.

428 S.O. 220.

429 VP 1985-87/1110.

430 VP 1978-80/990.

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

432 VP 1962-63/524.

under the now superseded financial procedures, an amendment was successfully moved in Committee of Supply to reduce the first item by £1. The Government resigned four days later.⁴³³

Consideration by estimates committee: Appropriation and supply bills could not be referred to a legislation committee under the previous sessional orders of the House. However, commencing with Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 1979-80, the House 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 1980.⁴³⁴ After the speech of the Leader of the Opposition, or a Member deputed by the Leader, on the motion for the second reading, the proposed expenditures for the departments and services contained in Schedule 2 of the bill could be referred to an estimates committee. Such referral, which did not affect the second reading debate on the bill, was by motion on notice moved by a Minister. As constituted in 1980 there were four estimates committees, known as Estimates Committee A, B, C and D, which could not vote on, but which examined and reported upon proposed expenditures for the Parliament, the Advance to the Minister for Finance and for each Department of State. The procedure for the House of Representatives estimates committees was that the proposed expenditures were divided between the committees by order of the House. The report could contain a resolution or expression of opinion of the committee but could not vary the amount of a proposed expenditure. Consideration of proposed expenditures in an estimates committee followed, as far as possible, the procedures observed in a committee of the whole with some important exceptions (*see* sessional orders at the time).

Estimates committees were again appointed in August 1981 under revised sessional orders.⁴³⁵ However, their use in the House of Representatives was discontinued the following year and sessional orders providing for the committees were not reinstated in subsequent Parliaments.

Consideration by committee of the whole: The practice prior to the experiment with estimates committees, and subsequently recommenced, is for estimates to be considered 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.⁴³⁶ The order for considering the proposed expenditures is the order in which the expenditures are shown in Schedule 2 and they are traditionally 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.⁴³⁷ When the committee has agreed to the order, it is recorded as a resolution of the committee.⁴³⁸ The agreed order may be varied by resolution to meet the convenience of the committee.⁴³⁹

A private Member may not move an amendment which would infringe the financial initiative of the Crown.⁴⁴⁰ 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

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

434 VP 1978-80/1011-13, 1589 (amended).

435 VP 1980-81/419-21.

436 S.O. 226.

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

438 VP 1978-80/387-8.

439 VP 1978-80/399,410.

440 S.O. 292.

for the Department of . . . be reduced by \$10'.⁴⁴¹ The Member may then state the reason for moving the amendment, for example, 'as an instruction to the Government to . . .', 'because the Government has failed to . . .', 'because, in the opinion of the committee, the Government should . . .' The reason is not recorded in the Votes and Proceedings.⁴⁴²

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.⁴⁴³ An amendment to an appropriation bill which does not affect the appropriation recommended may be moved without obtaining a further message.⁴⁴⁴

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.⁴⁴⁵

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.⁴⁴⁶ 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 when the second reading is debated separately 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. Under the previous sessional orders the bill could 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.⁴⁴⁷ 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. It is out of order to refer to Appropriation Bill (No. 2) estimates in the committee on Appropriation Bill (No. 1).

Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Bill

This bill is also introduced without notice following the introduction of Appropriation Bill (No. 2) and provides for funds for the operations of the parliamentary departments. The practice for the passage of the bill has been the same as that for Appropriation Bill (No. 2), with the rule of relevancy applying.

Budget documents and related papers

Associated with the Budget are certain related documents and bills. After debate on the Appropriation Bill (No. 1) has been adjourned, Budget-associated documents are normally presented. The nature and titles of these documents vary. In 1988 the Treasurer presented the following papers:

- 'Budget Statements' containing detailed information on the Budget calculations and measures, an historical perspective and explanatory material on the broad economic context;

441 VP 1977/353.

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

443 VP 1974-75/944.

444 VP 1974-75/954.

445 VP 1978-80/502.

446 VP 1978-80/333.

447 S.O. 226.

- 'The Commonwealth Public Account' containing information relating to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (including the Appropriation Bills (Nos. 1 and 2) and the Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Bill), the Loan Fund and the Trust Fund;
- 'Portfolio Program Estimates' presenting information on appropriations and outlays for each portfolio in program format, along with information on staffing and on certain 'one-line' budget dependent agencies, and
- 'Commonwealth Financial Relations with Other Levels of Government' providing information on funds for the States, the Northern Territory and local government, including Commonwealth assistance, Loan Council borrowings and borrowing by semi-government and local authorities under the Loan Council arrangements.

Together with a pamphlet copy of the Treasurer's speech these documents were presented as the 'Budget Papers'. At the same time the Treasurer also presented the following Budget related papers:

- 'Government Securities on Issue' providing data on the structure and movement of securities of the Commonwealth, the States and the Northern Territory;
- 'National Income and Expenditure' giving estimates of gross domestic product, gross national expenditure and national income, and
- 'Income Tax Statistics' containing a summary of certain income tax data.

Prior to 1987 when the 'Budget related papers' series was introduced, these papers had been labelled as Budget papers. Further Budget related papers may be presented by other Ministers.⁴⁴⁸ In 1987 'Portfolio Explanatory Notes' were included in the series of Budget related papers, although they were not tabled in the House.

After the presentation of the papers a motion is moved 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.⁴⁴⁹

Other Budget related business follows.⁴⁵⁰ Budget related bills may then be introduced⁴⁵¹, ministerial statements explaining Budget decisions in detail are sometimes made, and customs and excise tariff proposals connected with the Budget are often moved.

The term 'Budget measure' is used to describe bills introduced to implement the financial proposals announced in the Treasurer's Budget speech. That a bill is described as a Budget measure does not in itself bestow on it any special procedural status or immunity from amendment, as is occasionally assumed.⁴⁵²

Additional appropriation bills⁴⁵³

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

448 VP 1987-89/632.

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

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

451 E.g., Sales Tax Amendment Bills.

452 H.R. Deb. (18.6.86)902.

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

services. Similarly, an Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Bill (No. 2) may be introduced in respect of the departments supporting the Parliament. 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).

Supply bills

Supply Bills (Nos. 1, 2 and Parliamentary Departments), 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 five months' requirements, that is, the first five 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 year⁴⁵⁴ 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. Since the adoption by the Government of the principles outlined by the Treasurer when introducing the Supply Bill (No. 1) 1965-66 (*see* p. 421), only three supply bills have been considered in the committee of the whole. In every instance either leave has been given for the third reading to be moved forthwith⁴⁵⁵ or standing orders have been suspended to enable a motion to be moved 'That the bill be now passed'.⁴⁵⁶

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. These amounts 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, being expenditure that the Minister for Finance is satisfied is urgently required and was unforeseen or erroneously omitted from, or understated in, the Appropriation or Supply Act, and
- make moneys available for expenditure pending the issue of a warrant of the Governor-General.⁴⁵⁷

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,

454 S.O. 81.

455 VP 1978-80/233.

456 VP 1968-69/72.

457 Under s. 32 of the *Audit Act 1901* the Minister for Finance prepares a schedule of moneys to be drawn from the Commonwealth Public Ac-

count 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.

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.⁴⁵⁸ 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.

The Minister for Finance accounts to the Parliament for expenditure from the advances by means of the tabling of monthly statements and (as required by the Appropriation Acts) an annual statement presented as soon as possible after 30 June each year.⁴⁵⁹ The annual statement is examined by the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and reported upon to both Houses. On occasion a motion is moved to take note of a monthly statement.⁴⁶⁰

Advances to the Speaker and President of the Senate

The Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Acts and Supply (Parliamentary Departments) Act each contain provisions for:

- an Advance to the President of the Senate,
- an Advance to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and
- a Joint Advance to the President and the Speaker.

These advances enable the President and the Speaker, separately in relation to the Departments of the Senate and House of Representatives respectively, and jointly in relation to the other Parliamentary Departments, to make money available for expenditure, particulars of which will afterwards be submitted to Parliament, being expenditure they are satisfied is urgently required and was unforeseen or erroneously omitted from, or understated in, the relevant Appropriation or Supply Act.

CONSTITUTION ALTERATION BILLS

The passage of a bill proposing to alter the Constitution is the same as for an ordinary bill, 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 circumstances⁴⁶¹, 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 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.⁴⁶² If a bill, which was initiated in the House, is amended by the Senate and that amendment

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

459 VP 1987-89/687. Prior to 1985 the practice was for the House to resolve to consider the annual statement in committee of the whole—for description of previous procedure see first edition.

460 VP 1987-89/222.

461 See also Ch. on 'The Parliament'.

462 VP 1976-77/597-600.

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.⁴⁶³ 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.⁴⁶⁴

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.⁴⁶⁵ 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.⁴⁶⁶

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.⁴⁶⁷ However in the case of the Constitution Alteration (Simultaneous Elections) Bill 1974, the bill failed to gain an absolute majority on the third reading⁴⁶⁸ because of a malfunction of the division bells.⁴⁶⁹ On the same day the House agreed to a suspension of standing orders to enable the vote to be rescinded and taken again.⁴⁷⁰ 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.⁴⁷¹

Disagreements between the Houses

Section 128 of the Constitution provides for the situation where there is a deadlock between the Houses on Constitution Alteration Bills. It is possible under certain conditions for a Constitution Alteration Bill twice passed by one House to be submitted to referendum (and hence, if approved, assented to and enacted) even though not passed by the other House. These provisions are discussed in the Chapter on 'The Parliament'.

BILLS RECEIVED FROM THE SENATE

Bills received from the Senate are either ordinary bills or Constitution Alteration Bills. Only a minority of bills are in fact received from the Senate. Since 1980 an annual average of 15 bills has been received from the Senate. Senate bills represent about 7 per cent of all legislation introduced into the House.

463 VP 1917-19/556.

464 VP 1973-74/609-10.

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

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

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

468 VP 1974/19.

469 VP 1974/26.

470 VP 1974/28.

471 VP 1974/29.

The form of bills introduced into the Senate is governed by the 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.⁴⁷² 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.⁴⁷³

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. 441).⁴⁷⁴ 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.⁴⁷⁵

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.⁴⁷⁶

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 House⁴⁷⁷ or other officers.

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.

472 Constitution, s. 53.

473 *Quick and Garran*, p. 667.

474 Constitution, s. 53.

475 *Quick and Garran*, pp. 667-8.

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

477 S.O. 372.

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 put⁴⁷⁸ and, to the extent necessary, is proceeded with as if it was a bill originating in the House.⁴⁷⁹ 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.⁴⁸⁰ Stocks of the bill are usually received from the Senate when the message transmitting the bill is sent to the House.⁴⁸¹ Should copies of the bill not be available, leave is required to move the second reading forthwith.⁴⁸²

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.⁴⁸³ When, on a future sitting day, the order of the day is called on, the Minister then moves the second reading and makes the second reading speech. It is usual then for the debate to be adjourned to a future day.⁴⁸⁴ However, the second reading debate may proceed immediately⁴⁸⁵ as the mandatory provision concerning the adjournment of the debate when the second reading has been moved immediately after the first reading does not apply. When copies of the bill are available, a Minister may still wish to move the second reading at a later hour rather than immediately. Leave is required to move 'That the second reading be made an order of the day for a later hour this day'. When the second reading is moved in these circumstances at a later hour, the debate may not proceed immediately unless leave is obtained.

In the case of a Senate bill for which a private Member has responsibility for carriage, it has been considered that subsequent proceedings should follow the procedures for private Members' bills under the arrangements first operative from March 1988 (see Chapter on 'Private Members' business').

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'.⁴⁸⁶ It is returned to the Senate by message in the following form⁴⁸⁷:

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. 452 ff.).

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

478 S.O. 215.

479 S.O. 253.

480 S.O. 218.

481 VP 1978-80/280.

482 VP 1974-75/383.

483 VP 1977/252.

484 VP 1977/256.

485 VP 1985-87/96.

486 S.O. 254.

487 J 1977/282.

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.

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.⁴⁸⁸ If copies of the bill are not available, the Minister must obtain the leave of the House to move the second reading forthwith.⁴⁸⁹ 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.⁴⁹⁰ Alternatively, after the committee stage has been completed, the remaining stages may proceed immediately, with the leave of the House.⁴⁹¹

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 refused⁴⁹², the standing orders may be suspended with the concurrence of an absolute majority if moved without notice, or a simple majority if moved on notice, 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.⁴⁹³

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) a number of bills to be 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;
 - (c) the consideration of the bills in one committee of the whole⁴⁹⁴; and, if appropriate,
 - (d) messages from the Governor-General recommending appropriations for some of the bills to be announced together.⁴⁹⁵

This procedure facilitates consideration by the House of, for example, related taxation bills such as the Wool Tax (Nos. 1 to 5) Amendment Bills⁴⁹⁶, where, because of the constitutional requirement that laws imposing taxation shall deal with one subject of taxation only⁴⁹⁷, a number of separate but related bills are presented to the House.

488 VP 1987-89/612.

489 VP 1974-75/383.

490 VP 1976-77/492.

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

492 VP 1977/336.

493 VP 1978-80/365-6.

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

495 VP 1976-77/433.

496 VP 1985-87/1603.

497 Constitution, s. 55.

Such a motion to suspend standing orders is moved early in each session 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. 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, is avoided.⁴⁹⁸

- 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.⁴⁹⁹

In such a case as the group of 32 bills dealing with decimal currency⁵⁰⁰ 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.

Cognate debate

When there are two 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 House by the Chair, seeking 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.⁵⁰¹

The House has allowed the subject matter of 16 bills to be debated on the motion for the second reading of one of those bills.⁵⁰²

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 may be influenced by:

- 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 heaviness of the Government's legislative program;
- the bill's urgent nature;
- agreement, or trade-off of time, reached between Government and Opposition, and
- the number of Members from each side who wish to speak on the 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

498 VP 1987-89/613; H.R. Deb. (3.6.88)3252.

499 VP 1970-72/1033.

500 VP 1964-66/472,510.

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

502 H.R. Deb. (28.9.88)1009.

the question immediately before the House.⁵⁰³ 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 usually passed prior to the commencement of debate it proposes to limit.

The guillotine procedure was introduced to the House in 1918.⁵⁰⁴ The new standing order, adopted by a division on party lines, was essentially similar to present standing order 92, but with an hour being permitted for debate on the motion for the allotment of time and ten minutes for individual speeches. These time limits were reduced in 1931 and 1950 to those currently applying (that is, 20 minutes and five minutes respectively). There was also the requirement that the declaration of urgency be approved by an affirmative vote of not less than 24 Members (which in effect then meant that at least a quorum of Members, including the occupant of the Chair, had to be present). This requirement was removed in 1950 on the grounds that it was unconstitutional.⁵⁰⁵

It was not until 1958 that the guillotine was applied to more than one bill in the same declaration of urgency, following the suspension of standing orders.⁵⁰⁶ However this was to become a common occurrence. Statistics for the number of bills declared urgent each year since 1918 are given at Appendix 17. It can be seen that this figure has increased considerably in recent years, to a record of 93 bills in 1988.

Despite the original opposition to the procedure when first introduced and despite the objection usually made by opposition parties to its application in particular instances, successive Governments have considered it necessary to use the guillotine to enable them to complete their legislative programs within the desired time, or to overcome persistent opposition to a particular bill.

The guillotine procedure is most frequently used by a Government when the passage of a bill is being strongly contested, or when the Government considers delaying tactics are being used by the Opposition or when it would appear that debate at the various stages of the bill may continue for a longer period than suits the interests of the Government. It has also sometimes been used when a bill before the House requires urgent passage and 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.⁵⁰⁷

The preparation of the documentation necessary for use in the Chamber for the process of declaring bills urgent and allotting time and their subsequent passage, requires great care and can be very time-consuming. Also, because of the desirability of giving Members reasonable notice of government intentions in such matters, it is imperative that detailed advice of such intentions be given well in advance.

Declaration of urgency

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);

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

504 H.R. Deb. (4.10.18) 6682-5, (9.10.18) 6715-53, (16.10.18) 6967-78.

505 Section 40 of the Constitution states that questions in the House '... shall be determined by a majority of votes ...'.

506 VP 1958/27.

507 VP 1974-75/929-30.

- (2) on the calling on of a motion for leave to introduce a bill, a procedure which has fallen into disuse⁵⁰⁸;
- (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 disuse⁵⁰⁹;
- (5) at any stage of a bill, or
- (6) on the consideration of Senate amendments or requests for amendments to a bill.⁵¹⁰

If it is desired to apply a guillotine to a bill prior to the occurrence of any of the above options (1) to (4) it is necessary to suspend standing orders to enable this to be done.⁵¹¹ 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; as many as 32 bills have been dealt with together in this way.⁵¹² If the time for consideration of a bill is to continue beyond the time fixed by the standing or sessional orders for the adjournment of the House, 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 that time.⁵¹³ Also if two 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 rule⁵¹⁴ 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.⁵¹⁵ A declaration of urgency has been withdrawn, by leave, when the House was proceeding to a division on the question.⁵¹⁶

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.⁵¹⁷

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.⁵¹⁸ Examples are:

- For the initial stages of the bill⁵¹⁹ (up to, but not inclusive of, the second reading of the bill), until . . . (rarely used).
- For the second reading⁵²⁰ and the reporting of a message from the Governor-General recommending an appropriation, until . . .
- In relation to the committee stage:
 - (a) For the committee stage⁵²¹ (or the remainder of the committee stage⁵²², if consideration in committee has commenced), until . . . , or

508 VP 1917-19/531.

509 VP 1959-60/208-9.

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

511 VP 1974-75/17.

512 VP 1987-89/1248-51.

513 VP 1978-80/783-5.

514 S.O. 103.

515 A member has spoken by indulgence at this time; H.R. Deb. (3.6.88)3235-6.

516 VP 1961/127.

517 VP 1950-51/142-3.

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

519 VP 1917-19/531.

520 VP 1974-75/1068.

521 VP 1974-75/717.

522 VP 1974-75/1091.

- (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 . . .⁵²³, or
- (c) For the committee stage (Appropriation Bill (No. 1)):
 - (i) Schedule 2
 - Department of . . . , until . . .
 - Department of . . . , until . . .
 - . . .
 - (ii) Remainder of the committee stage, until . . .
- For the remaining stages, until . . .⁵²⁴
- For all stages, until . . .⁵²⁵
- In respect of Senate amendments (or requests):
 - (a) For the consideration of the Senate's amendments and for the remaining stages until . . .⁵²⁶ or
 - (b) For No. 1 etc., until . . .⁵²⁷

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 bill⁵²⁸, it has often been used for the Appropriation Bills (Nos 1 and 2).⁵²⁹ 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.⁵³⁰ Terminating times expressed in hours for a group of bills have been changed to fixed times.⁵³¹

The allotment of time for a group of bills may provide for their consideration over more than one sitting day. 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.⁵³²

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.⁵³³ The reporting of a message from the Governor-General recommending an appropriation is not necessarily included in the motion for allotment of time.⁵³⁴

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.

523 VP 1956-57/244.

524 VP 1980-83/921-2.

525 VP 1978-80/785.

526 VP 1987-89/600—in this case the motion also encompassed bills being considered for the first time.

527 VP 1950-51/142-3.

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

529 VP 1970-72/298-300.

530 VP 1946-48/289.

531 VP 1970-72/581,613.

532 VP 1987-89/862-3, 879.

533 VP 1978-80/441-4.

534 VP 1958/28-9.

In respect of a declaration of urgency in committee⁵³⁵, the Speaker has ruled that the committee cannot impose a time limit on the proceedings of the House.⁵³⁶ 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.⁵³⁷

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

- (1) groups of clauses⁵³⁸;
- (2) parts, groups of clauses (with exceptions), postponed and excepted clauses, new clauses, Schedule, remainder of committee stage⁵³⁹;
- (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 stage⁵⁴⁰;
- (4) to the end of a particular Part, remainder of committee stage⁵⁴¹, or
- (5) section of a clause, remainder of clause, new clauses, groups of clauses, remainder of committee stage.⁵⁴²

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.⁵⁴³ Similarly, an allotment of time may be varied by motion without notice without an additional declaration of urgency.⁵⁴⁴

Debate on the motion for the allotment of time may not exceed 20 minutes, each Member speaking being allowed five minutes. Time taken to deal with a motion of dissent from the ruling of the Chair is counted as part of the 20 minutes.⁵⁴⁵ An amendment may be moved to the motion for allotment of time⁵⁴⁶, 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.⁵⁴⁷ 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.⁵⁴⁸ The allotted time has been extended for the second reading⁵⁴⁹, for the second reading and the committee stage⁵⁵⁰, and has been extended and further extended for the committee and remaining stages.⁵⁵¹ In the consideration of Appropriation Bill (No. 1), a motion may be moved, without notice, to vary the order of consideration of proposed expenditures⁵⁵², and the time allotted for the consideration together of the proposed expenditures for two departments has been varied to allow the proposed expenditures to be considered separately for stated times.⁵⁵³

535 VP 1973-74/498.

536 VP 1923-24/437-9.

537 VP 1974-75/1090-2.

538 VP 1951-53/587.

539 VP 1937-40/134-5.

540 VP 1932-34/476-7.

541 VP 1954-55/154.

542 VP 1960-61/276.

543 VP 1950-51/143.

544 VP 1970-72/613-15; VP 1987-89/880, 881.

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

546 VP 1978-80/1075.

547 VP 1923-24/165-6.

548 H.R. Deb. (4.11.52)4100-5.

549 VP 1934-37/335-6.

550 VP 1948-49/342.

551 VP 1920-21/242,252.

552 VP 1968-69/542.

553 VP 1968-69/550.

Proceedings under guillotine

If an allotment of time is in the form 'for the remaining stages', at the expiry of time the question before the Chair is put and then any other further question is put requisite to dispose of the business before the House or committee, for example, the question 'That the remaining stages of the bill be agreed to'.⁵⁵⁴ However, if there are government amendments to be taken into account in such circumstances and the time for the remaining stages of the bill has expired before the committee stage has been reached, or when time has been allotted for the completion of the committee stage but it has expired, the House nevertheless resolves itself into committee to determine immediately the question 'That the bill and the amendments (and/or new clauses) circulated by the Government be agreed to and the bill be reported with amendments'. The Chairman reports accordingly and the final question is put 'That the report be adopted and the bill be now read a third time'.⁵⁵⁵

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.⁵⁵⁶ 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 clauses) and any amendments, new clauses and schedules, copies of which have been circulated by the Government among Members at least two hours before the expiration of the allotted time⁵⁵⁷, even though such amendments have not been moved.

By resolving that particular stages of certain bills should conclude at specified times, the House overrides, by deliberate decision, the requirement in the standing orders for a motion for the adoption of a report in respect of a bill amended in committee to be taken at a future time and also the requirement for a future day to be fixed for the third reading after the adoption of the report. It is therefore in order for the Minister to move the adoption of the report and to move that the bill be read a third time without the grant of leave. Even when debate concludes before the expiry of time, it is considered that leave is not required, although there are precedents to the contrary.⁵⁵⁸

If the allotment of time agreed to relates to the remaining stages of the bill, and the time expires during the second reading debate, and there are circulated amendments of the Government to be taken into account, the following sequence is followed:

- question—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question (if there is a second reading amendment);
- question—That the bill be now read a second time;
- message(s) from the Governor-General to be announced;
- (in committee) question—That the bill and the amendments and new clauses circulated by the Government be agreed to, and that the bill be reported with amendments, and
- question—That the report be adopted and the bill be now read a third time.⁵⁵⁹

When the expiry of time has prevented the Opposition from moving intended amendments which had been circulated, the Chair has allowed the unmoved amendments to be incorporated in Hansard so that the intentions of the Opposition are recorded.⁵⁶⁰

554 VP 1985-87/288.

555 VP 1970-72/619-25.

556 VP 1978-80/445.

557 S.O. 92 (e); VP 1983-84/716.

558 VP 1987-89/886 (two bills)—but see also VP 1985-87/1286 (three bills).

559 VP 1970-72/620-5.

560 H.R. Deb. (11.4.86)2129-2.

The closure motion cannot be moved while any proceedings in respect of which time has been allotted are being debated.⁵⁶¹ This prohibition also applies to a motion for recommitment 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.⁵⁶² 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 time⁵⁶³; 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.⁵⁶⁴

A Member has been named and suspended while a question was being put after the expiration of the allotment of time.⁵⁶⁵

PROCEDURE FOLLOWING SENATE CONSIDERATION

Limitations on Senate power of amendment

Section 53 of the Constitution, as well as limiting the rights of the Senate in the initiation of legislation, 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 delaying the passage of the additional appropriation bills in 1974 and the main Appropriation Bills in 1975, it has been generally concluded that the Senate may refuse to pass 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.

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

561 S.O. 92(g).

562 VP 1937-40/428-9.

563 VP 1934-37/481-3.

564 VP 1923-24/175.

565 VP 1923-24/147.

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. 455).

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.⁵⁶⁶

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.⁵⁶⁷ 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.⁵⁶⁸ 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.⁵⁶⁹ 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.⁵⁷⁰ 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 separately⁵⁷¹, 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.⁵⁷² An amendment to the title has been mentioned in the Senate message.⁵⁷³

By order of the committee, the amendments may be considered in specified groups and a specified order other than their numerical order.⁵⁷⁴ An amendment may be agreed to with or without amendment, agreed to with a consequential amendment⁵⁷⁵, agreed to in part with a consequential amendment⁵⁷⁶, agreed to with a modification, agreed to with a modification and a consequential amendment⁵⁷⁷, disagreed to⁵⁷⁸, or disagreed to but an amendment made in its place.⁵⁷⁹ An amendment

⁵⁶⁶ VP 1920-21/471.

⁵⁶⁷ S.O. 244.

⁵⁶⁸ H.R. Deb. (20.6.50)4517-18.

⁵⁶⁹ VP 1978-80/501.

⁵⁷⁰ VP 1978-80/129.

⁵⁷¹ VP 1929-31/812-14.

⁵⁷² VP 1932-34/350-2.

⁵⁷³ VP 1913/193,195.

⁵⁷⁴ VP 1974-75/483.

⁵⁷⁵ VP 1974-75/837.

⁵⁷⁶ VP 1906/159.

⁵⁷⁷ VP 1909/222-3.

⁵⁷⁸ VP 1974-75/488.

⁵⁷⁹ VP 1974-75/772.

relevant to the Senate's amendments may be made.⁵⁸⁰ A motion to agree to a Senate amendment has been withdrawn, by leave.⁵⁸¹

No amendment may be moved to an amendment of the Senate that is not relevant to the Senate amendment, nor may a further 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.⁵⁸² Standing orders have been suspended in the House to enable a Minister to move an amendment which was not relevant to Senate amendments being considered.⁵⁸³ Such an amendment has been made, following the suspension of standing orders, prior to⁵⁸⁴, and after⁵⁸⁵, 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 resolution⁵⁸⁶, or resolutions in the cases where (1) an amendment not relevant to the Senate's amendment has been made⁵⁸⁷, or (2) amendments to a number of bills have been considered in the one committee of the whole⁵⁸⁸, 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.⁵⁸⁹

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.⁵⁹⁰

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.⁵⁹¹ 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.⁵⁹² 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.⁵⁹³ If a Senate amendment has been disagreed to (*see below*), a message is sent to the Senate acquainting it 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

580 VP 1974-75/149.

581 VP 1910/84.

582 S.O. 246.

583 VP 1974-75/480,489.

584 VP 1973-74/249-51.

585 VP 1973-74/268.

586 VP 1974-75/771-5.

587 VP 1974-75/488-9.

588 VP 1929-31/816.

589 S.O. 245.

590 VP 1913/215; H.R. Deb. (16.12.13)4505-7.

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

592 S.O.s 247, 249.

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

amendment.⁵⁹⁴ 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 [clause specified].'⁵⁹⁵

Committee of reasons

Whenever amendments (not requests for amendment) made by the Senate are disagreed to, a committee of three Members is appointed by the House, on motion without notice, to draw up reasons for the House disagreeing to such amendments. A reason is needed for an amendment disagreed to, even if all other amendments are agreed to or amendments made in their place and so on.⁵⁹⁶ 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 place⁵⁹⁷ or a substitute amendment is made.⁵⁹⁸ The procedure is purely formal in that the committee, composed of government Members, immediately after its appointment presents reasons which have been prepared in advance. The practice has been subject to some derision.⁵⁹⁹ When the committee brings up its reasons, copies of which are circulated, a Minister moves that the committee's reasons be adopted. An amendment cannot be moved to the reasons, as the question before the Chair is that the reasons be adopted⁶⁰⁰, but an amendment has been moved to that question.⁶⁰¹ The committee of reasons procedure can be somewhat cumbersome and it is important that the government position is resolved and conveyed in sufficient time for the necessary arrangements to be made. On one occasion when there was confusion regarding the Government's position, it was necessary for leave to be granted for the 'reason' on one Senate amendment to be read to the House at a later time and made part of the earlier resolution.⁶⁰²

Senate requests for amendments⁶⁰³

Occasionally a question has arisen in respect of certain bills as to their constitutional status in terms of Senate amendment. In 1967, five of seven 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
- the Petroleum (Submerged Lands)(Registration Fees) Bill 1967

imposed fees and royalties and hence, superficially at least, seemed capable of Senate amendment. The five 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

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

595 VP 1974-75/490.

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

597 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 reported on by the committee of reasons.

598 VP 1970-72/1200, 1202.

599 H.R. Deb. (8.12.83)3557-8.

600 H.R. Deb. (8.12.83)3557-8.

601 VP 1913/204.

602 VP 1987-89/1002.

603 For a detailed summary of Senate requests for amendments to bills since 1901 see Appendix 18.

sought to impose a royalty and the remaining four 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'.⁶⁰⁴

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 had been 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.⁶⁰⁵

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 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 requests⁶⁰⁶, 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 1973⁶⁰⁷, 1976⁶⁰⁸ and 1977⁶⁰⁹ 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

604 VP 1967-68/304.

605 *May*, pp. 827-8.

606 VP 1964-66/229.

607 VP 1973-74/544.

608 VP 1976-77/380,582.

609 VP 1977/272.

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.⁶¹⁰ 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.⁶¹¹

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.⁶¹²

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 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.⁶¹³

On other occasions the Senate's decisions in relation to its power of amendment have been questioned, for example:

- 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.⁶¹⁴

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 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.

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.⁶¹⁵

- In 1908 the Senate returned the Manufactures Encouragement Bill with eight amendments. The Speaker drew the attention of the House to two 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 Senate⁶¹⁶ the two 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

610 *Odgers*, p. 391.

611 *H.R. Deb.* (18.8.77) 469-70.

612 *Odgers*, p. 391.

613 *VP* 1964-66/229,235-6.

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

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

616 *S. Deb.* (3.10.07) 4165-7.

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'.⁶¹⁷

- 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.⁶¹⁸
- 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 taxpayer.⁶¹⁹ 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.

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.⁶²⁰

- In 1981 the Senate returned to the House the States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Bill 1981 with amendments. Before consideration was given to the message the Speaker made a statement drawing attention to an amendment proposing the omission of a clause. The clause in question gave the Minister certain powers concerning the introduction of fees. The House subsequently resolved that it considered the effect of the purported amendments would be to increase the burden on the people and declined to take the amendments into consideration. The Bill was laid aside.⁶²¹

617 VP 1908/105.

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

619 J 1932-34/140.

620 VP 1932-34/350,352.

621 VP 1980-83/667-8.

- In December 1988 the Senate returned with amendments the States Grants (Technical and Further Education Assistance) Bill. The Deputy Speaker made a statement drawing attention to one amendment which proposed the deletion of a certain category of students which were, under the bill, to be disregarded for the purposes of calculating certain payments, that is, if the amendment was made, the group would be included. The statement noted that the amendment could be said to increase the proposed charge or burden on the people. The Minister later quoted legal opinion which questioned the Senate action on this point. The amendment was rejected, and the Bill returned to the Senate. The Senate returned the Bill again insisting on the amendment, but the House insisted on disagreeing to it.⁶²² On 6 March 1989 the Senate resolved not to insist on the amendments in question.⁶²³

Difficult questions of interpretation can arise on the issue of the Senate's right to amend bills. At one extreme, almost every amendment will cause some degree of 'charge or burden on the people', whilst at the other extreme it may be felt that unless an amendment explicitly and necessarily causes an increased 'charge or burden' it is available to the Senate. It is considered that neither position is appropriate and that, in examining any such question, the better course is to ask what are the expected practical consequences of the proposed amendment.

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.⁶²⁴ Senate standing orders⁶²⁵ supplement the constitutional expression 'at any stage' by providing that requests may be made:

- upon the motion for the first reading⁶²⁶;
- in committee after the second reading has been agreed to⁶²⁷;
- 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.⁶²⁸

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.⁶²⁹

622 VP 1987-89/994-7, 1014-5; H.R. Deb. (21.12.88) 3776-82, 3828-33; J 1987-89/1366-9, 1375-6.

623 J 1987-89/1435-6; S. Deb. (6.3.89) 512-8.

624 Constitution, s. 53.

625 Senate S.O. 252.

626 J 1956-57/171.

627 J 1978-80/232-3.

628 *Odgers*, p. 402.

629 H.R. Deb. (14.6.01) 1174-86; VP 1901-02/61-2; and see Appendix 18.

Requested amendments made

When the message containing a 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 amendment, and the committee may then proceed in certain prescribed ways⁶³⁰:

- The committee may make any omissions or amendments⁶³¹ with or without modifications⁶³² or with modifications and a consequential amendment.⁶³³ 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.⁶³⁴
- The report may be adopted forthwith (which is usually the case), or the question may be recommitted⁶³⁵ 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 substance 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.⁶³⁶

Requested amendments not made

The House may not make the requested amendment⁶³⁷, 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.⁶³⁸

On the bill's return the Senate may pass it without the amendment being made or may seek to press or insist on its request (*see below*).

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

630 S.O. 262.

631 VP 1974-75/942-3.

632 VP 1974-75/910-11; and *see* Appendix 18, Customs Tariff (British Preference) Bill 1906.

633 VP 1973-74/642-5.

634 VP 1978-80/286.

635 VP 1926-28/204-5 (when consequential amendments made).

636 VP 1901-02/61; and *see* Appendix 18 for others.

637 VP 1973-74/490.

638 J 1973-74/463.

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.⁶³⁹ In such instances the message returning the bill to the House indicates a request for amendment, set out in a schedule, and informs the House that the amendments, set out in another schedule, 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 committee⁶⁴⁰ 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 the House's agreement to further amendments was sought and obtained.⁶⁴¹

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 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 are summarised in *Odgers*⁶⁴² 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 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

639 J 1974-75/558.

640 VP 1974-75/544.

641 VP 1974-75/562,573.

642 *Odgers*, pp. 406-10.

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.⁶⁴³

This view is supported by legal opinion, notably an opinion presented to the House on 16 March 1943⁶⁴⁴, 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.
- 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 (should) 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 consequence of the opposite view was that the distinction between the power to request and the power to amend was merely formal.
- Sir 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.⁶⁴⁵
- 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.⁶⁴⁶
- 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

643 *Quick and Garran*, pp. 671-2.

644 *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).

645 H.R. Deb. (3.9.02)15691.

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

form of a request⁶⁴⁷ 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 15 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 18 for details on all 15 bills):

- On nine occasions the pressed requests were accepted, accepted in part and compromise reached over requests not accepted, or alternative amendments made and compromise reached. It has been usual in such circumstances for the House to declare that it is refraining from the determination of its constitutional rights with respect to the messages purporting to press the requests:
 - Customs Tariff Bill [1902]
 - Excise Tariff (Spirits) Bill [1906]
 - Customs Tariff (British Preference) Bill [1906]
 - Customs Tariff Bill [1907]
 - Customs Tariff Bill [1921]
 - Customs Tariff Bill [1933]
 - Income Tax Bill 1943
 - Veterans' Entitlements Bill 1985 (*and see* below)
 - States Grants (Schools Assistance) Bill 1988
- On two occasions replacement bills were introduced and passed incorporating the amendments requested:
 - Appropriation Bill 1903-4
 - Supply Bill (No. 3) 1916-17
- On two occasions the pressed requests were not accepted, were not further pressed, and the bills passed by the Senate:
 - Appropriation Bill 1921-22
 - Customs Tariff Bill (1936)
- On two occasions the House declined to consider messages purporting to press requests, the bills concerned being subsequently discharged:
 - Sales Tax Amendment Bills (Nos. 1A to 9A) 1981
 - Dairy Industry Stabilisation Levy Amendment Bill 1985

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.⁶⁴⁸ This suggestion has been taken to task by others, for example:

647 S. Deb. (9.9.02)15824.

648 *Odgers*, pp. 408-9.

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 acting unconstitutionally with the possible consequences, as far as the operation of section 57 is concerned, averted to previously.⁶⁴⁹

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

In recent years when a message has been received from the Senate purporting to press requests for amendments, it has been the practice of successive Speakers to make a statement referring to the principles involved and which the House has endorsed, whether declining to consider the message or not. In a 1988 case the Deputy Speaker read the following statement prepared for the Speaker:

Before calling the Chairman of Committees, I draw the attention of the House to the constitutional question this message involves. The message purports to repeat the requests for amendments contained in Message No. 274 which the House rejected at its sitting earlier today. The 'right' of the Senate to repeat and thereby press or insist on a request for an amendment has never been accepted by the House of Representatives.

On several previous occasions when a request was pressed on the House by repetition the House had regard to the claim that the public welfare required passage of the legislation which was the subject of the pressed request and gave the pressed request the House's consideration notwithstanding that the House resolved to refrain from determining its constitutional rights. The House so informed the Senate of the terms of its resolution in its message to the Senate in reply.

It is not certain whether the Senate's right to press a request by repetition is justiciable in the courts. However it is a matter of constitutional propriety as between the Houses based on the provisions of sections 53 to 57 of the Constitution. Strong arguments that the Constitution does not give the Senate the right to press a request were advanced by Quick and Garran who were intimately involved in the development of the Constitution. Their views may be found on pages 671-2 of their treatise on the Constitution.

In 1943, some 40 years later, the question was examined by four eminent constitutional lawyers, Garran, Knowles, Bailey and Castieau, who, after considering other learned opinion, summed up the question in the following words:

In our opinion, the Constitution in denying the right of amendment and conferring the right of request intended a substantial difference. In this we respectfully agree with the views expressed by Sir Harrison Moore, Sir Isaac Isaacs and Sir John Latham. We think it 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 request and amendment is that in the case of a request the right of decision as to the form of the Bill rests solely with the House of Representatives. To press a request is to insist upon it—which is a contradiction in terms, and also in our opinion unconstitutional.

Other more recent legal opinion has been of a similar view, including the opinions of Professors Richardson, Sawyer and Pearce.

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

I respectfully agree with these opinions, as I had reason to indicate to the House as recently as 11 April 1986. I might also add that my immediate predecessors, Speaker Snedden on 21 October 1981 and Speaker Jenkins on 20 August 1985, also indicated their agreement to these opinions in similar statements.

It rests with the House whether it will consider Message No. 295 insofar as it purports to press the requests that were contained in Message No. 274.

In the circumstances of the present case, the House may deem it expedient to pass a resolution, as has been done on occasions in the past, that the public welfare demands the early passage of the legislation and that the House refrains from determining its constitutional rights.⁶⁵⁰

In 1986 the Senate purported to press requests concerning the Veterans' Entitlements Bill 1985. After a statement by the Speaker, the House refrained from determining its constitutional position and considered the message forthwith. The Minister indicated that the requested amendments were not acceptable to the Government in the form that they were in but that they would be acceptable in another form, which was indicated in a schedule, if proposed in conjunction with certain other amendments. This course was followed and the Senate subsequently rescinded its requests and requested the House to amend the bill as proposed.⁶⁵¹

Proceedings in case of continued disagreement

Standing order 250 deals with subsequent 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 disagreed⁶⁵²;
- II. Disagrees to amendments made by the House on the original amendments of the Senate⁶⁵³, or
- III. Agrees to amendments made by the House on the original amendments of the Senate, with further amendments⁶⁵⁴;

the House may, as to I.—

Agree, with or without amendment, to the amendment to which it had previously disagreed⁶⁵⁵ and make, if necessary, consequential amendments to the Bill; or insist on its disagreement to such amendments⁶⁵⁶ 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 Senate⁶⁵⁷; 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.

650 VP 1987-89/1012-3; see also VP 1980-83/613-4.

651 VP 1985-87/820-1, 831-8, 856-8.

652 VP 1973-74/614.

653 VP 1973-74/321.

654 VP 1905/153.

655 VP 1905/178-9, 190.

656 VP 1973-74/614. A more recent case concerned the States Grants (Technical and Further Edu-

cation Assistance) Bill 1988. In this case the Senate did not insist on two amendments disagreed to by the House, insisted upon two disagreed to by the House and agreed to an amendment made by the House in place of one Senate amendment. The House insisted on disagreeing to the amendments insisted upon by the Senate. The Senate later resolved not to insist on the amendments; VP 1987-89/1014-5, J 1987-89/1435-6.

657 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.⁶⁵⁸ When the requirements of the Senate in the bill have been finally settled, a message is sent informing the Senate accordingly.

The need for detailed consideration of amendments, alternative amendments, and so on, requires that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole. When the House has insisted on disagreeing to amendments the Senate has insisted upon, the Senate message generally has been considered in the House, but there have been occasions when the message has been considered in committee.⁶⁵⁹ It is considered that, if the proposed course of action is to reject the Senate amendment(s) in question without further consideration of the detail and if there are no other disputed matters to be resolved, the House does not need to resolve itself into a committee of the whole, although, if it does so, the House will nevertheless reach the desired conclusion when it adopts the report of the committee.

Procedure when the two Houses cannot agree

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

- a conference between representatives of the two Houses may take place;
- the Governor-General may, on advice of 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'.⁶⁶⁰

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.⁶⁶¹

(See also Chapter on 'Disagreements between the Houses'.)

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.⁶⁶² If the Senate returns the bill with any of the amendments made by the House disagreed to, or further amendments made, together with reasons⁶⁶³ the message is considered in committee of the whole, usually forthwith.⁶⁶⁴ The procedure of the House is then as follows⁶⁶⁵:

In cases where the Senate—

658 VP 1973-74/640-2.

659 House—VP 1950-51/174; VP 1973-74/614, 615; VP 1974-75/771, 826, 827. Committee—VP 1950-51/167-8; VP 1987-89/1014-5.

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

661 S.O. 252.

662 S.O. 255.

663 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.

664 VP 1974-75/759-60.

665 S.O. 257.

- I. Disagrees to amendments made by the House; or
- II. Agrees to amendments made by the House with amendments⁶⁶⁶:

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

Insist⁶⁶⁷, 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 alternatives to the amendments to which the Senate has disagreed⁶⁶⁸; or order the bill to be laid aside;

and may, as to II.—

Agree to the Senate's amendments on its own amendments, with or without⁶⁶⁹ 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 to⁶⁷⁰, 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 reasons (*see* p. 441) is appointed on motion without notice to draw up reasons and report them to the House.⁶⁷¹

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.⁶⁷²

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.⁶⁷³

If the Senate were to make 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.⁶⁷⁴

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. On the other hand, a

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

667 VP 1950-51/152.

668 VP 1920-21/138-9.

669 VP 1974-75/759-60.

670 The Senate having insisted on disagreeing to amendments insisted on by the House to the Human Rights Commission Bill 1980, consider-

ation of the Senate's last message lapsed at dissolution of the Parliament, VP 1978-80/1378-9, 1483.

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

672 S.O. 259.

673 S.O. 261.

674 S.O. 260.

long adjournment between sittings has no more technical 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.⁶⁷⁵ 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 two such sessions. (The proviso in relation to a 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 House⁶⁷⁶ or, if sent, has been returned by message⁶⁷⁷, 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.⁶⁷⁸ In the Senate examples are the Estate Duty (Termination) Bill 1973 [1974] and the National Health Bill (No. 3) 1973 [1974] (both private Senators' bills).⁶⁷⁹ The stage which the bill had reached at prorogation may be made an order of the day for the next sitting⁶⁸⁰ or for a specified future day.⁶⁸¹ 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.⁶⁸²
- 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 1973⁶⁸³, and the Senate requested resumption of consideration of the Legislative Drafting Institute Bill 1973 and the Parliament Bill 1973.⁶⁸⁴ 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 provides⁶⁸⁵:

675 S.O. 264; Senate S.O. 243. See Ch. on 'The parliamentary calendar' for the effect of prorogation and dissolution.

676 The Financial Corporations Bill 1973; lapsed at second reading stage at prorogation in 1974, VP 1974/32.

677 The Papua (British New Guinea) Bill 1904; lapsed at stage of consideration in committee of Senate amendments, VP 1905/21.

678 VP 1974/32.

679 J 1974/24.

680 VP 1974/32; NP 4(12.3.74)110.

681 VP 1908/17.

682 VP 1908/12; NP 3(22.9.08)12.

683 VP 1974/32.

684 VP 1974/45.

685 Constitution, s. 56.

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.⁶⁸⁶ This has occurred before the motion to resume proceedings was moved⁶⁸⁷, and immediately after the motion to restore was agreed to.⁶⁸⁸ 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.⁶⁸⁹ Senate 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.⁶⁹⁰

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.⁶⁹¹ 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. This advice, known as the 'Attorney-General's Certificate', is prepared by the Office of Parliamentary Counsel.

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 and indicating the date of final passage, 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.

686 VP 1905/18; VP 1908/33.

687 VP 1905/21.

688 VP 1908/33.

689 S. Deb. (30.8.05)1628-34.

690 S.O. 264.

691 Constitution, s. 58.

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 (*see* p. 428), 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 was on the first occasion as follows:

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.

and on the second occasion:

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 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 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, the assent copies of the bill are printed, incorporating any amendments not yet incorporated and some minor printing adjustments, 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.⁶⁹² Like the original of the bill introduced by a Minister, assent copies are printed on high quality 'handmade' paper. 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, or, if the bill has been amended, from especially checked and certified copies. This minimises printing and checking and reduces to a minimum the period of time between final passing by both Houses and presentation for assent. 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.

⁶⁹² S.O. 265. For bills which originate in the Senate, assent arrangements are the responsibility of the Senate (Senate S.O. 246).

Where the short title of a bill has been altered⁶⁹³, 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.⁶⁹⁴

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 are 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]

If a bill were to be reserved for assent, the Governor-General would cross out these words and write in the following:

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 actu*.

Four copies of bills are presented to the Governor-General for assent.⁶⁹⁵ When assented to, two copies are returned, one for the originating House and one for the other House.⁶⁹⁶ The Governor-General's Office retains one copy and forwards another to the Office of Parliamentary Counsel.

It is desirable to have bills available for the Governor-General's Assent before a Parliament is prorogued or the House is dissolved.⁶⁹⁷ This may mean that there is not sufficient time for the 'handmade' assent copies of the bill to be prepared, and 'paper' copies, that is, a first or third reading print with manuscript amendments, 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 in other circumstances where a clearly demonstrable need for urgent assent exists.

693 The Income Tax (Rates) Amendment Bill 1978 became the *Income Tax (Rates) Amendment Act (No. 2) 1978*, VP 1978-80/325,556.

694 The Atomic Energy Amendment Bill (No. 2) 1979 became the *Atomic Energy Amendment*

Act 1980, VP 1978-80/971,1315.

695 S.O. 265.

696 Joint Standing Order 1.

697 See Ch. on 'The parliamentary calendar'.

The Governor-General advises each House by message of the assent to bills, and the messages are announced in each House.⁶⁹⁸

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 has sometimes been present also, and, as a formal procedure, at the Governor-General's request, provided advice as to the desirability of assent. The Speaker informs the House accordingly.⁶⁹⁹

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.⁷⁰⁰

Bills reserved for the Queen's Assent⁷⁰¹

Resulting from the Statute of Westminster in the United Kingdom in 1931 and the passing of the *Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1942*⁷⁰² by the Australian Parliament, the necessity was removed of reserving for the Queen's Assent certain shipping and related laws. The Constitution⁷⁰³ 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 1968*⁷⁰⁴ and the *Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975*⁷⁰⁵, the latter bill being the last bill of any kind reserved for the Queen's Assent⁷⁰⁶, 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 Act 1954*) or the appropriateness of the occasion, that is, the Queen's presence in Canberra, or both (*Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*⁷⁰⁷). In the latter case the Prime Minister informed the House that the Queen had indicated that it would give her pleasure to approve the legislation personally.⁷⁰⁸

A proposed law reserved for the Queen's Assent shall not have any force unless and until within two 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.⁷⁰⁹

698 VP 1985-87/673-5; J 1985-87/744-6.

699 VP 1978-80/70; VP 1987-89/1061.

700 Constitution, s. 59. The Constitution Alteration (Removal of Outmoded and Expended Provisions) Bill 1983 proposed to remove this section, but the bill was not submitted to referendum.

701 15 proposed laws have been reserved between 1901 and 1988, see Appendix 19.

702 Act No. 56 of 1942.

703 Constitution, s. 74.

704 Act No. 36 of 1968.

705 Act No. 33 of 1975.

706 The *Australia Act 1986*, having been assented to by the Governor-General, came into operation on 3 March 1986 following proclamation by the Queen during her visit to Australia, Gazette S85 (2.3.86).

707 Act No. 114 of 1973.

708 H.R. Deb. (24.5.73)2642.

709 Constitution, s. 60; VP 1973-74/465.

Amendment recommended by Governor-General⁷¹⁰

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.⁷¹¹ 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.⁷¹² Any amendment is recommended by message and is considered by the House in committee of the whole.⁷¹³

When the House has agreed to any amendment proposed by the Governor-General with⁷¹⁴ or without⁷¹⁵ 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 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.⁷¹⁶ 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.⁷¹⁷ 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.⁷¹⁸ 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.⁷¹⁹ 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.⁷²⁰

When recommended amendments are made, the assent copy of the bill is reprinted and is presented again to the Governor-General for assent. The Speaker and the Clerk sign letters to the Governor-General and the Official Secretary, respectively, confirming that the recommended amendments have been made. If any amendments recommended have been disagreed to by the House, or if no agreement

710 14 proposed laws have been returned to one or other of the Houses by the Governor-General recommending amendments *see* Appendix 19.

711 Constitution, s. 58.

712 S.O. 266.

713 VP 1974-75/532.

714 VP 1905/147.

715 VP 1974-75/532.

716 J 1974-75/562-3.

717 S.O. 267.

718 VP 1906/175.

719 VP 1912/293.

720 S.O. 268.

between the two 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.⁷²¹

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 purportedly assented to a bill which had not been passed by both Houses of Parliament as is required by section 58 of the Constitution. A States Grants (Aboriginal Assistance) Bill 1976 passed the House⁷²² 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 House⁷²³ and the Senate.⁷²⁴ 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.⁷²⁵

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 resulted from the checking process. Since 1985 the dates of Ministers' second reading speeches in each House have been noted on the last page of the Act. When the Act has been printed with the additional details and the new material checked, 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 volumes. The last consolidation of Commonwealth Statutes was published in 1974 for the period 1901-73. More recently a system of regularly updated pamphlet reprints of Acts, consolidating amendments, has existed. A cumulative index of Acts is published periodically. There is also a monthly index listing Acts published or reprinted during the current calendar year.

Presentation of double dissolution bills⁷²⁶

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), the Prime Minister asks the Clerk in writing for a copy of the bill, duly certified by the Clerk as to the proceedings in the House on the bill, to accompany the 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.

721 S.O. 269.

722 VP 1976-77/240.

723 VP 1976-77/480.

724 J 1976-77/528.

725 VP 1976-77/575; H.R. Deb. (15.2.77)2-10.

726 See also Ch. on 'Disagreements between the Houses'.

A certificate reciting the parliamentary history of the bill is attached to the Minister's copy of the bill as first introduced and also to the second bill introduced after the interval of three 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 basic 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.

Where the history of the bill has been more complex the certificate reflects this, for example, the certificate used in respect of the Petroleum and Minerals Authority Bill 1973 as first introduced, one of the six 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.

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 eventuated⁷²⁷, the Prime Minister requested certified copies of the six 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. (*And see* Chapter on 'Disagreements between the Houses'.)

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.⁷²⁸ Other forms of delegated legislative authority include:

- ordinances of the Territories and regulations made under those ordinances⁷²⁹;
- instruments modifying the plan of lay-out of the City of Canberra and its environs⁷³⁰;

⁷²⁷ See Ch. on 'Disagreements between the Houses'.

⁷²⁸ 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.

⁷²⁹ E.g., regulations made under the *Christmas Is-*

land Act 1958, the *Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act 1955*, the *Heard Island and McDonald Islands Act 1953* and the *Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910*.

⁷³⁰ Under the *Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910*.

- determinations of the Public Service Commissioner and the Presiding Officers⁷³¹ and of the Remuneration Tribunal⁷³²;
- orders⁷³³ and rules⁷³⁴, and
- by-laws.⁷³⁵

Delegated legislation is necessary and often justified by its facility for adjusting administrative detail without undue delay, its flexibility in matters likely to change regularly or frequently, and its adaptability for other matters such as those of technical 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.

It is possible, although rare, for the power to amend Acts by regulation to be delegated. 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 Act⁷³⁶, subject to the disallowance provision of the Acts Interpretation Act.⁷³⁷ 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.⁷³⁸ 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.⁷³⁹ In more recent times the *Administrative Arrangements Act 1987* empowered the Governor-General to make amendments to any Act by regulation if made necessary or convenient as a result of specified new administrative arrangements. However, a 'sunset' provision provided that this section of the Act would only be in effect for one year.⁷⁴⁰

Parliamentary scrutiny and control

All regulations, ordinances, and so on, made under an Act are required to be notified in the Gazette.⁷⁴¹ 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, regulations made under ordinances of the Australian Capital Territory, within 15 sitting days of being made.⁷⁴²

731 Under the *Public Service Act 1922*.

732 Under the *Remuneration Tribunals Act 1973*.

733 E.g., under the *Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974*.

734 E.g., under the *Bankruptcy Act 1966*, s. 315.

735 E.g., under the *Postal Services Act 1975* and the *Telecommunications Act 1975*.

736 *Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945*, s. 137.

737 *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, s. 48.

738 See *Senate Standing Committee on Regulations and Ordinances*, 6th report, S.1 (1946-48)4.

739 *Re-establishment and Employment Act 1951*, ss. 3, 13.

740 *Administrative Arrangements Act 1987*, s.20(2).

741 *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, s. 48(1)(a).

742 *Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910*, s. 12.

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.

If no time is prescribed in the enabling Act, the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* requires that regulations shall be laid before each House within 15 sitting days after being made.⁷⁴³ Unless laid before each House within the specified time limit, regulations are void and have no effect.⁷⁴⁴

After a regulation has been made, no regulation the same in substance can be made while the original regulation remains subject to the tabling requirement, unless the remaking of the regulation has been approved by both Houses, or while a regulation remains subject to a notice of motion of disallowance.⁷⁴⁵

Disallowance

Either House may, in pursuance of a motion of which notice⁷⁴⁶ 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.⁷⁴⁷ If the motion has not been withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, that is, passed or rejected, at the expiration of 15 sitting days after the notice was given, the regulations specified in the motion are thereupon deemed to have been disallowed.⁷⁴⁸

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 prorogation, as the case may be.⁷⁴⁹ Any notice to disallow given in the previous session, or the last session of the previous Parliament, must be given again to have effect.⁷⁵⁰

Where a regulation has been disallowed or is deemed to have been disallowed, no regulation being the same in substance may be made within six 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.⁷⁵¹

An Act may specifically allow for the disallowance of part of a regulation made under its authority.⁷⁵² However, as the *Acts Interpretation Act* refers to the disallowance of regulations in their entirety, it is possible that an attempt, pursuant to that Act, to disallow a regulation partially might be challenged as ineffective. Part of a management plan has been disallowed by the Senate.⁷⁵³

The passage of a resolution of disallowance is notified in the *Gazette* 'for general information' by the Clerk of the House responsible.⁷⁵⁴

743 *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, s.48(1).

744 *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, s.48(3).

745 *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, ss.48A, 48B.

746 The notice is placed under notices, private Members' business, and the following note is added (*Notice given [date]. Regulation will be deemed to have been disallowed unless this motion is disposed of within [number of sitting days remaining] including today*). NP 133(11.12.86)9744.

747 *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, s.48(4); VP 1980-83/221.

748 *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, s.48(5); NP 98 (10.5.79) 5354.

749 *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, s.48(5A).

750 A 'new' 15 sitting day period thus commences.

751 *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, s.49.

752 E.g. *Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910*, s.12.

753 J 1987-89/1801.

754 *Gazette* GN2 (13.5.87) 55.

Reckoning of time

Pursuant to the Acts Interpretation Act any period of time prescribed or allowed by an Act dating from a given day, act or event, unless the contrary intention appears in the Act, is reckoned exclusive of the day of such act or event.⁷⁵⁵ The day on which a 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 constitute only one sitting day.⁷⁵⁶ Similarly a sitting which is suspended and resumed on a later day constitutes only one sitting day.⁷⁵⁷ 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

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 the disallowance of a regulation without it being tabled, based upon the High Court judgment in *Dignan's case*.⁷⁵⁸

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.⁷⁵⁹ It is considered that similar attitude might commend itself to the House of Representatives.

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 1940.⁷⁶⁰ 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

755 *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, s. 36(1).

756 VP 1978-80/596.

757 VP 1917-19/171; *see also* Ch. on 'Routine of business and the sitting day'.

758 S. Deb. (6.3.42)235; *Dignan v. Australian Steamships Pty Ltd* (1931) 45 CLR 188.

759 *Odgers* pp. 452-3.

760 NP 7(4.12.40)15; VP 1940-43/45.

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.⁷⁶¹

Delegated legislation procedure in the House

Regulations, ordinances, and so on, after notification in the Gazette, are delivered to the Clerk (or officers of the House) and are recorded in the Votes and Proceedings. Legislation so delivered to the Clerk is deemed to have been tabled in the House on the day on which it is recorded in the Votes and Proceedings.

Debate can occur if regulations, and so on, are tabled in the House in the same manner as ordinary papers and a motion to take note of the paper or papers is moved. An example of this occurred in 1986 when a Minister tabled an amending regulation to certain Export Control (Orders) Regulations and made a ministerial statement concerning them. Debate ensued on the question that the House take note of the papers (regulation and statement) to which a Member moved an amendment to disallow the regulation; debate was adjourned and not resumed.⁷⁶²

Of the hundreds of pieces of delegated legislation tabled each year very few are ever formally considered, let alone disallowed, by the House. In the 34th Parliament two notices were given for disallowance of regulations and both were subsequently negatived⁷⁶³, but the Government further amended one of these regulations following a disallowance motion in the Senate.

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, stand referred for consideration and, if necessary, report. The committee scrutinises delegated legislation to ensure:

- that it is in accordance with the statute;
- that it does not trespass unduly on personal rights and liberties;
- that it does not unduly make the rights and liberties of citizens dependent upon administrative decisions which are not subject to review of their merits by a judicial or other independent tribunal, and
- that it does not contain matter more appropriate for parliamentary enactment.

The committee traditionally operates on a non-partisan basis and refrains from considering the policy of delegated legislation. The committee's reports usually consist of accounts of amendments made to legislation to accommodate the committee's objections. Notices of disallowance are given on occasion, but these are often withdrawn after undertakings are received from Ministers, for example, to have provisions changed.⁷⁶⁴

761 VP 1940-43/103,105; H.R.Deb. (2.4.41)504-5,553-7.

762 VP 1985-87/882. If passed it is considered that this amendment would not have been effective, as disallowance must be pursuant to a motion of which notice has been given.

763 VP 1985-87/755-6, 1437.

764 Senate S.O. 36A. For the history and operations of the committee see *Odgers*, pp. 460-6.

THE INTERPRETATION OF ACTS**Construction of Acts subject to the Constitution**

Every Act must be read and construed subject to the Constitution, and so as not to exceed the legislative power of the Commonwealth.⁷⁶⁵ In some circumstances an Act may be read down or read as if it did not contain any invalid provisions, so that it may be given effect to the extent that it is not in excess of the power of the Commonwealth.⁷⁶⁶

Regard to purpose or object of Act

In the interpretation of a provision of an Act, a construction that would promote the purpose or object underlying the Act, whether expressly stated in the Act or not, must be preferred.⁷⁶⁷

Use of extrinsic material in the interpretation of an Act

If any material not forming part of an Act is capable of assisting in the construction of a provision of the Act, consideration may be given to the material to confirm that the meaning of the provision is the ordinary meaning conveyed by the text, or to determine the meaning of the provision when the provision is ambiguous or obscure or the ordinary meaning conveyed by the text leads to a result that is manifestly absurd or unreasonable.

Material that may be considered in the interpretation of a provision of an Act includes:

- all matters not forming part of the Act that are set out in the document containing the text of the Act as printed by the Government Printer;
- any relevant report of a Royal Commission, Law Reform Commission, committee of inquiry or similar body that was laid before either House before the provision was enacted;
- any relevant report of a parliamentary committee presented before the provision was enacted;
- any treaty or other international agreement referred to in the Act;
- any explanatory memorandum relating to the bill containing the provision, or any other relevant document, that was laid before, or furnished to the members of, either House by a Minister before the provision was enacted;
- a Minister's second reading speech on the bill containing the provision;
- any document that is declared by the Act to be a relevant document, and
- any relevant material in the Journals of the Senate, the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives or in any official record of parliamentary debates.

In determining whether consideration should be given to extrinsic material, or in considering the weight to be given to any such material, regard shall be had to the desirability of persons being able to rely on the ordinary meaning conveyed by the text of the provision, taking into account its context and the purpose or object underlying the Act, and to the need to avoid prolonging legal or other proceedings without compensating advantage.⁷⁶⁸

⁷⁶⁵ *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, s. 15A.

⁷⁶⁷ *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, s. 15AA.

⁷⁶⁶ See, for example, *Bank of New South Wales v. Commonwealth* (1948) 76 CLR 371.

⁷⁶⁸ *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, s. 15AB.