

Senate amendments and requests

PROCEDURE FOLLOWING SENATE CONSIDERATION

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 procedures of section 57 of the Constitution.

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 any 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.

Agreement by Senate without amendment (or requests)

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

On occasion the Senate has included extraneous matter in a message returning a bill without amendment, for example:

- adding as a rider a protest against the inclusion in the bill of provisions similar to those in a bill passed by the Senate and transmitted for concurrence of the House, and declaring the matter not to be regarded as a precedent;¹
- acquainting the House of a resolution agreed to by the Senate referring a matter related to the subject of the bill to the (then) Joint Committee Public Accounts for inquiry and report;²

¹ VP 1920–21/471.

² VP 1996–98/2533.

- requesting the concurrence of the House in a Senate resolution on aspects of the same subject matter as the bill.³

After announcing the latter message, the Speaker noted that the message sought to include in the legislative process on a bill other matters not necessary for the enactment of the measure and accordingly he did not propose to call for a motion on the resolution.⁴

Senate amendments

When a bill which the Senate may amend is 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 is affixed to the bill, and is certified by the Clerk of the Senate and transmitted to the House by message. Several related bills have been returned with amendments under cover of the one message and the amendments to each bill have been considered separately.⁵ An amendment to the title of a bill is normally mentioned in a Senate message.⁶

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.⁷ 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.⁸ In practice a printed stock of the schedule of Senate amendments accompanies the message, in which case the consideration of the Senate's amendments may take place forthwith.⁹ It may not, however, suit the convenience of the House to proceed immediately with consideration of the amendments and a Minister (or Parliamentary Secretary) may move that the amendments be taken into consideration at the next sitting or at a later hour.¹⁰

Procedures for the consideration of Senate amendments are similar to those applying during the consideration in detail stage—speeches are limited to five minutes and the number of times a Member may speak is not restricted, and a motion moved (including an amendment) need not be seconded.¹¹

It was originally the practice for Senate amendments to be taken clause by clause. However, it is now established practice for multiple amendments to a bill to be taken together, by the Minister or Parliamentary Secretary in charge of the bill moving that the amendments be agreed to or that the amendments be disagreed to. If the Minister is prepared to accept only some of the amendments, they are grouped accordingly and the relevant motion moved in respect of each group. A motion may be moved separately in respect of an individual amendment, for example, if the Minister is aware that Members desire a separate vote on a particular matter. Whether amendments are to be taken together or separately is decided by arrangements of which the Chair has no knowledge; he or she puts the proposed order or grouping in accordance with the motion expected to be moved.¹² If the proposed order or grouping is challenged, a motion may be moved—

3 VP 1996–98/2151.

4 H.R. Deb. (22.10.97) 9444; and see H.R. Deb. (6.3.2000) 13975–6.

5 VP 1932–34/350–2.

6 VP 1913/193, 195.

7 S.O. 244.

8 H.R. Deb. (20.6.50) 4517–18.

9 VP 1996–98/357–8.

10 VP 1996–98/279.

11 S.O. 232.

12 H.R. Deb. (8.12.87) 3004–5; VP 1998–2001/510–11.

for example, that the amendments be considered together and one question put on them.¹³ By agreement of the House, the amendments may be considered in specified groups and a specified order other than their numerical order.¹⁴ When the House's consideration of Senate amendments has been subject to a guillotine motion, the grouping of amendments has been determined by the decision of the House on the allotment of time.¹⁵ Standing orders have been suspended to permit Senate amendments to related bills (under cover of separate messages) to be considered together and for one motion to be moved in respect of all the amendments.¹⁶

A Senate amendment may be agreed to with or without amendment, agreed to with a consequential amendment,¹⁷ agreed to in part with a consequential amendment,¹⁸ agreed to with a modification, agreed to with a modification and a consequential amendment,¹⁹ disagreed to,²⁰ or disagreed to but an amendment made in its place.²¹ An amendment to a Senate amendment may be made, as long as it is relevant to the Senate amendment.²² A motion to agree to a Senate amendment has been withdrawn, by leave.²³

As an alternative to the House considering Senate amendments, consideration may be postponed, or the bill may be laid aside.²⁴

When the House agrees to a Senate amendment, a message is sent to the Senate (without the bill) acquainting it that the House has agreed to the amendment made by the Senate in the bill.²⁵ 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.²⁶ 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 the concurrence of the Senate in the amendments made by the House.²⁷ If a Senate amendment has been disagreed to and no amendment made in its place, a message is sent to the Senate acquainting it that the House has disagreed to the amendment for the reasons (*see below*) indicated in a schedule annexed to the bill and desires the reconsideration by the Senate of the bill in respect of the amendment.²⁸ It has not been the practice to send messages to the Senate when bills have been laid aside.

Further and non-relevant amendments by House

No amendment may be moved to an amendment of the Senate that is not relevant to the Senate amendment. A further amendment may not be moved to the bill unless the amendment is relevant to, or consequent upon, either the acceptance or the rejection of

13 VP 1998–2001/2004

14 VP 1974–75/483; VP 1996–98/2968–9.

15 VP 1993–95/1886.

16 VP 1998–2001/658 (4 bills), 684 (7 bills), 699–700 (4 bills).

17 VP 1974–75/837; VP 1996–98/1267.

18 VP 1906/159.

19 VP 1909/222–3.

20 VP 1996–98/289; VP 1998–2001/176.

21 VP 1993–5/849–54; VP 1998–2001/510.

22 VP 1990–93/1107–10; VP 1996–98/3149.

23 VP 1910/84.

24 S.O. 245. A new bill may be introduced in place of a bill laid aside—Committee of Public Accounts Bill (No.2) 1913, VP 1913/215, H.R. Deb. (16.12.13) 4505–7.

25 S.O. 247; J 1996–98/360; J 1998–2001/2257.

26 S.O.s 247, 249.

27 S.O. 247; J 1974–75/752; 1993–95/2344.

28 S.O.s 247, 248; J 1974–75/752; VP 1996–98/289–91; J 1996–98/387, 431 (reasons not recorded in Journals).

an amendment of the Senate.²⁹ However, standing orders have been suspended to enable a Minister to move an amendment which was not relevant to Senate amendments being considered. Such an amendment has been made, following the suspension of standing orders, prior to³⁰ and after³¹ consideration of the Senate's amendments, and after the consideration of Senate requests.³²

Where standing orders have been suspended in these circumstances, 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].'³³

Rescission of agreement to Senate amendments

The resolution adopting the committee of the whole report agreeing to Senate amendments to a bill has been rescinded on motion following the suspension of standing orders. This action followed a message from the Senate informing the House of errors in the Senate schedule of amendments on the bill previously transmitted to the House. The corrected schedule of amendments was then considered and agreed to.³⁴ On 8 June 2000, standing orders having been suspended, the House rescinded a resolution agreeing to Senate amendments in order to allow an amendment to be moved to one of the Senate amendments that had previously been agreed to.³⁵

Reconsideration of Senate amendments—rescission of resolution to lay bill aside

Following the suspension of standing orders, the resolution to lay a bill aside has been rescinded to permit Senate amendments previously rejected by the House to be reconsidered. The suspension of standing orders also provided for further non-relevant amendments to be moved by a Minister, for one motion to be moved in respect of all the amendments, and for time limits for the debate and for Members' speeches.³⁶

Reasons

When the House disagrees to a Senate amendment to a bill, the Member who moved the motion 'That the amendment(s) be disagreed to' (that is, usually the relevant Minister) must present to the House written reasons for the House not agreeing to the amendments.³⁷

The requirement for reasons also applies in the case of bills originating in the Senate if the House disagrees to any amendments made by the Senate to amendments of the House.³⁸ In practice reasons are not given when a Senate amendment is disagreed to in cases where the House then makes a substitute amendment. There is no requirement for reasons when Senate *requests* for amendment are not agreed to.

After presenting the reasons, copies of which are circulated, the Minister moves that they be adopted by the House. An amendment cannot be moved to the reasons, as the question before the Chair is that the reasons be adopted,³⁹ but an amendment has been

29 S.O. 246.

30 VP 1973–74/249–51; VP 1993–95/2680–6; VP 1996–98/3202–3.

31 VP 1973–74/268.

32 VP1998–2001/777–8.

33 VP 1974–75/490; VP 1993–95/2686; VP 1998–2001/777–8.

34 VP 1990–92/1645–54 (amendments not passed by the Senate had mistakenly been included in the schedule).

35 VP 1998–2001/1520, 1526.

36 VP 1996–98/3202–3 (Native Title Amendment Bill 1997 [No. 2]).

37 S.O. 248.

38 S.O. 258.

39 H.R. Deb. (8.12.83) 3557–8.

moved to that question.⁴⁰ The reasons are included with the message returning the bill to the Senate.

The former practice of appointing a committee to draw up reasons was discontinued in 1998.⁴¹

Senate requests for amendments

Section 53 of the Constitution reads, in part:

The Senate may not amend proposed laws imposing taxation, or proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government. (*paragraph 2*)

The Senate may not amend any proposed law so as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people. (*paragraph 3*)

The Senate may at any stage return to the House of Representatives any proposed law which the Senate may not amend, requesting, by message, the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein, and the House of Representatives may, if it thinks fit, make any of such omissions or amendments, with or without modification. (*paragraph 4*)

Senate standing orders⁴² supplement the constitutional expression ‘at any stage’ by providing that requests may be made:

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

In practice requests are made during the Senate committee (detail) stage.

Upon the adoption of the report from a committee recommending the Senate 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.⁴³

Standing orders have been suspended to permit Senate requests for amendments to related bills (under cover of separate messages) to be considered together, for messages from the Governor-General recommending appropriation for the purposes of all the requested amendments to be announced together, and for one motion to be moved in respect of all the requested amendments.⁴⁴

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 nevertheless have to request amendments in respect of certain parts of the bill. For example, the Social Security Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 1) 1995, a special appropriation bill, 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.⁴⁵

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

⁴⁰ VP 1913/204.

⁴¹ VP 1996–98/3170.

⁴² Senate S.O. 140.

⁴³ *Odgers*, 9th edn, p. 309. After the House has made requested amendments, the Senate has recommitted a bill and made further requests, *see* p. 433.

⁴⁴ VP 1998–2001/684 (4 bills; the motion also extended the speech time-limits for the leading speakers).

⁴⁵ J 1993–95/3723–4.

another schedule, have been made to the bill. As, in such a case, the bill, having been reported with a request, has not proceeded to the third reading stage in the Senate, the House can consider only the request. Although the detail of the Senate amendments has been included in the material circulated to Members, such amendments are not in fact considered unless and until the bill is eventually returned to the House after the resolution of the request.

If the requested amendment is to be made, a Governor-General's message recommending an appropriation for the purposes of the amendment is announced to the House, the requested amendment made⁴⁶ and the Senate informed accordingly by message, whereupon the bill is read a third time.⁴⁷ The bill is returned to the House indicating that the Senate has agreed to the bill as amended by the House at the request of the Senate and the House's agreement to further amendments is sought and may be obtained.⁴⁸

Senate amendments which, in the view of the House, should be made as requests

From time to time the Senate makes an 'amendment' to a bill, when, in the opinion of the Speaker, the Senate proposal should have been sent to the House as a request for an amendment. In such cases, prior to the consideration of the Senate message, it is usual for the Chair to make a statement drawing the House's attention to the constitutional significance of the purported amendment, and for the House to then agree to a resolution stating its attitude to the matter. Action taken by the House on these occasions has included:

- declining to consider the purported amendment and informing the Senate that it would consider a request for the amendment;
- disagreeing to the purported amendment and laying the bill aside;
- disagreeing to the purported amendment but then itself proceeding to make amendments in the same terms as those disagreed to (in specific circumstances, *see* 'Amendments involving appropriation' below);
- in order not to delay the legislation, resolving to refrain from the determination of its constitutional rights and considering and agreeing to the amendment;
- making no objection in view of uncertainties of interpretation.

Appendix 18 lists bills where the House has objected to or queried Senate 'amendments' and gives a summary of the actions and positions of the two Houses in relation to each bill.

Senate standing orders make provision for amendments returned by the House in these circumstances to be changed to requests.⁴⁹

Increases in proposed charges or burdens on the people

Paragraph 3 of section 53 of the Constitution states that the Senate may not amend any proposed law so as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people. The precise meaning of this provision has not been conclusively determined, nor agreed

⁴⁶ VP 1993–95/2358–9; VP 1998–2001/684–5.

⁴⁷ J 1993–95/3783.

⁴⁸ VP 1993–95/2381–2.

⁴⁹ Senate S.O. 130.

between the Houses. The Senate's decisions in relation to its power of amendment were questioned on this ground in relation to the following bills:

- Sugar Bounty [Bonus] Bill 1903
- Financial Emergency Bill 1932
- States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Bill 1981
- States Grants (Technical and Further Education Assistance) Bill 1988
- Social Security Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 4) 1991
- Local Government (Financial Assistance) Amendment Bill 1992
- Social Security Amendment Bill 1993
- Taxation Laws Amendment Bill (No. 2) 1993
- Taxation Laws Amendment Bill (No. 4) 1993
- Student Assistance Amendment Bill 1994
- Taxation Laws Amendment Bill (No. 3) 1994
- Income Tax Rates Amendment (Family Tax Initiative) Bill 1996.

(See also bills listed under 'Amendments requiring a Governor-General's message' at page 431.)

Difficult questions of interpretation can arise in this area. At one extreme, almost every amendment will cause some degree of 'charge or burden on the people',⁵⁰ whilst at the other extreme it may be felt that unless an amendment 'necessarily, clearly and directly' 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 probable, expected or intended practical consequences of the proposed amendment. It has been considered that a Senate alteration which would reduce 'savings' from the level proposed in a bill can be made as an amendment where the alteration would not lead to expenditure beyond that covered in the existing law—that is, where expenditure would not be greater than under the status quo.⁵¹

The Speaker is briefed on these matters whenever necessary. Sometimes a statement is made,⁵² on other occasions it may be concluded that no statement is necessary.

Inquiries into the interpretation and application of the 3rd paragraph of s. 53

In 1994 the question of the interpretation and application of the provisions of the third paragraph of section 53 of the Constitution was referred by each House to its respective Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs. The Senate reference was partly transferred to its Procedure Committee in May 1996. In November 1995 the House committee, having earlier circulated and received comments on an exposure report, presented a comprehensive final report, canvassing in detail the issues involved and recommending, *inter alia*, that there should be a compact concerning the interpretation and application of the provisions of paragraph 3 between the Houses. Among other things, the committee recommended that:

⁵⁰ In *The State of Western Australia v. The Commonwealth* (Matter No. P4 of 1994) the High Court heard submissions on s. 53. It was argued that the *Native Title Act 1993* was invalid, it being claimed that s. 53 had been contravened because the Senate had amended the bill in ways which would involve a burden on the people. One of the amendments was to establish a parliamentary committee, and it was argued that this would involve administrative and other expenses. While the Court did not hold that s. 53 was justiciable, it commented that none of the Senate amendments appeared to increase a charge or burden on the people.

⁵¹ VP 1996–98/937.

⁵² Cited in Appendix 18.

- the third paragraph of section 53 should be regarded as applicable to proposed laws relating to appropriation and expenditure (other than proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of Government);
- the third paragraph should continue to apply to a bill containing a standing appropriation where a Senate alteration to it would increase expenditure under the appropriation;
- where a bill does not contain an appropriation, the Senate should not amend it to increase expenditure out of a standing appropriation, whether or not the bill itself affects expenditure under the appropriation;
- a bill which increases expenditure under a standing appropriation should not be originated in the Senate;
- the third paragraph should be regarded as applicable to tax and tax related measures;⁵³
- fines, penalties, licence fees and fees for services should not be regarded as charges or burdens on the people for the purposes of the third paragraph;
- bills which affect the tax base or tax rates should be originated in the House of Representatives;
- the third paragraph applies to all Senate amendments which would increase a charge or burden on the people, including amendments which would increase a tax rate or expand a tax base regardless of whether the bill originated in the Senate or the House;
- where a bill does not itself propose a charge or burden, the Senate should not amend the bill to increase the rate or incidence of taxation;
- for the purposes of determining whether an alteration moved in the Senate to a bill increases a proposed charge or burden, the alteration should continue to be compared to the existing level of the charge or burden and not the level of the charge or burden proposed by the bill;
- a request should be required where an alteration to a bill is moved in the Senate which will make an increase in the expenditure available under an appropriation or the total tax or charge payable legally possible;
- the Houses should negotiate a procedure which would allow the Senate to make requests for amendments to bills originated in the Senate where the third paragraph prohibits a Senate amendment, the procedure being based on the provisions of the fourth paragraph of section 53 and the subject of a compact between the Houses.⁵⁴

In November 1996 the Senate Procedure Committee reported on the matter, proposing the terms of an agreement for the interpretation and application of the third paragraph, including provisions to the effect that:

- the paragraph should apply to bills in respect of appropriations only if such bills contain appropriations, or amend Acts which do so in such a way as to affect expenditure under the appropriation, and that it should not apply to bills originating in the Senate;

⁵³ See also, for example, views of Sir Kenneth Bailey, Sir Robert Garan (April 1950) and Attorney-General Duffy (Opinion 90/15078, November 1990).

⁵⁴ House of Representatives Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs. *The Third Paragraph of Section 53 of the Constitution: Final Report*, November 1995; PP 307 (1995).

- government ‘amending’ bills which increase expenditure should contain a clause appropriating the additional money and be classified as appropriation bills and be first introduced in the House;
- where a government bill originating in the House amends an Act containing such an appropriation—before the moving of each proposed Senate amendment to such a bill, the responsible Senate Minister should state the Government’s view as to whether the amendment would affect expenditure from the appropriation and give reasons for that view;
- a Senate amendment stated by a Minister to have the effect of increasing expenditure from such an appropriation would be moved as a request;
- a similar approach in respect of bills ‘involving’ taxation—a proposed Senate amendment would be moved as a request where the Minister stated that it would raise the level of taxation;
- a bill which increases the level of taxation or the amount of tax payable by taxpayers should be classified as a bill ‘imposing’ taxation—and therefore be first introduced in the House and not able to be amended by the Senate. (The committee recognised that if this provision was adopted the procedure in relation to bills ‘involving’ taxation would rarely be invoked.)⁵⁵

Notes commenting on the Senate committee’s proposals were presented to the House on 2 December 1996.⁵⁶ These notes drew attention to a number of matters, including the fact that the procedures recommended by the committee for the consideration of Senate alterations did not seem to cover ‘non-amending’ bills—that is, ‘original bills which contained a special appropriation clause’. It was pointed out that Senate alterations to such bills which led to increased expenditure were caught by the constitutional provision, yet the Senate committee’s proposals seemed not to allow for them. It was also pointed out that the report was silent on the question of the test or criteria to be applied to proposed Senate alterations.

Since the House and Senate committee reports on the 3rd paragraph of s. 53, the preference in the House has been to avoid delaying the business of the Parliament with debates on the matter. On occasions when the Chair has drawn the attention of the House to Senate amendments where the position was unclear, the House has thought it appropriate not to take any objection. This position was taken in respect of the following bills:

- Social Security Legislation Amendment (Newly Arrived Resident’s Waiting Period and Other Measures) Bill 1996
- Telecommunications Bill 1996
- Taxation Laws Amendment (Trust Loss and Other Deductions Bill) 1997
- Telecommunications (Consumer Protection and Service Standards) Bill 1999
- Telecommunications (Universal Service Levy) Amendment Bill 1999.

Amendments requiring a Governor-General’s message

Section 56 provides that a proposed appropriation must be recommended by a message from the Governor-General to the House in which the proposal originates. To accommodate this requirement, which precludes a message to the House for the purpose

⁵⁵ Senate Procedure Committee, *First report of 1996*, ‘Section 53 of the Constitution / Incorporation into the Standing Orders of Continuing and Sessional Orders’, November 1996.

⁵⁶ VP 1996-98/937.

of a Senate amendment, the House has disagreed to purported Senate amendments and, after the announcement of a Governor-General's message recommending appropriation, proceeded to make amendments in the same terms, requesting the Senate's concurrence. This action was taken in respect of the following bills:

- Social Security and Veterans' Affairs Legislation Amendment (Family and Other Measures) Bill 1997
- Ballast Waters Research and Development Funding Levy Collection Bill 1997
- Child Support Legislation Amendment Bill 1998
- New Business Tax System (Miscellaneous) Bill 1999.

Speaking in response to the Chair's statement in relation to the first of these bills, the Minister stated that the section 56 requirement for the Governor-General's message could not be dismissed as a mere procedural matter, and that it was fundamental to the preservation of the financial initiative of the executive government.⁵⁷

Variation of the destination of an appropriation

In 1907 a ruling of the President of the Senate was given to the effect that the Senate did not have the power to make amendments which altered the destination of a vote.⁵⁸ In subsequent years the House objected to Senate amendments to two bills on this ground:

- Manufactures Encouragement Bill 1908
- Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Bill 1910–11.

This has not been a matter of contention since.

Bills imposing fees amounting to taxation

Section 53 of the Constitution, which prevents the Senate from amending bills imposing taxation, makes the proviso that a bill shall not be taken to impose taxation by reason only of its containing provisions for the payment of fees for licences or services. However, impositions described as fees or charges may in fact amount to taxation and there have been occasions when the Senate's treatment of such bills has been questioned.⁵⁹ In these cases the Senate did not agree with the bills' classification by Parliamentary Counsel as bills imposing taxation, and dealt with them as 'amendment bills'. The view taken by the Senate was that where there was reasonable doubt whether a bill should be classified as a bill imposing taxation it was proper to lean towards a ruling which preserved the Senate's amendment power.⁶⁰

In each of these instances the Senate returned the bills concerned to the House 'without amendment' and no dispute between the Houses arose. However, the relative constitutional positions of the Houses might require consideration should the Senate in fact amend such a bill.

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, consider the requested amendment.⁶¹ The House may make any of the requested omissions or amendments⁶² with or without

57 H.R. Deb. (1.12.97) 11660–61. (In each case the Senate agreed to the House's amendments.)

58 S. Deb. (3.10.07) 4165–7.

59 For details of bills involved see 3rd edition, p. 426.

60 *Odgers*, 6th edn, p. 591.

61 S.O. 262.

62 VP 1974–75/942–3.

modifications⁶³ or with modifications and a consequential amendment.⁶⁴ 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 amendment or amendments has been received by the House.⁶⁵

Any omissions or amendments are made by the Clerk in the message copy of 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 a **Bill for an Act** [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.

After the reporting of a message from the House advising that the House had made requested amendments, the Senate has recommitted a bill in order to make further requests.⁶⁶

Requested amendments not made

The House may decide not to make the requested amendment,⁶⁷ and in this instance a message is sent to the Senate in the following form:

The House of Representatives returns to the Senate a **Bill for an Act** [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.⁶⁸

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

If it is unwilling to comply with a Senate request, instead of responding to the request the House may lay the bill aside.⁶⁹

Requested amendment not made, but effect achieved by other means

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.⁷⁰

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

⁶³ VP 1974–75/910–11; and see Appendix 18, Customs Tariff (British Preference) Bill 1906.

⁶⁴ VP 1973–74/642–5.

⁶⁵ VP 1993–95/2358–9; VP 1998–2001/2025.

⁶⁶ J 1996/434–5, 443, 446 (the further requests had in fact been negated when the bill was first considered by the Senate).

⁶⁷ VP 1993–95/2429; VP 1998–2001/455.

⁶⁸ J 1993–95/3884.

⁶⁹ VP 1980–83/668. No message is sent to the Senate.

⁷⁰ H.R. Deb. (14.6.01) 1174–86; VP 1901–02/61–2; and see Appendix 18.

been a difference of opinion as to the constitutionality of the action of the Senate in pressing requests. However, the House, while passing a preliminary resolution refraining from determining its constitutional rights or obligations, has on most occasions taken the Senate's message into consideration. The arguments of those who advocate the constitutional propriety of pressed requests include the following:⁷¹

- 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.
- The writers of the Constitution did not intend such a prohibition.
- The Senate could easily circumvent such a prohibition (that is, by slightly modifying the request on each occasion).
- That the difference between an amendment and request is procedural only.

The alternative constitutional position is expressed by *Quick and Garran*:

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

On the other hand, in the case of a bill which the Senate may not amend, the House of Representatives alone is responsible for the form of the measure; the Senate cannot strike out or alter a word of it, but can only suggest that the House of Representatives should do so. If that House declines to make the suggested amendment, the Senate is face to face with the responsibility of either passing the bill as it stands or rejecting it as it stands. It cannot shelve that responsibility by insisting on its suggestion, because there is nothing on which to insist. A House which can make an amendment can insist on the amendment which it has made; but a House which can only "request" the other House to make amendments cannot insist upon anything. If its request is not complied with, it can reject the bill, or shelve it; but it must take the full responsibility of its action. This provision therefore is intended to declare the constitutional principles (1) that the House of Representatives is solely responsible for the form of the money bills to which the section relates; (2) that the Senate may request alterations in any such bill; (3) that if such request is not complied with, the Senate must take the full responsibility of accepting or rejecting the bill as it stands.⁷²

This view is supported by legal opinion, notably an opinion presented to the House on 16 March 1943,⁷³ 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.

71 See also *Odgers*, 9th edn, pp. 313–5.

72 *Quick and Garran*, pp. 671–2.

73 *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).

- 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.⁷⁴
- 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.⁷⁵
- A different opinion, expressed in the Senate by Sir Josiah Symon, that the Constitution gave the Senate substantially the power to amend, though in the form of a request⁷⁶ 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 19 occasions⁷⁷ on which 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 ten 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
 States Grants (Schools Assistance) Bill 1988
 Wool Tax (Nos 1 to 5) Amendment Bills 1991.

⁷⁴ H.R. Deb. (3.9.02) 15691.

⁷⁵ H.R. Deb. (30.11.33) 5249.

⁷⁶ S. Deb. (9.9.02) 15824.

⁷⁷ To December 2000.

- On two occasions replacement bills were introduced and passed incorporating the amendments requested:
 - Appropriation Bill 1903–4
 - Supply Bill (No. 3) 1916–17.
- On three 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)
 - Veterans' Affairs Legislation Amendment (Budget Measures) Bill 2000.
- On three 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) 1981⁷⁸
 - Dairy Industry Stabilisation Levy Amendment Bill 1985
 - Student Assistance Amendment Bill 1994.
- On one occasion the House considered but did not make the pressed requests, which the Senate further pressed, but which the House declined to consider further (for more detail *see* page 437):
 - States Grants (Primary and Secondary Education Assistance) Bill 2000.

Odgers suggests that in respect to the pressing of requests the Houses have interpreted the rule 'by application'—in effect that the Senate's right to press requests has been established by usage.⁷⁹ As against this suggestion the comments of others are relevant, for example:

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

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

But this may not always be the attitude adopted. The day could well come when the House of Representatives declines to consider reiterated requests and asserts that the Senate is acting unconstitutionally with the possible consequences, as far as the operation of section 57 is concerned, adverted to previously.⁸⁰

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 made the following statement on behalf of the Speaker:

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.

⁷⁸ The action of pressing requests on these bills was considered to be 'failure to pass' in relation to s. 57 of the Constitution. The bills—subsequently reintroduced, passed by the House and then negatived in the Senate at second reading—became, *inter alia*, grounds for the 1983 double dissolution.

⁷⁹ *Odgers*, 9th edn, p. 315.

⁸⁰ D. Pearce, 'The Legislative Power of the Senate', in *Commentaries on the Australian Constitution*, Leslie Zines (ed.), Butterworths, Sydney, 1977, p. 130.

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, Sawer and Pearce.

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.⁸¹

On more recent occasions the Chair has read out shorter statements to similar effect (referring to rather than quoting the opinions of the constitutional experts).⁸²

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.⁸³

In the case of the States Grants (Primary and Secondary Education Assistance) Bill 2000, the Senate pressed requests which the House had not made and the House again declined to make them. The Senate then further pressed its requests. When the message came before the House on 5 December 2000 the Speaker made a statement noting, *inter alia*, that it was only the second occasion where the Senate had further pressed requests (the first being in 1906), that the House had no standing orders covering the situation of pressed requests, suggesting a belief that the House would not in the normal

⁸¹ VP 1987–89/1012–3; *see also* VP 1980–83/613–4.

⁸² E.g. VP 1990–92/921; VP 1993–95/1108–9, 1870; VP 1998–2001/1909.

⁸³ VP 1985–87/820–1, 831–8, 856–8.

consideration of business require such rules, and that in 1983 the action of pressing requests had been taken to be failure to pass and included in the basis of a double dissolution. The Speaker noted the provisions of the standing orders in respect of Senate amendments, and the fact that it had been considered inappropriate to suspend standing orders to continue the process of disagreement. He also noted that the House should not be taken to have determined its privileges by considering the message, but that it should be open to the House to take whatever course it considered appropriate. The House resolved that it endorse the Speaker's statement, refrain from determining its constitutional rights, decline to consider further the requests and call on the Senate to agree to the bill without requests, amendments or delay. The Senate returned the bill with amendments which were disagreed to by the House and not insisted on by the Senate.⁸⁴

In its 1995 report on the third paragraph of s. 53 of the Constitution the Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs stated:

The conclusion that pressing requests is unconstitutional (and was not intended to be the practice when the Constitution was drafted) is supported by the literal meaning of the word 'request'. 'Request' can be defined as 'the act of asking for something to be given, or done, especially as a favour or courtesy'. To press and therefore insist on an amendment is to demand and this is not in keeping with the words of the fourth paragraph. The Committee suggests that the fact requests have been pressed in the past does not give the practice validity.⁸⁵

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

The issue of possible division of bill

In June 1995 the Senate sought to divide the Human Services and Health Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 1) 1995 and it returned the measure to the House in the form of two bills, in which it sought the concurrence of the House.⁸⁶ Consideration of the Senate message was made an order of the day for the next sitting, but the order was not called on. The Government did, however, later introduce the Human Services and Health Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 3) and the Therapeutic Goods Amendment Bill 1995, replacing the original proposals and incorporating minor amendments.⁸⁷ The bills were passed by the House, although a second reading amendment was moved which, *inter alia*, referred to 'the incompetent way in which the legislation was originally managed in its passage through the Parliament, so that the original bill was divided by the Senate and thus rendered inoperable'.⁸⁸ The Senate passed the Human Services and Health Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 3) on 29 November 1995. The Therapeutic Goods Amendment Bill had not been passed at the time of prorogation of the Parliament and dissolution of the House on 29 January 1996 but the measure was re-introduced and passed early in the 38th Parliament.

On 1 November 2000 a message was reported advising that the Senate had divided the Health Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 4) 1999, one part of which was returned to the House with amendments. Consideration of the message was made an order of the day for the next sitting, but the matter had not been resolved at the time of publication.⁸⁹

⁸⁴ VP 1998–2001/1960–63, 2004–17, 2025–6.

⁸⁵ PP 307 (1995) 148.

⁸⁶ VP 1993–95/2184; J 1993–95/3425.

⁸⁷ VP 1993–95/2389–90; H.R. Deb. (28.9.95) 1942–5.

⁸⁸ VP 1993–95/2435.

⁸⁹ VP 1998–2001/1843. The Senate had amended the excised part of the original bill with enacting words and provisions for titles and commencement and then postponed further consideration, J 1998–2001/3440.

It is considered that the established rules and practices of the Houses provide ample opportunity for the consideration and amendment of bills by each House and that the division of a bill in the House in which the bill did not originate is highly undesirable.

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 disagreed;⁹⁰
- II. Disagrees to amendments made by the House on the original amendments of the Senate;⁹¹ or
- III. Agrees to amendments made by the House on the original amendments of the Senate, with further amendments;⁹²

the House may, as to I.—

Agree, with or without amendment, to the amendments to which it had previously disagreed⁹³ and make, if necessary, consequential amendments to the bill; or insist on its disagreement to such amendments⁹⁴ 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 Senate;⁹⁵ or make further amendments to the bill consequent upon the rejection of its amendments; or make new amendments as alternative to which the Senate has disagreed; or insist on its amendments to which the Senate has disagreed;

and may, as to III.—

Agree, with or without amendment, to such further amendments 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.

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.⁹⁶ There is also precedent for the Senate not insisting on some rejected amendments but insisting on others, making amendments in place of some not insisted on, not agreeing to a replacement House amendment but agreeing to an alternative and making further amendments. The House agreed with these actions.⁹⁷

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

When disagreement between the Houses cannot be resolved, 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 be requested;
- the Governor-General may dissolve both Houses pursuant to section 57 of the Constitution, in the case of the conditions of that section having been met; or
- the bill may, on motion, be laid aside, thereby putting an end to the proposal.

⁹⁰ VP 1973–74/614.

⁹¹ VP 1973–74/321.

⁹² VP 1905/153.

⁹³ VP 1905/178–9, 190.

⁹⁴ VP 1973–74/614. A more recent case concerned the States Grants (Technical and Further Education 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.

⁹⁵ VP 1973–74/321.

⁹⁶ VP 1973–74/640–2.

⁹⁷ VP 1998–2001/2028.

Instead of returning the bill to the Senate according to I, II or III above (that is, if it is decided that further negotiation by message would be pointless), the House may request a conference or order the bill to be laid aside at this point. In the latter case the most recent message from the Senate is ordered to be taken into consideration, 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’.⁹⁸

If the bill is returned to the Senate in accordance with options under I, II or III above and the Senate then again returns the bill to the House with any requirements of the House still disagreed to, the standing orders give the House only the options of requesting a conference or of ordering the bill to be laid aside. If the House instead wishes to save the bill by agreeing to Senate amendments it has previously insisted on disagreeing to (and again insisted on by the Senate), or wishes to propose alternative amendments, standing orders must be suspended to allow this action. Only positive action is appropriate at this stage—it has been considered that the suspension of standing orders to enable the House to again insist on disagreeing to the Senate amendments should not be permitted.⁹⁹

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.¹⁰⁰

(*See also* Chapter on ‘Disagreements between the Houses’.)

SENATE BILLS AMENDED BY HOUSE

If the Senate returns a bill originating in the Senate which has been amended by the House with any of the amendments made by the House disagreed to, or further amendments made, together with reasons¹⁰¹ the message is considered usually forthwith.¹⁰² The procedure of the House is then as follows:¹⁰³

In cases where the Senate—

- I. Disagrees to amendments made by the House; or
- II. Agrees to amendments made by the House with amendments:¹⁰⁴

the House may, as to I.—

Insist,¹⁰⁵ or not insist, on its amendments; or make further amendments to the bill consequent upon the rejection of its amendments; or make new amendments as alternative to the amendments to which the Senate has disagreed;¹⁰⁶ 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 without¹⁰⁷ 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:

98 VP 1974–75/771, 827–8; VP 1996–98/2658.

99 See statement by Speaker Andrew, VP 1998–2001/1961.

100 S.O. 252.

101 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.

102 VP 1974–75/759–60.

103 S.O. 257.

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

105 VP 1950–51/152.

106 VP 1920–21/138–9.

107 VP 1974–75/759–60.

and, unless the bill be laid aside, a message shall be 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 to,¹⁰⁸ the House may order the bill to be laid aside.¹⁰⁹

The courses of action under I. have not been interpreted as being mutually exclusive. For example, the House has declared that it did not insist on an amendment before going on to propose an alternative.¹¹⁰ It has also stated that it insisted on an amendment but proceeded to revise its wording.¹¹¹ 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. The reasons are presented to the House by the Member moving the motion that the amendment(s) be disagreed to.¹¹² The former practice of appointing a committee to draw up reasons was discontinued in 1998.¹¹³

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.¹¹⁴

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.¹¹⁵

If the Senate makes an amendment which is not relevant to the amendments made by the House to a Senate bill, it is necessary for the House to suspend standing orders to enable the amendment to be considered. In the case of the International War Crimes Tribunal Bill 1994 the Senate agreed to all but one of the amendments made by the House, proposed another amendment in place of the one it disagreed to, and made further amendments to the bill and to a related bill. Before the House considered the Senate messages, standing and sessional orders were suspended to enable the further amendments to be considered.¹¹⁶

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.¹¹⁷

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

109 The Senate having insisted on disagreeing to amendments insisted on by the House to the Development Allowance Authority Amendment Bill 1996, the House ordered the bill to be laid aside, VP 1996–98/361.

110 VP 1920–21/139.

111 VP 1903/179.

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

113 VP 1996–98/3170.

114 S.O. 259.

115 S.O. 261.

116 VP 1993–95/1920–36.

117 S.O. 260.