



The Constitution

Printed on 1 January 2012

together with

**Proclamation Declaring the
Establishment of the Commonwealth**

**Letters Patent Relating to the
Office of Governor-General**

Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1942

Australia Act 1986

with

Overview, Notes and Index

by the

Attorney-General's Department
and
Australian Government Solicitor

Prepared by the Office of Legislative Drafting and Publishing,
Attorney-General's Department, Canberra

Published by Commonwealth of Australia
© Commonwealth of Australia 2012
ISBN 978 1 921730 20 7

The National Library of Australia
Cataloguing-in-Publication data:

The Constitution as in force on 1 January 2012 together with proclamation declaring the establishment of the Commonwealth, letters patent relating to the Office of Governor-General, Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1942, Australia Act 1986.

Includes index.

1. Constitutions - Australia. 2. Constitutional law - Australia. 3. Australia - Constitution. I. Australia. Attorney-General's Dept. II. Australian Government Solicitor.

342.94

This work is copyright. Apart from any use permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968*, no part may be reproduced by any process without prior written permission from the Commonwealth. Copyright inquiries should be addressed to: First Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Drafting and Publishing, Attorney-General's Department, 3-5 National Circuit, Barton ACT 2600.

Photography by AUSPIC

Printed by Authority by the Commonwealth Government Printer

Contents

Overview.....	iv
The Constitution	1
Schedule.....	56
Notes	57
Proclamation Declaring the Establishment of the Commonwealth.....	70
Letters Patent Relating to the Office of Governor-General	71
<i>Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1942</i>	75
<i>Australia Act 1986</i>	80
Index	91

Overview

The Australian Constitution has properly been described as ‘the birth certificate of a nation’. It also provides the basic rules for the government of Australia. Indeed, the Constitution is the fundamental law of Australia binding everybody including the Commonwealth Parliament and the Parliament of each State. Accordingly, even an Act passed by a Parliament is invalid if it is contrary to the Constitution.

Background to the Constitution

The Constitution was drafted at a series of conventions held during the 1890s and attended by representatives of the colonies. Before the Constitution came into effect, its terms were approved, with one small exception, by the people of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania.

The Australian Constitution was then passed as part of a British Act of Parliament in 1900, and took effect on 1 January 1901. A British Act was necessary because before 1901 Australia was a collection of six self-governing British colonies and ultimate power over those colonies rested with the British Parliament. In reality, however, the Constitution is a document which was conceived by Australians, drafted by Australians and approved by Australians.

Since that time, Australia has become an independent nation, and the character of the Constitution as the fundamental law of Australia is now seen as resting predominantly, not on its status as an Act of the British Parliament, which no longer has any power over Australia, but on the Australian people’s decision to approve and be bound by the terms of the Constitution.

What has been judicially described as ‘the sovereignty of the Australian people’ is also recognised by section 128 which provides that any change to the Constitution must be approved by the people of Australia.

The Constitution itself is contained in clause 9 of the British Act. The first eight clauses of the British Act are commonly referred to as the ‘covering clauses’. They contain mainly introductory, explanatory and consequential provisions. For example, covering clause 2 provides that references to ‘the Queen’ (meaning Queen Victoria, who was British sovereign at the time the British Act was enacted) shall include references to Queen Victoria’s heirs and successors.

Creation of the Commonwealth of Australia

On the commencement of the British Act on 1 January 1901, the Commonwealth came into being and the six colonies became the six States of Australia (covering clauses 4 and 6).

The Federal Structure

The Constitution establishes a federal system of government. It is for this reason that the establishment of the Commonwealth in 1901 is often referred to as 'federation'. Under a federal system, powers are distributed between a central government and regional governments. In Australia, that distribution is between the Commonwealth and the six States. (The relationship between the Commonwealth and the Territories is discussed below.)

Separation of Powers

Chapters I, II, and III of the Constitution confer the legislative, executive, and judicial powers of the Commonwealth on three different bodies which are established by the Constitution – the Parliament (Chapter I), the Executive Government (Chapter II), and the Judicature (Chapter III). Legislative power is the power to make laws. Executive power is the power to administer laws and carry out the business of government, through such bodies as government departments, statutory authorities and the defence forces. Judicial power is the power to conclusively determine legal disputes, traditionally exercised by courts in criminal trials and litigation about such things as contracts and motor accidents.

Despite the structure of the Constitution there is no strict demarcation between the legislative and executive powers of the Commonwealth. Only the Parliament can pass Acts, but these Acts often confer on the Executive Government the power to make regulations, rules and by-laws in relation to matters relevant to the particular Acts.

For example, the Parliament may enact in the Customs Act that no person may bring a 'prohibited import' into Australia and then leave it to the Executive to specify in the Customs Regulations what is a 'prohibited import'. This delegation of legislative power is not as extreme as it may appear, however, as both Houses of Parliament usually retain the power to 'disallow' (that is, reject), within a specified time, any regulation which has been made by the Executive.

Overview

The distinction between the Parliament and the Executive Government is further blurred by the fact that the Prime Minister and the other Government Ministers (who form part of the Executive) must be members of Parliament. This reflects the principle of responsible government (discussed below) under which Government Ministers must be members of, and accountable to, the Parliament.

By contrast, the separation between the Judicature on the one hand and the Parliament and the Executive Government on the other is strict. Only a court may exercise the judicial power of the Commonwealth, so that, for example, the question whether a person has contravened a law of the Parliament (for example, by bringing a 'prohibited import' into the country) can only be conclusively determined by a court.

The Crown and Responsible Government

As well as being a federation, Australia is a constitutional monarchy. Under this system of government, as the term suggests, the head of State of a country is a monarch whose functions are regulated by a constitution. The concept of 'the Crown' pervades the Constitution. For example, the Queen is part of the Parliament (section 1), and is empowered to appoint the Governor-General as her representative (section 2). The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen and is exercisable by the Governor-General as her representative (section 61).

Despite the terms of the Constitution, the Queen does not play a day-to-day role in the Commonwealth Government. Those few functions which the Queen does perform (for example, appointing the Governor-General) are done in accordance with advice from the Prime Minister.

The Governor-General performs a large number of functions. However, apart from exceptional circumstances (discussed below), the Governor-General acts in accordance with the advice of Commonwealth Ministers. The reason for this is the principle of 'responsible government' which is basic to our system of government and which underlies our Constitution. Under this principle, the Crown (represented by the Governor-General) acts on the advice of its Ministers who are in turn members of, and responsible to, the Parliament. It is for this reason that section 64 of the Constitution requires Ministers to be, or become, members of Parliament.

There is a small number of matters (probably only four) in relation to which the Governor-General is not required to act in accordance with Ministerial advice. The powers which the Governor-General has in this respect are known as

‘reserve powers’. The two most important reserve powers are the powers to appoint and to dismiss a Prime Minister. In exercising a reserve power, the Governor-General ordinarily acts in accordance with established and generally accepted rules of practice known as ‘conventions’. For example, when appointing a Prime Minister under section 64 of the Constitution, the Governor-General must, by convention, appoint the parliamentary leader of the party or coalition of parties which has a majority of seats in the House of Representatives.

There can be circumstances, however, where there is no generally agreed convention to control the exercise of the Governor-General’s reserve powers. Such a situation arose in 1975 when the Governor-General, Sir John Kerr, dismissed the Prime Minister, Mr E.G. Whitlam, after the Senate – controlled by Opposition parties – blocked the passage of the Supply Bill in an attempt to deprive the Whitlam Government of the funds needed to govern.

Some people argue that Sir John acted properly in dismissing Mr Whitlam as it was consistent with a ‘convention’ that a Prime Minister who cannot obtain supply should either seek a general election or be dismissed. Others contend that the dismissal of Mr Whitlam breached the convention that a person who retains majority support of the House of Representatives, as Mr Whitlam did, is entitled to remain Prime Minister.

Representative Government

Another fundamental principle which underlies the Constitution is that of ‘representative government’ – that is, government by representatives of the people who are chosen by the people. Consistently with this principle, sections 7 and 28 of the Constitution require regular elections for the House of Representatives and the Senate, and sections 7 and 24 require members of the Commonwealth Parliament to be directly chosen by the people.

Commonwealth Parliament

The Constitution established the Commonwealth Parliament comprising the Queen, a House of Representatives and a Senate (sections 1–60). The people of each of the six States elect the same number of senators (currently 12), regardless of their State’s population, and the people of the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory are each currently represented by two senators. This gives a total of 76 senators. In the House of Representatives the number of seats from each State (and Territory) depends on the population (although each State is guaranteed at least five seats). The current number of members of the House of Representatives is 150.

Overview

Before a proposed law (commonly referred to as a Bill) becomes an Act of Parliament it must be passed by both the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Bill is then presented to the Governor-General who assents to it in the Queen's name (section 58). A Bill becomes an Act of Parliament when it receives this assent. Nearly all Bills which subsequently become Acts of Parliament are proposed by the Government – that is, the parliamentary party or coalition of parties which holds a majority of seats in the House of Representatives.

Subject to the few exceptions referred to in section 53 in relation to the initiation and amendment of Bills which appropriate revenue or impose taxation, the Senate has equal power with the House of Representatives in respect of all Bills. Often the Government does not have a majority of seats in the Senate. Accordingly, disputes may arise between the two Houses as to whether a Bill should be passed in its proposed form. These disputes are nearly always resolved by the two Houses.

Section 57 prescribes the procedure for resolving any irreconcilable disagreement between the two Houses. That procedure essentially involves the dissolution of both Houses of Parliament by the Governor-General (that is, a 'double dissolution'), the holding of an election for both the House of Representatives and the Senate, and then, if necessary, the convening of a joint sitting of the two Houses following the election to determine whether the proposed law or laws which led to the dissolution should be passed.

Commonwealth Legislative Powers

The Constitution confers the power to make laws on the Commonwealth Parliament. However, the power of the Commonwealth Parliament to make laws is limited to particular subjects. Most of these subjects are listed in sections 51 and 52. They include defence; external affairs; interstate and international trade; taxation; foreign, trading and financial corporations; marriage and divorce; immigration; bankruptcy; and interstate industrial conciliation and arbitration.

This list of powers given to the Commonwealth Parliament does not expressly refer to a number of important subjects including education, the environment, criminal law, and roads – but this does not mean that those subjects are wholly outside the Parliament's powers. For example, even though the Commonwealth Parliament has no specific power in relation to the environment, it can, under its external affairs power, prohibit the construction of a dam by a State if that is necessary to give effect to an international agreement on the environment. The legislative powers of the Commonwealth Parliament can also be expanded by

the Parliaments of the States referring matters to the Commonwealth Parliament under section 51(xxxvii).

The States and their Legislative Powers

Under the federal system created by the Australian Constitution, the six former colonies became the six States of Australia. Before federation, each of the six colonies had its own constitution. These constitutions regulated, among other things, the Legislature, the Executive Government, and the Judiciary of the States. The Australian Constitution expressly guarantees the continuing existence of the States and preserves each of their constitutions. However, the States are bound by the Australian Constitution, and the constitutions of the States must be read subject to the Australian Constitution (sections 106 and 107).

Under the constitutions of each of the States, a State Parliament can make laws on any subject of relevance to that particular State. Subject to a few exceptions, the Australian Constitution does not confine the matters about which the States may make laws. (The most important exceptions are that the States cannot impose duties of customs and excise (section 90) and cannot raise defence forces without the consent of the Commonwealth Parliament (section 114).) Accordingly, the State Parliaments can pass laws on a wider range of subjects than the Commonwealth Parliament, and for this reason important areas such as education, criminal law, and roads are regulated primarily by laws of the States rather than by laws of the Commonwealth Parliament.

The Relationship between Commonwealth and State Powers

Although the State Parliaments can pass laws on a wider range of subjects than the Commonwealth Parliament, the Commonwealth is generally regarded as the more powerful partner in the federation. One of the principal reasons for this is section 109 of the Constitution which provides that if a valid Commonwealth law is inconsistent with a law of a State Parliament, the Commonwealth law operates and the State law is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency.

Accordingly, the Commonwealth can, within the subject matters conferred on it by the Constitution, override State laws. As a result, many subjects of Commonwealth power are regulated almost entirely by Commonwealth law, for example, bankruptcy, marriage and divorce, and immigration.

Further, the States have traditionally not raised sufficient revenue to perform all their functions. During the Second World War, Commonwealth legislation effectively excluded the States from imposing income tax, and since then,

Overview

various political and economic considerations have resulted in income tax being imposed solely by the Commonwealth. Also, the States are unable to impose taxes of customs and excise (section 90). Consequently, the States have received grants of financial assistance from the Commonwealth. Many of these grants are made without conditions.

Section 96 of the Constitution, however, allows the Commonwealth to make conditional grants of money to the States for any purpose. This power to impose conditions on how the money is spent by the States allows the Commonwealth to influence the way things are done in areas over which it has no direct power to pass laws. For example, the Commonwealth has exerted significant control over universities in this way even though it has no specific power in relation to education.

The Executive Government of the Commonwealth

A literal reading of the Constitution does not give much information about how the Executive Government of the Commonwealth functions. For example, the terms of Chapter II (sections 61–70) give the impression that the Governor-General has sweeping powers in relation to the Commonwealth Government. Section 61 says that the executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen and is exercisable by the Governor-General, while section 68 provides that the command of the defence forces is vested in the Governor-General.

The Governor-General, however, exercises his or her powers in accordance with the principle of responsible government (discussed earlier). Consequently, in all but exceptional circumstances, the Governor-General acts in accordance with advice from the Ministers of the Government. The appointment of Ministers and the creation of Departments of State to administer the Government of the Commonwealth are referred to in section 64. Section 64 also provides that Ministers must be, or become, members of Parliament.

In practice Ministers are also members of the parliamentary party or coalition of parties which holds a majority of seats in the House of Representatives. Ministers may either be senators or members of the House of Representatives, although established constitutional practice dictates that the Prime Minister must be a member of the House of Representatives rather than a senator. Despite their importance to the operations of the Executive Government, neither the head of the Government (the Prime Minister) nor the principal decision-making body in the Government (the Cabinet, which is made up of senior Government Ministers) is mentioned in the Constitution.

The Federal Executive Council, which is referred to in various provisions of the Constitution, and in the expression ‘Governor-General in Council’, comprises all past and current Ministers. However, only current Ministers take part in Executive Council business, and usually only two or three Ministers attend meetings of the Council with the Governor-General. Unlike the Cabinet, the Executive Council is not a deliberative body. Its principal functions are to receive advice and approve the signing of formal documents such as regulations and statutory appointments.

Federal Judicature

Chapter III of the Constitution (sections 71–80) provides for the establishment of the High Court of Australia. One of the High Court’s principal functions is to decide disputes about the meaning of the Constitution. For example, it is the High Court which ultimately determines whether an Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament is within the legislative powers of the Commonwealth. The power which the High Court has to interpret the Constitution means that it is a very important body. The High Court is also the final court of appeal within Australia in all other types of cases, even those dealing with purely State matters such as convictions under State criminal laws.

Chapter III also gives the Commonwealth Parliament power to create other federal courts (for example, the Federal Court of Australia and the Family Court of Australia), and to vest federal judicial power in such courts and in courts of the States. ‘Federal judicial power’ is judicial power relating to one or more of the classes of dispute set out in sections 75 and 76.

An Australian ‘Common Market’

Chapter IV of the Constitution (sections 81–105A) contains provisions regulating, among other things, trade and commerce throughout Australia. The desire to have a single trade area throughout Australia was one of the main reasons for the movement by the Australian people towards federation. To achieve this, Australia needed both uniform customs duties and the abolition of protectionist burdens on interstate trade.

The Constitution achieves the first of these objectives by requiring the Commonwealth Parliament to impose uniform customs duties (section 88) and by prohibiting the State Parliaments from imposing customs duties (section 90). It achieves the second objective primarily by providing in section 92 that trade and commerce between the States shall be ‘absolutely free’.

Overview

Section 92, in effect, prohibits action by either the Commonwealth or a State which discriminates against interstate trade or commerce and which has the purpose or effect of protecting intrastate trade or commerce of a State against competition from other States. For example, section 92 would be contravened if the New South Wales Parliament, in an attempt to make NSW milk more price-competitive, imposed a special tax on all milk sold in NSW which had been produced in Victoria.

Chapter IV also regulates other aspects of finance and trade. Two of the more important provisions are section 81, which provides that all money raised or received by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth is to form one Consolidated Revenue Fund, and section 83, which provides that no money may be expended by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth without the authority of Parliament.

New States

The Constitution makes provision for the establishment and admission of new States (sections 121 and 124). No new States have been established or admitted since federation. Under section 121, a new State can be created by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament.

Territories

Section 122 empowers the Commonwealth Parliament to make laws in relation to Territories which have been ‘surrendered’ by the States or which have otherwise been acquired by the Commonwealth. In relation to these Territories (of which there are currently 10), the Commonwealth Parliament can make laws on any subject – that is, it does not share its law-making power with the State Parliaments as it does in relation to the States. The Commonwealth Parliament has conferred a large measure of self-government on the people of three of the Territories, namely the Australian Capital Territory, Norfolk Island, and the Northern Territory.

Rights

The Constitution has no Bill of Rights, such as that found in the United States Constitution, which prevents a legislature from passing laws that infringe basic human rights, such as freedom of speech. Some express protections, however, are given by the Constitution against legislative or executive action by the Commonwealth, but not by the States. Examples are section 51(xxxi) (acquisition of property must be ‘on just terms’), section 80 (trial by jury is

required in relation to some criminal offences), and section 116 (a right exists to exercise any religion).

Section 117 prohibits the Parliament of a State from discriminating against non-residents of that State. It provides, in effect, that a resident in, say, Victoria shall not be subject to any discrimination or disability in, say, Queensland unless the person would also be subject to that disability or discrimination as a resident of Queensland. (The question whether section 117 limits the lawmaking power of the Commonwealth Parliament has not yet been conclusively resolved by the High Court.)

The High Court has also recognised some implied restrictions on legislative power derived from the fundamental system of government established by the Constitution. For example, because of the separation of powers effected by the Constitution, only a court may exercise the judicial power of the Commonwealth. Accordingly, a law of the Commonwealth Parliament cannot provide for criminal conviction by any body other than a court.

Another example of how implications from the terms or structure of the Constitution can restrict legislative power was provided in 1992 when the High Court declared invalid a Commonwealth law which attempted to restrict the broadcasting of political advertising. The Court decided that the restrictions imposed by that law were inconsistent with a necessary aspect of representative government entrenched by the Constitution – specifically, the right to freedom of communication on political matters.

Amending the Constitution

The Constitution provides a mechanism by which it can be altered, called a referendum. Before there can be any change to the Constitution, a majority of electors must vote in favour of the change. In addition, there must be a majority vote in a majority of States, that is, in four out of the six States. (Further, a proposed amendment which would diminish the representation of a State in the Commonwealth Parliament or which would alter the territorial limits of a State must be approved by a majority of electors in that State.) Ordinarily, before a matter can be the subject of a referendum, both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament must pass the proposed law containing the suggested amendment of the Constitution (section 128).

*Australian Government Solicitor
October 2010*



The Constitution

Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act

with alterations of the Constitution made by

- *Constitution Alteration (Senate Elections) 1906*
(No. 1 of 1907)
- *Constitution Alteration (State Debts) 1909*
(No. 3 of 1910)
- *Constitution Alteration (State Debts) 1928*
(No. 1 of 1929)
- *Constitution Alteration (Social Services) 1946*
(No. 81 of 1946)
- *Constitution Alteration (Aboriginals) 1967*
(No. 55 of 1967)
- *Constitution Alteration (Senate Casual Vacancies) 1977*
(No. 82 of 1977)
- *Constitution Alteration (Retirement of Judges) 1977*
(No. 83 of 1977)
- *Constitution Alteration (Referendums) 1977*
(No. 84 of 1977)

Note: The Constitution is printed here as fully amended by the Constitution Alterations specified above. Sections and paragraphs affected by these amendments are shown with their amendments indicated in full, in the Notes commencing on page 57.

Table of Provisions

Covering Clause	
1	Short title 7
2	Act to extend to the Queen’s successors 7
3	Proclamation of Commonwealth 7
4	Commencement of Act 8
5	Operation of the Constitution and laws 8
6	Definitions 8
7	Repeal of Federal Council Act 8
8	Application of Colonial Boundaries Act 9
9	Constitution 9
Chapter I—The Parliament	10
Part I—General	10
1	Legislative power 10
2	Governor-General 10
3	Salary of Governor-General 10
4	Provisions relating to Governor-General 10
5	Sessions of Parliament Prorogation and dissolution Summoning Parliament First Session 11
6	Yearly session of Parliament 11
Part II—The Senate	12
7	The Senate 12
8	Qualification of electors 12
9	Method of election of senators Times and places 12
10	Application of State laws 13
11	Failure to choose senators 13
12	Issue of writs 13
13	Rotation of senators 13
14	Further provision for rotation 14
15	Casual vacancies 14
16	Qualifications of senator 16
17	Election of President 16
18	Absence of President 16
19	Resignation of senator 17
20	Vacancy by absence 17
21	Vacancy to be notified 17
22	Quorum 17
23	Voting in Senate 17

Part III—The House of Representatives	18
24 Constitution of House of Representatives.....	18
25 Provisions as to races disqualified from voting	18
26 Representatives in first Parliament	19
27 Alteration of number of members.....	19
28 Duration of House of Representatives	19
29 Electoral divisions	19
30 Qualification of electors	20
31 Application of State laws.....	20
32 Writs for general election	20
33 Writs for vacancies	20
34 Qualifications of members.....	20
35 Election of Speaker.....	21
36 Absence of Speaker	21
37 Resignation of member.....	21
38 Vacancy by absence	21
39 Quorum.....	22
40 Voting in House of Representatives	22
Part IV—Both Houses of the Parliament	23
41 Right of electors of States.....	23
42 Oath or affirmation of allegiance.....	23
43 Member of one House ineligible for other.....	23
44 Disqualification	23
45 Vacancy on happening of disqualification.....	24
46 Penalty for sitting when disqualified	24
47 Disputed elections	24
48 Allowance to members	25
49 Privileges etc. of Houses	25
50 Rules and orders	25
Part V—Powers of the Parliament	26
51 Legislative powers of the Parliament.....	26
52 Exclusive powers of the Parliament.....	28
53 Powers of the Houses in respect of legislation	28
54 Appropriation Bills.....	29
55 Tax Bill.....	29
56 Recommendation of money votes.....	29
57 Disagreement between the Houses	30
58 Royal assent to Bills	
Recommendations by Governor-General	30
59 Disallowance by the Queen	31
60 Signification of Queen's pleasure on Bills reserved	31

Chapter II—The Executive Government	32
61 Executive power	32
62 Federal Executive Council.....	32
63 Provisions referring to Governor-General	32
64 Ministers of State	
Ministers to sit in Parliament.....	32
65 Number of Ministers.....	33
66 Salaries of Ministers	33
67 Appointment of civil servants.....	33
68 Command of naval and military forces.....	33
69 Transfer of certain departments	33
70 Certain powers of Governors to vest in Governor-General	34
 Chapter III—The Judicature	 35
71 Judicial power and Courts	35
72 Judges' appointment, tenure and remuneration	35
73 Appellate jurisdiction of High Court	36
74 Appeal to Queen in Council	37
75 Original jurisdiction of High Court	37
76 Additional original jurisdiction.....	38
77 Power to define jurisdiction.....	38
78 Proceedings against Commonwealth or State	38
79 Number of judges	38
80 Trial by jury.....	39
 Chapter IV—Finance and Trade	 40
81 Consolidated Revenue Fund	40
82 Expenditure charged thereon	40
83 Money to be appropriated by law	40
84 Transfer of officers	40
85 Transfer of property of State.....	41
86 [Customs, excise, and bounties]	42
87 [Revenue from customs and excise duties].....	42
88 Uniform duties of customs	42
89 Payment to States before uniform duties	42
90 Exclusive power over customs, excise, and bounties	43
91 Exceptions as to bounties	43
92 Trade within the Commonwealth to be free.....	43
93 Payment to States for five years after uniform tariffs	44
94 Distribution of surplus.....	44
95 Customs duties of Western Australia.....	44
96 Financial assistance to States.....	45
97 Audit.....	45
98 Trade and commerce includes navigation and State railways.....	45

99	Commonwealth not to give preference	45
100	Nor abridge right to use water	46
101	Inter-State Commission	46
102	Parliament may forbid preferences by State	46
103	Commissioners' appointment, tenure, and remuneration.....	46
104	Saving of certain rates	47
105	Taking over public debts of States.....	47
105A	Agreements with respect to State debts	47
Chapter V—The States		49
106	Saving of Constitutions	49
107	Saving of power of State Parliaments.....	49
108	Saving of State laws	49
109	Inconsistency of laws	49
110	Provisions referring to Governor	50
111	States may surrender territory.....	50
112	States may levy charges for inspection laws.....	50
113	Intoxicating liquids.....	50
114	States may not raise forces Taxation of property of Commonwealth or State	50
115	States not to coin money.....	51
116	Commonwealth not to legislate in respect of religion	51
117	Rights of residents in States.....	51
118	Recognition of laws etc. of States.....	51
119	Protection of States from invasion and violence.....	51
120	Custody of offenders against laws of the Commonwealth.....	51
Chapter VI—New States		52
121	New States may be admitted or established.....	52
122	Government of territories	52
123	Alteration of limits of States.....	52
124	Formation of new States	52
Chapter VII—Miscellaneous		53
125	Seat of Government.....	53
126	Power to Her Majesty to authorise Governor-General to appoint deputies.....	53
127	[<i>Repealed by No. 55 of 1967, section 3</i>]	53
Chapter VIII—Alteration of the Constitution		54
128	Mode of altering the Constitution.....	54
Schedule		56
	Oath	56
	Affirmation.....	56

Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act

An Act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia

[9th July 1900]

WHEREAS the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God, have agreed to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the Constitution hereby established:

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the admission into the Commonwealth of other Australasian Colonies and possessions of the Queen:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act.¹

2 Act to extend to the Queen's successors

The provisions of this Act referring to the Queen shall extend to Her Majesty's heirs and successors in the sovereignty of the United Kingdom.

3 Proclamation of Commonwealth

It shall be lawful for the Queen, with the advice of the Privy Council, to declare by proclamation² that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being later than one year after the passing of this Act, the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, and also, if Her Majesty is satisfied that the people of Western Australia have agreed thereto, of Western Australia, shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth

under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia. But the Queen may, at any time after the proclamation, appoint a Governor-General for the Commonwealth.

4 Commencement of Act

The Commonwealth shall be established, and the Constitution of the Commonwealth shall take effect, on and after the day so appointed. But the Parliaments of the several colonies may at any time after the passing of this Act make any such laws, to come into operation on the day so appointed, as they might have made if the Constitution had taken effect at the passing of this Act.

5 Operation of the Constitution and laws

This Act, and all laws made by the Parliament of the Commonwealth under the Constitution, shall be binding on the courts, judges, and people of every State and of every part of the Commonwealth, notwithstanding anything in the laws of any State; and the laws of the Commonwealth shall be in force on all British ships, the Queen's ships of war excepted, whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are in the Commonwealth.³

6 Definitions

The Commonwealth shall mean the Commonwealth of Australia as established under this Act.

The States shall mean such of the colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, and South Australia, including the northern territory of South Australia, as for the time being are parts of the Commonwealth, and such colonies or territories as may be admitted into or established by the Commonwealth as States; and each of such parts of the Commonwealth shall be called "a State."

Original States shall mean such States as are parts of the Commonwealth at its establishment.

7 Repeal of Federal Council Act

The Federal Council of Australasia Act, 1885, is hereby repealed, but so as not to affect any laws passed by the Federal Council of

Australasia and in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Any such law may be repealed⁴ as to any State by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or as to any colony not being a State by the Parliament thereof.

8 Application of Colonial Boundaries Act

After the passing of this Act the Colonial Boundaries Act, 1895, shall not apply to any colony which becomes a State of the Commonwealth; but the Commonwealth shall be taken to be a self-governing colony for the purposes of that Act.

9 Constitution

The Constitution of the Commonwealth shall be as follows:

The Constitution¹

This Constitution is divided as follows:

Chapter	I	—	The Parliament
Part	I	—	General
Part	II	—	The Senate
Part	III	—	The House of Representatives
Part	IV	—	Both Houses of the Parliament
Part	V	—	Powers of the Parliament
Chapter	II	—	The Executive Government
Chapter	III	—	The Judicature
Chapter	IV	—	Finance and Trade
Chapter	V	—	The States
Chapter	VI	—	New States
Chapter	VII	—	Miscellaneous
Chapter	VIII	—	Alteration of the Constitution
The Schedule			

Chapter I—The Parliament

Part I—General

1 Legislative power

The legislative power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives, and which is hereinafter called *The Parliament*, or *The Parliament of the Commonwealth*.

2 Governor-General

A Governor-General appointed by the Queen shall be Her Majesty's representative in the Commonwealth, and shall have and may exercise in the Commonwealth during the Queen's pleasure, but subject to this Constitution, such powers and functions of the Queen as Her Majesty may be pleased to assign to him.

3 Salary of Governor-General

There shall be payable to the Queen out of the Consolidated Revenue fund of the Commonwealth, for the salary of the Governor-General, an annual sum which, until the Parliament otherwise provides, shall be ten thousand pounds.

The salary of a Governor-General shall not be altered during his continuance in office.

4 Provisions relating to Governor-General

The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being, or such person as the Queen may appoint to administer the Government of the Commonwealth; but no such person shall be entitled to receive any salary from the Commonwealth in respect of any other office during his administration of the Government of the Commonwealth.

5 Sessions of Parliament—prorogation and dissolution

The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the sessions of the Parliament as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue the Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives.

Summoning Parliament

After any general election the Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than thirty days after the day appointed for the return of the writs.

First session

The Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than six months after the establishment of the Commonwealth.

6 Yearly session of Parliament

There shall be a session of the Parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Parliament in one session and its first sitting in the next session.

Part II—The Senate

7 The Senate

The Senate shall be composed of senators for each State, directly chosen by the people of the State, voting, until the Parliament otherwise provides, as one electorate.

But until the Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the Parliament of the State of Queensland, if that State be an Original State, may make laws dividing the State into divisions and determining the number of senators to be chosen for each division, and in the absence of such provision the State shall be one electorate.

Until the Parliament otherwise provides there shall be six senators for each Original State. The Parliament may make laws increasing or diminishing the number of senators for each State,⁵ but so that equal representation of the several Original States shall be maintained and that no Original State shall have less than six senators.

The senators shall be chosen for a term of six years, and the names of the senators chosen for each State shall be certified by the Governor to the Governor-General.

8 Qualification of electors

The qualification of electors of senators shall be in each State that which is prescribed by this Constitution, or by the Parliament, as the qualification for electors of members of the House of Representatives; but in the choosing of senators each elector shall vote only once.

9 Method of election of senators

The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws prescribing the method of choosing senators, but so that the method shall be uniform for all the States. Subject to any such law, the Parliament

of each State may make laws⁶ prescribing the method of choosing the senators for that State.

Times and places

The Parliament of a State may make laws⁶ for determining the times and places of elections of senators for the State.

10 Application of State laws

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, but subject to this Constitution, the laws in force in each State, for the time being, relating to elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State shall, as nearly as practicable, apply to elections of senators for the State.

11 Failure to choose senators

The Senate may proceed to the despatch of business, notwithstanding the failure of any State to provide for its representation in the Senate.

12 Issue of writs

The Governor of any State may cause writs to be issued for elections of senators for the State. In case of the dissolution of the Senate the writs shall be issued within ten days from the proclamation of such dissolution.

13 Rotation of senators⁷

As soon as may be after the Senate first meets, and after each first meeting of the Senate following a dissolution thereof, the Senate shall divide the senators chosen for each State into two classes, as nearly equal in number as practicable; and the places of the senators of the first class shall become vacant at the expiration of three years, and the places of those of the second class at the expiration of six years, from the beginning of their term of service; and afterwards the places of senators shall become vacant at the expiration of six years from the beginning of their term of service.

The election to fill vacant places shall be made within one year before the places are to become vacant.

Section 14

For the purposes of this section the term of service of a senator shall be taken to begin on the first day of July following the day of his election, except in the cases of the first election and of the election next after any dissolution of the Senate, when it shall be taken to begin on the first day of July preceding the day of his election.

14 Further provision for rotation

Whenever the number of senators for a State is increased or diminished, the Parliament of the Commonwealth may make such provision for the vacating of the places of senators for the State as it deems necessary to maintain regularity in the rotation.⁸

15 Casual vacancies⁹

If the place of a senator becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, the Houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen, sitting and voting together, or, if there is only one House of that Parliament, that House, shall choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term. But if the Parliament of the State is not in session when the vacancy is notified, the Governor of the State, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may appoint a person to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days from the beginning of the next session of the Parliament of the State or the expiration of the term, whichever first happens.

Where a vacancy has at any time occurred in the place of a senator chosen by the people of a State and, at the time when he was so chosen, he was publicly recognized by a particular political party as being an endorsed candidate of that party and publicly represented himself to be such a candidate, a person chosen or appointed under this section in consequence of that vacancy, or in consequence of that vacancy and a subsequent vacancy or vacancies, shall, unless there is no member of that party available to be chosen or appointed, be a member of that party.

Where:

- (a) in accordance with the last preceding paragraph, a member of a particular political party is chosen or appointed to hold the place of a senator whose place had become vacant; and

- (b) before taking his seat he ceases to be a member of that party (otherwise than by reason of the party having ceased to exist);

he shall be deemed not to have been so chosen or appointed and the vacancy shall be again notified in accordance with section twenty-one of this Constitution.

The name of any senator chosen or appointed under this section shall be certified by the Governor of the State to the Governor-General.

If the place of a senator chosen by the people of a State at the election of senators last held before the commencement of the *Constitution Alteration (Senate Casual Vacancies) 1977* became vacant before that commencement and, at that commencement, no person chosen by the House or Houses of Parliament of the State, or appointed by the Governor of the State, in consequence of that vacancy, or in consequence of that vacancy and a subsequent vacancy or vacancies, held office, this section applies as if the place of the senator chosen by the people of the State had become vacant after that commencement.

A senator holding office at the commencement of the *Constitution Alteration (Senate Casual Vacancies) 1977*, being a senator appointed by the Governor of a State in consequence of a vacancy that had at any time occurred in the place of a senator chosen by the people of the State, shall be deemed to have been appointed to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days after the beginning of the next session of the Parliament of the State that commenced or commences after he was appointed and further action under this section shall be taken as if the vacancy in the place of the senator chosen by the people of the State had occurred after that commencement.

Subject to the next succeeding paragraph, a senator holding office at the commencement of the *Constitution Alteration (Senate Casual Vacancies) 1977* who was chosen by the House or Houses of Parliament of a State in consequence of a vacancy that had at any time occurred in the place of a senator chosen by the people of the State shall be deemed to have been chosen to hold office until the expiration of the term of service of the senator elected by the people of the State.

Section 16

If, at or before the commencement of the *Constitution Alteration (Senate Casual Vacancies)* 1977, a law to alter the Constitution entitled “*Constitution Alteration (Simultaneous Elections)* 1977” came into operation,¹⁰ a senator holding office at the commencement of that law who was chosen by the House or Houses of Parliament of a State in consequence of a vacancy that had at any time occurred in the place of a senator chosen by the people of the State shall be deemed to have been chosen to hold office:

- (a) if the senator elected by the people of the State had a term of service expiring on the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight – until the expiration or dissolution of the first House of Representatives to expire or be dissolved after that law came into operation; or
- (b) if the senator elected by the people of the State had a term of service expiring on the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and eighty-one – until the expiration or dissolution of the second House of Representatives to expire or be dissolved after that law came into operation or, if there is an earlier dissolution of the Senate, until that dissolution.

16 Qualifications of senator

The qualifications of a senator shall be the same as those of a member of the House of Representatives.

17 Election of President

The Senate shall, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, choose a senator to be the President of the Senate; and as often as the office of President becomes vacant the Senate shall again choose a senator to be the President.

The President shall cease to hold his office if he ceases to be a senator. He may be removed from office by a vote of the Senate, or he may resign his office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General.

18 Absence of President

Before or during any absence of the President, the Senate may choose a senator to perform his duties in his absence.

19 Resignation of senator

A senator may, by writing addressed to the President, or to the Governor-General if there is no President or if the President is absent from the Commonwealth, resign his place, which thereupon shall become vacant.

20 Vacancy by absence

The place of a senator shall become vacant if for two consecutive months of any session of the Parliament he, without the permission of the Senate, fails to attend the Senate.

21 Vacancy to be notified

Whenever a vacancy happens in the Senate, the President, or if there is no President or if the President is absent from the Commonwealth the Governor-General, shall notify the same to the Governor of the State in the representation of which the vacancy has happened.

22 Quorum

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the presence of at least one-third of the whole number of the senators shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Senate for the exercise of its powers.

23 Voting in Senate

Questions arising in the Senate shall be determined by a majority of votes, and each senator shall have one vote. The President shall in all cases be entitled to a vote; and when the votes are equal the question shall pass in the negative.

Part III—The House of Representatives

24 Constitution of House of Representatives

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members directly chosen by the people of the Commonwealth, and the number of such members shall be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of the senators.

The number of members chosen in the several States shall be in proportion to the respective numbers of their people, and shall, until the Parliament otherwise provides, be determined, whenever necessary, in the following manner:

- (i) a quota shall be ascertained by dividing the number of the people of the Commonwealth, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by twice the number of the senators;
- (ii) the number of members to be chosen in each State shall be determined by dividing the number of the people of the State, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by the quota; and if on such division there is a remainder greater than one-half of the quota, one more member shall be chosen in the State.

But notwithstanding anything in this section, five members at least shall be chosen in each Original State.

25 Provisions as to races disqualified from voting

For the purposes of the last section, if by the law of any State all persons of any race are disqualified from voting at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State, then, in reckoning the number of the people of the State or of the Commonwealth, persons of that race resident in that State shall not be counted.

26 Representatives in first Parliament

Notwithstanding anything in section twenty-four, the number of members to be chosen in each State at the first election shall be as follows:

New South Wales	twenty-three;
Victoria	twenty;
Queensland	eight;
South Australia	six;
Tasmania.....	five;

Provided that if Western Australia is an Original State, the numbers shall be as follows:

New South Wales	twenty-six;
Victoria	twenty-three;
Queensland	nine;
South Australia	seven;
Western Australia	five;
Tasmania.....	five.

27 Alteration of number of members

Subject to this Constitution, the Parliament may make laws for increasing or diminishing the number of the members of the House of Representatives.

28 Duration of House of Representatives

Every House of Representatives shall continue for three years from the first meeting of the House, and no longer, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General.

29 Electoral divisions

Until the Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the Parliament of any State may make laws¹¹ for determining the divisions in each State for which members of the House of Representatives may be chosen, and the number of members to be chosen for each division. A division shall not be formed out of parts of different States.

Section 30

In the absence of other provision, each State shall be one electorate.

30 Qualification of electors

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the qualification of electors of members of the House of Representatives shall be in each State that which is prescribed by the law of the State as the qualification of electors of the more numerous House of Parliament of the State; but in the choosing of members each elector shall vote only once.

31 Application of State laws

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, but subject to this Constitution, the laws in force in each State for the time being relating to elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State shall, as nearly as practicable, apply to elections in the State of members of the House of Representatives.

32 Writs for general election

The Governor-General in Council may cause writs to be issued for general elections of members of the House of Representatives.

After the first general election, the writs shall be issued within ten days from the expiry of a House of Representatives or from the proclamation of a dissolution thereof.

33 Writs for vacancies

Whenever a vacancy happens in the House of Representatives, the Speaker shall issue his writ for the election of a new member, or if there is no Speaker or if he is absent from the Commonwealth the Governor-General in Council may issue the writ.

34 Qualifications of members

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the qualifications of a member of the House of Representatives shall be as follows:

- (i) he must be of the full age of twenty-one years, and must be an elector entitled to vote at the election of members of the House of Representatives, or a person qualified to become such elector, and must have been for three years at the least a resident within the limits of the Commonwealth as existing at the time when he is chosen;
- (ii) he must be a subject of the Queen, either natural-born or for at least five years naturalized under a law of the United Kingdom, or of a Colony which has become or becomes a State, or of the Commonwealth, or of a State.

35 Election of Speaker

The House of Representatives shall, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, choose a member to be the Speaker of the House, and as often as the office of Speaker becomes vacant the House shall again choose a member to be the Speaker.

The Speaker shall cease to hold his office if he ceases to be a member. He may be removed from office by a vote of the House, or he may resign his office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General.

36 Absence of Speaker

Before or during any absence of the Speaker, the House of Representatives may choose a member to perform his duties in his absence.

37 Resignation of member

A member may by writing addressed to the Speaker, or to the Governor-General if there is no Speaker or if the Speaker is absent from the Commonwealth, resign his place, which thereupon shall become vacant.

38 Vacancy by absence

The place of a member shall become vacant if for two consecutive months of any session of the Parliament he, without the permission of the House, fails to attend the House.

Section 39

39 Quorum

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the presence of at least one-third of the whole number of the members of the House of Representatives shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the House for the exercise of its powers.

40 Voting in House of Representatives

Questions arising in the House of Representatives shall be determined by a majority of votes other than that of the Speaker. The Speaker shall not vote unless the numbers are equal, and then he shall have a casting vote.

Part IV – Both Houses of the Parliament

41 Right of electors of States

No adult person who has or acquires a right to vote at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of a State shall, while the right continues, be prevented by any law of the Commonwealth from voting at elections for either House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

42 Oath or affirmation of allegiance

Every senator and every member of the House of Representatives shall before taking his seat make and subscribe before the Governor-General, or some person authorised by him, an oath or affirmation of allegiance in the form set forth in the schedule to this Constitution.

43 Member of one House ineligible for other

A member of either House of the Parliament shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a member of the other House.

44 Disqualification

Any person who:

- (i) is under any acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a foreign power, or is a subject or a citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of a foreign power; or
- (ii) is attainted of treason, or has been convicted and is under sentence, or subject to be sentenced, for any offence punishable under the law of the Commonwealth or of a State by imprisonment for one year or longer; or
- (iii) is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent; or
- (iv) holds any office of profit under the Crown, or any pension payable during the pleasure of the Crown out of any of the revenues of the Commonwealth; or

Section 45

- (v) has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Public Service of the Commonwealth otherwise than as a member and in common with the other members of an incorporated company consisting of more than twenty-five persons;

shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a senator or a member of the House of Representatives.

But subsection (iv) does not apply to the office of any of the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth, or of any of the Queen's Ministers for a State, or to the receipt of pay, half pay, or a pension, by any person as an officer or member of the Queen's navy or army, or to the receipt of pay as an officer or member of the naval or military forces of the Commonwealth by any person whose services are not wholly employed by the Commonwealth.

45 Vacancy on happening of disqualification

If a senator or member of the House of Representatives:

- (i) becomes subject to any of the disabilities mentioned in the last preceding section; or
- (ii) takes the benefit, whether by assignment, composition, or otherwise, of any law relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors; or
- (iii) directly or indirectly takes or agrees to take any fee or honorarium for services rendered to the Commonwealth, or for services rendered in the Parliament to any person or State;

his place shall thereupon become vacant.

46 Penalty for sitting when disqualified

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, any person declared by this Constitution to be incapable of sitting as a senator or as a member of the House of Representatives shall, for every day on which he so sits, be liable to pay the sum of one hundred pounds to any person who sues for it in any court of competent jurisdiction.

47 Disputed elections

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, any question respecting the qualification of a senator or of a member of the House of Representatives, or respecting a vacancy in either House of the

Parliament, and any question of a disputed election to either House, shall be determined by the House in which the question arises.

48 Allowance to members

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, each senator and each member of the House of Representatives shall receive an allowance of four hundred pounds a year, to be reckoned from the day on which he takes his seat.

49 Privileges etc. of Houses

The powers, privileges, and immunities of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as are declared by the Parliament, and until declared shall be those of the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

50 Rules and orders

Each House of the Parliament may make rules and orders with respect to:

- (i) the mode in which its powers, privileges, and immunities may be exercised and upheld;
- (ii) the order and conduct of its business and proceedings either separately or jointly with the other House.

Part V—Powers of the Parliament

51 Legislative powers of the Parliament

The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have power¹² to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to:

- (i) trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States;
- (ii) taxation; but so as not to discriminate between States or parts of States;
- (iii) bounties on the production or export of goods, but so that such bounties shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth;
- (iv) borrowing money on the public credit of the Commonwealth;
- (v) postal, telegraphic, telephonic, and other like services;
- (vi) the naval and military defence of the Commonwealth and of the several States, and the control of the forces to execute and maintain the laws of the Commonwealth;
- (vii) lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys;
- (viii) astronomical and meteorological observations;
- (ix) quarantine;
- (x) fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits;
- (xi) census and statistics;
- (xii) currency, coinage, and legal tender;
- (xiii) banking, other than State banking; also State banking extending beyond the limits of the State concerned, the incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money;
- (xiv) insurance, other than State insurance; also State insurance extending beyond the limits of the State concerned;
- (xv) weights and measures;
- (xvi) bills of exchange and promissory notes;
- (xvii) bankruptcy and insolvency;
- (xviii) copyrights, patents of inventions and designs, and trade marks;
- (xix) naturalization and aliens;

Section 51

- (xx) foreign corporations, and trading or financial corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth;
- (xxi) marriage;
- (xxii) divorce and matrimonial causes; and in relation thereto, parental rights, and the custody and guardianship of infants;
- (xxiii) invalid and old-age pensions;
- (xxiiiA) the provision of maternity allowances, widows' pensions, child endowment, unemployment, pharmaceutical, sickness and hospital benefits, medical and dental services (but not so as to authorize any form of civil conscription), benefits to students and family allowances;¹³
- (xxiv) the service and execution throughout the Commonwealth of the civil and criminal process and the judgments of the courts of the States;
- (xxv) the recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the laws, the public Acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of the States;
- (xxvi) the people of any race for whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws;¹⁴
- (xxvii) immigration and emigration;
- (xxviii) the influx of criminals;
- (xxix) external affairs;
- (xxx) the relations of the Commonwealth with the islands of the Pacific;
- (xxxi) the acquisition of property on just terms from any State or person for any purpose in respect of which the Parliament has power to make laws;
- (xxxii) the control of railways with respect to transport for the naval and military purposes of the Commonwealth;
- (xxxiii) the acquisition, with the consent of a State, of any railways of the State on terms arranged between the Commonwealth and the State;
- (xxxiv) railway construction and extension in any State with the consent of that State;
- (xxxv) conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State;
- (xxxvi) matters in respect of which this Constitution makes provision until the Parliament otherwise provides;

Section 52

- (xxxvii) matters referred to the Parliament of the Commonwealth by the Parliament or Parliaments of any State or States,¹⁵ but so that the law shall extend only to States by whose Parliaments the matter is referred, or which afterwards adopt the law;
- (xxxviii) the exercise within the Commonwealth, at the request or with the concurrence of the Parliaments of all the States directly concerned, of any power which can at the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom or by the Federal Council of Australasia;
- (xxxix) matters incidental to the execution of any power vested by this Constitution in the Parliament or in either House thereof, or in the Government of the Commonwealth, or in the Federal Judicature, or in any department or officer of the Commonwealth.

52 Exclusive powers of the Parliament

The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have exclusive power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to:

- (i) the seat of government of the Commonwealth, and all places acquired by the Commonwealth for public purposes;
- (ii) matters relating to any department of the public service the control of which is by this Constitution transferred to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth;
- (iii) other matters declared by this Constitution to be within the exclusive power of the Parliament.

53 Powers of the Houses in respect of legislation

Proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys, or imposing taxation, shall not originate in the Senate. But 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.

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

The Senate may not amend any proposed law so as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.

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 modifications.

Except as provided in this section, the Senate shall have equal power with the House of Representatives in respect of all proposed laws.

54 Appropriation Bills

The proposed law which appropriates revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government shall deal only with such appropriation.

55 Tax Bill

Laws imposing taxation shall deal only with the imposition of taxation, and any provision therein dealing with any other matter shall be of no effect.

Laws imposing taxation, except laws imposing duties of customs or of excise, shall deal with one subject of taxation only; but 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.

56 Recommendation of money votes

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.

Section 57

57 Disagreement between the Houses

If the House of Representatives passes any proposed law, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, and if after an interval of three months the House of Representatives, in the same or the next session, again passes the proposed law with or without any amendments which have been made, suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives simultaneously. But such dissolution shall not take place within six months before the date of the expiry of the House of Representatives by effluxion of time.

If after such dissolution the House of Representatives again passes the proposed law, with or without any amendments which have been made, suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may convene a joint sitting of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

The members present at the joint sitting may deliberate and shall vote together upon the proposed law as last proposed by the House of Representatives, and upon amendments, if any, which have been made therein by one House and not agreed to by the other, and any such amendments which are affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be taken to have been carried, and if the proposed law, with the amendments, if any, so carried is affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, it shall be taken to have been duly passed by both Houses of the Parliament, and shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent.

58 Royal assent to Bills

When a proposed law passed by both Houses of the Parliament is presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent, he shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject to this Constitution, that he assents in the Queen's name, or that he withholds assent, or that he reserves the law for the Queen's pleasure.

Recommendations by Governor-General

The Governor-General may return to the House in which it originated any proposed law so presented to him, and may transmit therewith any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation.

59 Disallowance by the Queen

The Queen may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent, and such disallowance on being made known by the Governor-General by speech or message to each of the Houses of the Parliament, or by Proclamation, shall annul the law from the day when the disallowance is so made known.

60 Signification of Queen's pleasure on Bills reserved

A proposed law reserved for the Queen's pleasure 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 of the Houses of the Parliament, or by Proclamation, that it has received the Queen's assent.

Chapter II—The Executive Government

61 Executive power

The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen and is exercisable by the Governor-General as the Queen's representative, and extends to the execution and maintenance of this Constitution, and of the laws of the Commonwealth.

62 Federal Executive Council

There shall be a Federal Executive Council to advise the Governor-General in the government of the Commonwealth, and the members of the Council shall be chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, and shall hold office during his pleasure.

63 Provisions referring to Governor-General

The provisions of this Constitution referring to the Governor-General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor-General acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council.

64 Ministers of State

The Governor-General may appoint officers to administer such departments of State of the Commonwealth as the Governor-General in Council may establish.

Such officers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General. They shall be members of the Federal Executive Council, and shall be the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth.

Ministers to sit in Parliament

After the first general election no Minister of State shall hold office for a longer period than three months unless he is or becomes a senator or a member of the House of Representatives.

65 Number of Ministers

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the Ministers of State shall not exceed seven in number, and shall hold such offices as the Parliament prescribes, or, in the absence of provision, as the Governor-General directs.

66 Salaries of Ministers

There shall be payable to the Queen, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth, for the salaries of the Ministers of State, an annual sum which, until the Parliament otherwise provides, shall not exceed twelve thousand pounds a year.

67 Appointment of civil servants

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the appointment and removal of all other officers of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth shall be vested in the Governor-General in Council, unless the appointment is delegated by the Governor-General in Council or by a law of the Commonwealth to some other authority.

68 Command of naval and military forces

The command in chief of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's representative.

69 Transfer of certain departments

On a date or dates to be proclaimed by the Governor-General after the establishment of the Commonwealth the following departments of the public service in each State shall become transferred to the Commonwealth:

- posts, telegraphs, and telephones;
- naval and military defence;
- lighthouses, lightships, beacons, and buoys;
- quarantine.

Section 70

But the departments of customs and of excise in each State shall become transferred to the Commonwealth on its establishment.

70 Certain powers of Governors to vest in Governor-General

In respect of matters which, under this Constitution, pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, all powers and functions which at the establishment of the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor of a Colony, or in the Governor of a Colony with the advice of his Executive Council, or in any authority of a Colony, shall vest in the Governor-General, or in the Governor-General in Council, or in the authority exercising similar powers under the Commonwealth, as the case requires.

Chapter III—The Judicature

71 Judicial power and Courts

The judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as the Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction. The High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and so many other Justices, not less than two, as the Parliament prescribes.

72 Judges' appointment, tenure and remuneration¹⁶

The Justices of the High Court and of the other courts created by the Parliament:

- (i) shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council;
- (ii) shall not be removed except by the Governor-General in Council, on an address from both Houses of the Parliament in the same session, praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity;
- (iii) shall receive such remuneration as the Parliament may fix; but the remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

The appointment of a Justice of the High Court shall be for a term expiring upon his attaining the age of seventy years, and a person shall not be appointed as a Justice of the High Court if he has attained that age.

The appointment of a Justice of a court created by the Parliament shall be for a term expiring upon his attaining the age that is, at the time of his appointment, the maximum age for Justices of that court and a person shall not be appointed as a Justice of such a court if he has attained the age that is for the time being the maximum age for Justices of that court.

Subject to this section, the maximum age for Justices of any court created by the Parliament is seventy years.

Section 73

The Parliament may make a law fixing an age that is less than seventy years as the maximum age for Justices of a court created by the Parliament and may at any time repeal or amend such a law, but any such repeal or amendment does not affect the term of office of a Justice under an appointment made before the repeal or amendment.

A Justice of the High Court or of a court created by the Parliament may resign his office by writing under his hand delivered to the Governor-General.

Nothing in the provisions added to this section by the *Constitution Alteration (Retirement of Judges)* 1977 affects the continuance of a person in office as a Justice of a court under an appointment made before the commencement of those provisions.

A reference in this section to the appointment of a Justice of the High Court or of a court created by the Parliament shall be read as including a reference to the appointment of a person who holds office as a Justice of the High Court or of a court created by the Parliament to another office of Justice of the same court having a different status or designation.

73 Appellate jurisdiction of High Court

The High Court shall have jurisdiction, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as the Parliament prescribes, to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences:

- (i) of any Justice or Justices exercising the original jurisdiction of the High Court;
- (ii) of any other federal court, or court exercising federal jurisdiction; or of the Supreme Court of any State, or of any other court of any State from which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lies to the Queen in Council;
- (iii) of the Inter-State Commission, but as to questions of law only;

and the judgment of the High Court in all such cases shall be final and conclusive.

But no exception or regulation prescribed by the Parliament shall prevent the High Court from hearing and determining any appeal from the Supreme Court of a State in any matter in which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lies from such Supreme Court to the Queen in Council.

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the conditions of and restrictions on appeals to the Queen in Council from the Supreme Courts of the several States shall be applicable to appeals from them to the High Court.

74 Appeal to Queen in Council

No appeal shall be permitted to the Queen in Council from a decision of the High Court upon any question, howsoever arising, as to the limits inter se of the Constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States, or as to the limits inter se of the Constitutional powers of any two or more States, unless the High Court shall certify that the question is one which ought to be determined by Her Majesty in Council.

The High Court may so certify if satisfied that for any special reason the certificate should be granted, and thereupon an appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council on the question without further leave.

Except as provided in this section, this Constitution shall not impair any right which the Queen may be pleased to exercise by virtue of Her Royal prerogative to grant special leave of appeal from the High Court to Her Majesty in Council. The Parliament may make laws limiting the matters in which such leave may be asked,¹⁷ but proposed laws containing any such limitation shall be reserved by the Governor-General for Her Majesty's pleasure.

75 Original jurisdiction of High Court

In all matters:

- (i) arising under any treaty;
- (ii) affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries;
- (iii) in which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party;

Section 76

- (iv) between States, or between residents of different States, or between a State and a resident of another State;
 - (v) in which a writ of Mandamus or prohibition or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth;
- the High Court shall have original jurisdiction.

76 Additional original jurisdiction

The Parliament may make laws conferring original jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter:

- (i) arising under this Constitution, or involving its interpretation;
- (ii) arising under any laws made by the Parliament;
- (iii) of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;
- (iv) relating to the same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different States.

77 Power to define jurisdiction

With respect to any of the matters mentioned in the last two sections the Parliament may make laws:

- (i) defining the jurisdiction of any federal court other than the High Court;
- (ii) defining the extent to which the jurisdiction of any federal court shall be exclusive of that which belongs to or is invested in the courts of the States;
- (iii) investing any court of a State with federal jurisdiction.

78 Proceedings against Commonwealth or State

The Parliament may make laws conferring rights to proceed against the Commonwealth or a State in respect of matters within the limits of the judicial power.

79 Number of judges

The federal jurisdiction of any court may be exercised by such number of judges as the Parliament prescribes.

80 Trial by jury

The trial on indictment of any offence against any law of the Commonwealth shall be by jury, and every such trial shall be held in the State where the offence was committed, and if the offence was not committed within any State the trial shall be held at such place or places as the Parliament prescribes.

Chapter IV—Finance and Trade

81 Consolidated Revenue Fund

All revenues or moneys raised or received by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth shall form one Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the purposes of the Commonwealth in the manner and subject to the charges and liabilities imposed by this Constitution.

82 Expenditure charged thereon

The costs, charges, and expenses incident to the collection, management, and receipt of the Consolidated Revenue Fund shall form the first charge thereon; and the revenue of the Commonwealth shall in the first instance be applied to the payment of the expenditure of the Commonwealth.

83 Money to be appropriated by law

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth except under appropriation made by law.

But until the expiration of one month after the first meeting of the Parliament the Governor-General in Council may draw from the Treasury and expend such moneys as may be necessary for the maintenance of any department transferred to the Commonwealth and for the holding of the first elections for the Parliament.

84 Transfer of officers

When any department of the public service of a State becomes transferred to the Commonwealth, all officers of the department shall become subject to the control of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.

Any such officer who is not retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall, unless he is appointed to some other office of equal emolument in the public service of the State, be entitled to receive from the State any pension, gratuity, or other

compensation, payable under the law of the State on the abolition of his office.

Any such officer who is retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall preserve all his existing and accruing rights, and shall be entitled to retire from office at the time, and on the pension or retiring allowance, which would be permitted by the law of the State if his service with the Commonwealth were a continuation of his service with the State. Such pension or retiring allowance shall be paid to him by the Commonwealth; but the State shall pay to the Commonwealth a part thereof, to be calculated on the proportion which his term of service with the State bears to his whole term of service, and for the purpose of the calculation his salary shall be taken to be that paid to him by the State at the time of the transfer.

Any officer who is, at the establishment of the Commonwealth, in the public service of a State, and who is, by consent of the Governor of the State with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, transferred to the public service of the Commonwealth, shall have the same rights as if he had been an officer of a department transferred to the Commonwealth and were retained in the service of the Commonwealth.

85 Transfer of property of State

When any department of the public service of a State is transferred to the Commonwealth:

- (i) all property of the State of any kind, used exclusively in connexion with the department, shall become vested in the Commonwealth; but, in the case of the departments controlling customs and excise and bounties, for such time only as the Governor-General in Council may declare to be necessary;
- (ii) the Commonwealth may acquire any property of the State, of any kind used, but not exclusively used in connexion with the department; the value thereof shall, if no agreement can be made, be ascertained in, as nearly as may be, the manner in which the value of land, or of an interest in land, taken by the State for public purposes is ascertained under the law of the State in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth;

Section 86

- (iii) the Commonwealth shall compensate the State for the value of any property passing to the Commonwealth under this section; if no agreement can be made as to the mode of compensation, it shall be determined under laws to be made by the Parliament;
- (iv) the Commonwealth shall, at the date of the transfer, assume the current obligations of the State in respect of the department transferred.

86 [Customs, excise, and bounties]¹⁸

On the establishment of the Commonwealth, the collection and control of duties of customs and of excise, and the control of the payment of bounties, shall pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.

87 [Revenue from customs and excise duties]¹⁸

During a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides, of the net revenue of the Commonwealth from duties of customs and of excise not more than one-fourth shall be applied annually by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure.

The balance shall, in accordance with this Constitution, be paid to the several States, or applied towards the payment of interest on debts of the several States taken over by the Commonwealth.

88 Uniform duties of customs

Uniform duties of customs shall be imposed within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth.

89 Payment to States before uniform duties

Until the imposition of uniform duties of customs:

- (i) the Commonwealth shall credit to each State the revenues collected therein by the Commonwealth;
- (ii) the Commonwealth shall debit to each State:
 - (a) the expenditure therein of the Commonwealth incurred solely for the maintenance or continuance, as at the time

of transfer, of any department transferred from the State to the Commonwealth;

(b) the proportion of the State, according to the number of its people, in the other expenditure of the Commonwealth;

(iii) the Commonwealth shall pay to each State month by month the balance (if any) in favour of the State.

90 Exclusive power over customs, excise, and bounties

On the imposition of uniform duties of customs the power of the Parliament to impose duties of customs and of excise, and to grant bounties on the production or export of goods, shall become exclusive.

On the imposition of uniform duties of customs all laws of the several States imposing duties of customs or of excise, or offering bounties on the production or export of goods, shall cease to have effect, but any grant of or agreement for any such bounty lawfully made by or under the authority of the Government of any State shall be taken to be good if made before the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and not otherwise.

91 Exceptions as to bounties

Nothing in this Constitution prohibits a State from granting any aid to or bounty on mining for gold, silver, or other metals, nor from granting, with the consent of both Houses of the Parliament of the Commonwealth expressed by resolution, any aid to or bounty on the production or export of goods.

92 Trade within the Commonwealth to be free

On the imposition of uniform duties of customs, trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free.

But notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, goods imported before the imposition of uniform duties of customs into any State, or into any Colony which, whilst the goods remain therein, becomes a State, shall, on thence passing into another State within two years after the imposition of such duties, be liable to any duty

Section 93

chargeable on the importation of such goods into the Commonwealth, less any duty paid in respect of the goods on their importation.

93 Payment to States for five years after uniform tariffs

During the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides:

- (i) the duties of customs chargeable on goods imported into a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, and the duties of excise paid on goods produced or manufactured in a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, shall be taken to have been collected not in the former but in the latter State;
- (ii) subject to the last subsection, the Commonwealth shall credit revenue, debit expenditure, and pay balances to the several States as prescribed for the period preceding the imposition of uniform duties of customs.

94 Distribution of surplus

After five years from the imposition of uniform duties of customs, the Parliament may provide, on such basis as it deems fair, for the monthly payment to the several States of all surplus revenue of the Commonwealth.

95 Customs duties of Western Australia

Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Parliament of the State of Western Australia, if that State be an Original State, may, during the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, impose duties of customs on goods passing into that State and not originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth; and such duties shall be collected by the Commonwealth.

But any duty so imposed on any goods shall not exceed during the first of such years the duty chargeable on the goods under the law of Western Australia in force at the imposition of uniform duties, and shall not exceed during the second, third, fourth, and fifth of such years respectively, four-fifths, three-fifths, two-fifths, and one-fifth of such latter duty, and all duties imposed under this

section shall cease at the expiration of the fifth year after the imposition of uniform duties.

If at any time during the five years the duty on any goods under this section is higher than the duty imposed by the Commonwealth on the importation of the like goods, then such higher duty shall be collected on the goods when imported into Western Australia from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

96 Financial assistance to States

During a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides, the Parliament may grant financial assistance to any State on such terms and conditions as the Parliament thinks fit.

97 Audit

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the laws in force in any Colony which has become or becomes a State with respect to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Government of the Colony, and the review and audit of such receipt and expenditure, shall apply to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Commonwealth in the State in the same manner as if the Commonwealth, or the Government or an officer of the Commonwealth, were mentioned whenever the Colony, or the Government or an officer of the Colony, is mentioned.

98 Trade and commerce includes navigation and State railways

The power of the Parliament to make laws with respect to trade and commerce extends to navigation and shipping, and to railways the property of any State.

99 Commonwealth not to give preference

The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade, commerce, or revenue, give preference to one State or any part thereof over another State or any part thereof.

Section 100

100 Nor abridge right to use water

The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade or commerce, abridge the right of a State or of the residents therein to the reasonable use of the waters of rivers for conservation or irrigation.

101 Inter-State Commission

There shall be an Inter-State Commission, with such powers of adjudication and administration as the Parliament deems necessary for the execution and maintenance, within the Commonwealth, of the provisions of this Constitution relating to trade and commerce, and of all laws made thereunder.

102 Parliament may forbid preferences by State

The Parliament may by any law with respect to trade or commerce forbid, as to railways, any preference or discrimination by any State, or by any authority constituted under a State, if such preference or discrimination is undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any State; due regard being had to the financial responsibilities incurred by any State in connexion with the construction and maintenance of its railways. But no preference or discrimination shall, within the meaning of this section, be taken to be undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any State, unless so adjudged by the Inter-State Commission.

103 Commissioners' appointment, tenure, and remuneration

The members of the Inter-State Commission:

- (i) shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council;
- (ii) shall hold office for seven years, but may be removed within that time by the Governor-General in Council, on an address from both Houses of the Parliament in the same session praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity;
- (iii) shall receive such remuneration as the Parliament may fix; but such remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

104 Saving of certain rates

Nothing in this Constitution shall render unlawful any rate for the carriage of goods upon a railway, the property of a State, if the rate is deemed by the Inter-State Commission to be necessary for the development of the territory of the State, and if the rate applies equally to goods within the State and to goods passing into the State from other States.

105 Taking over public debts of States¹⁹

The Parliament may take over from the States their public debts, or a proportion thereof according to the respective numbers of their people as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, and may convert, renew, or consolidate such debts, or any part thereof; and the States shall indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the debts taken over, and thereafter the interest payable in respect of the debts shall be deducted and retained from the portions of the surplus revenue of the Commonwealth payable to the several States, or if such surplus is insufficient, or if there is no surplus, then the deficiency or the whole amount shall be paid by the several States.

105A Agreements with respect to State debts²⁰

- (1) The Commonwealth may make agreements with the States with respect to the public debts of the States, including:
 - (a) the taking over of such debts by the Commonwealth;
 - (b) the management of such debts;
 - (c) the payment of interest and the provision and management of sinking funds in respect of such debts;
 - (d) the consolidation, renewal, conversion, and redemption of such debts;
 - (e) the indemnification of the Commonwealth by the States in respect of debts taken over by the Commonwealth; and
 - (f) the borrowing of money by the States or by the Commonwealth, or by the Commonwealth for the States.
- (2) The Parliament may make laws for validating any such agreement made before the commencement of this section.

Section 105A

- (3) The Parliament may make laws for the carrying out by the parties thereto of any such agreement.
- (4) Any such agreement may be varied or rescinded by the parties thereto.
- (5) Every such agreement and any such variation thereof shall be binding upon the Commonwealth and the States parties thereto notwithstanding anything contained in this Constitution or the Constitution of the several States or in any law of the Parliament of the Commonwealth or of any State.
- (6) The powers conferred by this section shall not be construed as being limited in any way by the provisions of section one hundred and five of this Constitution.

Chapter V—The States

106 Saving of Constitutions

The Constitution of each State of the Commonwealth shall, subject to this Constitution, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or as at the admission or establishment of the State, as the case may be, until altered in accordance with the Constitution of the State.

107 Saving of power of State Parliaments

Every power of the Parliament of a Colony which has become or becomes a State, shall, unless it is by this Constitution exclusively vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth or withdrawn from the Parliament of the State, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or as at the admission or establishment of the State, as the case may be.

108 Saving of State laws

Every law in force in a Colony which has become or becomes a State, and relating to any matter within the powers of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, shall, subject to this Constitution, continue in force in the State; and, until provision is made in that behalf by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, the Parliament of the State shall have such powers of alteration and of repeal in respect of any such law as the Parliament of the Colony had until the Colony became a State.

109 Inconsistency of laws

When a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter shall prevail, and the former shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be invalid.

Section 110

110 Provisions referring to Governor

The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor of a State extend and apply to the Governor for the time being of the State, or other chief executive officer or administrator of the government of the State.

111 States may surrender territory

The Parliament of a State may surrender any part of the State to the Commonwealth; and upon such surrender, and the acceptance thereof by the Commonwealth, such part of the State shall become subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Commonwealth.

112 States may levy charges for inspection laws

After uniform duties of customs have been imposed, a State may levy on imports or exports, or on goods passing into or out of the State, such charges as may be necessary for executing the inspection laws of the State; but the net produce of all charges so levied shall be for the use of the Commonwealth; and any such inspection laws may be annulled by the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

113 Intoxicating liquids

All fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquids passing into any State or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage, shall be subject to the laws of the State as if such liquids had been produced in the State.

114 States may not raise forces. Taxation of property of Commonwealth or State

A State shall not, without the consent of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, raise or maintain any naval or military force, or impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to the Commonwealth, nor shall the Commonwealth impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to a State.

115 States not to coin money

A State shall not coin money, nor make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts.

116 Commonwealth not to legislate in respect of religion

The Commonwealth shall not make any law for establishing any religion, or for imposing any religious observance, or for prohibiting the free exercise of any religion, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the Commonwealth.

117 Rights of residents in States

A subject of the Queen, resident in any State, shall not be subject in any other State to any disability or discrimination which would not be equally applicable to him if he were a subject of the Queen resident in such other State.

118 Recognition of laws etc. of States

Full faith and credit shall be given, throughout the Commonwealth to the laws, the public Acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of every State.

119 Protection of States from invasion and violence

The Commonwealth shall protect every State against invasion and, on the application of the Executive Government of the State, against domestic violence.

120 Custody of offenders against laws of the Commonwealth

Every State shall make provision for the detention in its prisons of persons accused or convicted of offences against the laws of the Commonwealth, and for the punishment of persons convicted of such offences, and the Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws to give effect to this provision.

Chapter VI—New States

121 New States may be admitted or established

The Parliament may admit to the Commonwealth or establish new States, and may upon such admission or establishment make or impose such terms and conditions, including the extent of representation in either House of the Parliament, as it thinks fit.

122 Government of territories

The Parliament may make laws for the government of any territory surrendered by any State to and accepted by the Commonwealth, or of any territory placed by the Queen under the authority of and accepted by the Commonwealth, or otherwise acquired by the Commonwealth, and may allow the representation of such territory in either House of the Parliament to the extent and on the terms which it thinks fit.

123 Alteration of limits of States

The Parliament of the Commonwealth may, with the consent of the Parliament of a State, and the approval of the majority of the electors of the State voting upon the question, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of the State, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed on, and may, with the like consent, make provision respecting the effect and operation of any increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any State affected.

124 Formation of new States

A new State may be formed by separation of territory from a State, but only with the consent of the Parliament thereof, and a new State may be formed by the union of two or more States or parts of States, but only with the consent of the Parliaments of the States affected.

Chapter VII—Miscellaneous

125 Seat of Government

The seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be determined by the Parliament, and shall be within territory which shall have been granted to or acquired by the Commonwealth, and shall be vested in and belong to the Commonwealth, and shall be in the State of New South Wales, and be distant not less than one hundred miles from Sydney.

Such territory shall contain an area of not less than one hundred square miles, and such portion thereof as shall consist of Crown lands shall be granted to the Commonwealth without any payment therefor.

The Parliament shall sit at Melbourne until it meet at the seat of Government.

126 Power to Her Majesty to authorise Governor-General to appoint deputies

The Queen may authorise the Governor-General to appoint any person, or any persons jointly or severally, to be his deputy or deputies²¹ within any part of the Commonwealth, and in that capacity to exercise during the pleasure of the Governor-General such powers and functions of the Governor-General as he thinks fit to assign to such deputy or deputies, subject to any limitations expressed or directions given by the Queen; but the appointment of such deputy or deputies shall not affect the exercise by the Governor-General himself of any power or function.

127²²

Chapter VIII—Alteration of the Constitution

128 Mode of altering the Constitution²³

This Constitution shall not be altered except in the following manner:

The proposed law for the alteration thereof must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of the Parliament, and not less than two nor more than six months after its passage through both Houses the proposed law shall be submitted in each State and Territory to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the House of Representatives.

But if either House passes any such proposed law by an absolute majority, and the other House rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with any amendment to which the first-mentioned House will not agree, and if after an interval of three months the first-mentioned House in the same or the next session again passes the proposed law by an absolute majority with or without any amendment which has been made or agreed to by the other House, and such other House rejects or fails to pass it or passes it with any amendment to which the first-mentioned House will not agree, the Governor-General may submit the proposed law as last proposed by the first-mentioned House, and either with or without any amendments subsequently agreed to by both Houses, to the electors in each State and Territory qualified to vote for the election of the House of Representatives.

When a proposed law is submitted to the electors the vote shall be taken in such manner as the Parliament prescribes. But until the qualification of electors of members of the House of Representatives becomes uniform throughout the Commonwealth, only one-half the electors voting for and against the proposed law shall be counted in any State in which adult suffrage prevails.

And if in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law, and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve the proposed law, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent.

No alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State in either House of the Parliament, or the minimum number of representatives of a State in the House of Representatives, or increasing, diminishing, or otherwise altering the limits of the State, or in any manner affecting the provisions of the Constitution in relation thereto, shall become law unless the majority of the electors voting in that State approve the proposed law.

In this section, ***Territory*** means any territory referred to in section one hundred and twenty-two of this Constitution in respect of which there is in force a law allowing its representation in the House of Representatives.

Schedule

Oath

I, *A.B.*, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors according to law. SO HELP ME GOD!

Affirmation

I, *A.B.*, do solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors according to law.

Note: The name of the King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being is to be substituted from time to time.

Notes

1. The Constitution as printed above contains all the alterations of the Constitution made up to 1 January 2012. Particulars of the Acts by which the Constitution was altered are as follows:

Act	Number and year	Date of Assent
<i>Constitution Alteration (Senate Elections) 1906</i>	1, 1907	3 Apr 1907
<i>Constitution Alteration (State Debts) 1909</i>	3, 1910	6 Aug 1910
<i>Constitution Alteration (State Debts) 1928</i>	1, 1929	13 Feb 1929
<i>Constitution Alteration (Social Services) 1946</i>	81, 1946	19 Dec 1946
<i>Constitution Alteration (Aboriginals) 1967</i>	55, 1967	10 Aug 1967
<i>Constitution Alteration (Senate Casual Vacancies) 1977</i>	82, 1977	29 July 1977
<i>Constitution Alteration (Retirement of Judges) 1977</i>	83, 1977	29 July 1977
<i>Constitution Alteration (Referendums) 1977</i>	84, 1977	29 July 1977

Table of Amendments

ad. = added or inserted am. = amended rep. = repealed rs. = repealed and substituted

Provision affected	How affected
s. 13	am. No. 1, 1907
s. 15	rs. No. 82, 1977
s. 51	am. No. 81, 1946; No. 55, 1967
s. 72	am. No. 83, 1977
s. 105	am. No. 3, 1910
s. 105A	ad. No. 1, 1929
s. 127	rep. No. 55, 1967
s. 128	am. No. 84, 1977

2. Covering Clause 3 – The Proclamation under covering clause 3 was made on 17 September 1900 (see page 69) and published in *Gazette* 1901.
3. Covering Clause 5 – See also the *Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1942*.
4. Covering Clause 7 – The following Acts have repealed Acts passed by the Federal Council of Australasia:

Defence Act 1903 (No. 20, 1903), s. 6

Notes

Pearl Fisheries Act 1952 (No. 8, 1952), s. 3 (*Pearl Fisheries Act 1952* repealed by *Continental Shelf (Living Natural Resources) Act 1968*, s. 3)

Service and Execution of Process Act 1901 (No. 11, 1901), s. 2 (s. 2 subsequently repealed by *Service and Execution of Process Act 1963*, s. 3).

5. Section 7 – The number of senators for each State was increased to 12 by the *Representation Act 1983*, s. 3.
6. Section 9 – The following State Acts have been passed in pursuance of the powers conferred by s. 9:

State	Number	Short title	How affected
New South Wales	No. 73, 1900	<i>Federal Elections Act 1900</i>	Ss. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and the Schedule repealed by No. 9, 1903; wholly repealed by No. 41, 1912
	No. 9, 1903	<i>Senators' Elections Act 1903</i>	(Still in force)
Victoria	No. 1715	<i>Federal Elections Act 1900</i>	Repealed by No. 1860
	No. 1860	<i>Senate Elections (Times and Places) Act 1903</i>	Repealed by No. 2723
	No. 2399	<i>Senate Elections (Times and Places) Act 1912</i>	Repealed by No. 2723
	No. 2723	<i>Senate Elections (Times and Places) Act 1915</i>	Repealed by No. 3769
	No. 3769	<i>Senate Elections (Times and Places) Act 1928</i>	Repealed by No. 6365
	No. 6365	<i>Senate Elections Act 1958</i>	(Still in force)
Queensland	64 Vic. No. 25	<i>The Parliament of the Commonwealth Elections Act and The Elections Acts 1885 to 1898 Amendment Act of 1900</i>	Operation exhausted
	3 Edw. VII. No. 6	<i>The Election of Senators Act of 1903</i>	Repealed by 9 Eliz. II. No. 20
	9 Eliz. II. No. 20	<i>The Senate Elections Act of 1960</i>	(Still in force)
South Australia	No. 834	<i>The Election of Senators Act 1903</i>	(Still in force)

Notes

State	Number	Short title	How affected
Western Australia	No. 11, 1903	<i>Election of Senators Act 1903</i>	(Still in force)
Tasmania	64 Vic. No. 59	<i>The Federal Elections Act 1900</i>	Repealed by 26 Geo. V. No. 3
	3 Edw. VII No. 5	<i>The Election of Senators Act 1903</i>	Repealed by 26 Geo. V. No. 3
	26 Geo. V. No. 3	<i>Senate Elections Act 1935</i>	(Still in force)

7. Section 13 was amended by the *Constitution Alteration (Senate Elections) 1906*. Alterations are marked as follows:

“**13.** As soon as may be after the Senate first meets, and after each first meeting of the Senate following a dissolution thereof, the Senate shall divide the senators chosen for each State into two classes, as nearly equal in number as practicable; and the places of the senators of the first class shall become vacant at the expiration of ~~the third year~~ three years, and the places of those of the second class at the expiration of ~~the sixth year~~ six years, from the beginning of their term of service; and afterwards the places of senators shall become vacant at the expiration of six years from the beginning of their term of service.

The election to fill vacant places shall be made ~~in the year at the expiration of which~~ within one year before the places are to become vacant.

For the purposes of this section the term of service of a senator shall be taken to begin on the first day of ~~January~~ July following the day of his election, except in the case of the first election and of the election next after any dissolution of the Senate, when it shall be taken to begin on the first day of ~~January~~ July preceding the day of his election.”

8. Section 14 – For the provisions applicable upon the increase in the number of senators to 12 made by the *Representation Act 1983*, see section 3 of that Act.
9. Section 15 was replaced by the *Constitution Alteration (Senate Casual Vacancies) 1977*, and previously read as follows:

“**15.** If the place of a senator becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, the Houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen shall, sitting and voting together, choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term, or until the election of a successor as hereinafter provided, whichever first happens. But if the Houses of Parliament of the State are not in session at the

Notes

time when the vacancy is notified, the Governor of the State, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may appoint a person to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days after the beginning of the next session of the Parliament of the State, or until the election of a successor, whichever first happens.

At the next general election of members of the House of Representatives, or at the next election of senators for the State, whichever first happens, a successor shall, if the term has not then expired, be chosen to hold the place from the date of his election until the expiration of the term.

The name of any senator so chosen or appointed shall be certified by the Governor of the State to the Governor-General.”

10. Section 15 – The proposed law to alter the Constitution entitled *Constitution Alteration (Simultaneous Elections) 1977* was submitted to the electors in each State of the Commonwealth on 21 May 1977: it was not approved by a majority of all the electors voting in a majority of the States. See *Gazette* 1977, No. S100, p. 1.
11. Section 29 – The following State Acts were passed in pursuance of the powers conferred by s. 29, but ceased to be in force upon the enactment of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1902*:

State	Number	Short title
New South Wales	No. 73, 1900	<i>Federal Elections Act 1900</i>
Victoria	No. 1667	<i>Federal House of Representatives Victorian Electorates Act 1900</i>
Queensland	64 Vic. No. 25	<i>The Parliament of the Commonwealth Elections Act and The Elections Acts 1885 to 1898 Amendment Act of 1900</i>
Western Australia	64 Vic. No. 6	<i>Federal House of Representatives Western Australian Electorates Act 1900</i>

12. Section 51 – The following Imperial Acts extended the legislative powers of the Parliament:

Whaling Industry (Regulations) Act 1934, s. 15

Geneva Convention Act 1937, s. 2

Notes

Emergency Powers (Defence) Act 1939, s. 5

Army and Air Force (Annual) Act 1940, s. 3.

13. Section 51(xxiiiA) – This section was inserted by the *Constitution Alteration (Social Services) 1946*.
14. Section 51(xxvi) was amended by the *Constitution Alteration (Aboriginals) 1967*. Alterations are marked as follows:

“(xxvi) the people of any race, ~~other than the aboriginal race in any State~~, for whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws;”
15. Section 51(xxxvii) – The following Acts have been passed by the Parliaments of the States to refer matters to the Parliament under section 51(xxxvii):

State	Number	Short title	How affected
New South Wales	No. 65, 1915	<i>Commonwealth Powers (War) Act 1915</i>	Expired 9 Jan 1921; <i>see</i> s. 5
	No. 33, 1942	<i>Commonwealth Powers Act 1942</i>	Expired; <i>see</i> s. 4
	No. 18, 1943	<i>Commonwealth Powers Act 1943</i>	Expired; <i>see</i> s. 4
	No. 48, 1983	<i>Commonwealth Powers (Meat Inspection) Act 1983</i>	Repealed by No. 147, 1997
	No. 182, 1986	<i>Commonwealth Powers (Family Law–Children) Act 1986</i>	(Still in force)
	No. 61, 1992	<i>Mutual Recognition (New South Wales) Act 1992</i>	(Still in force)
	No. 104, 1992	<i>Commonwealth Powers (State Banking) Act 1992</i>	(Still in force)
	No. 100, 1993	<i>Commonwealth Powers (Poultry Processing) Act 1993</i>	Repealed by No. 55, 1997
	No. 102, 1996	<i>Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (New South Wales) Act 1996</i>	(Still in force)
	No. 1, 2001	<i>Corporations (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2001</i>	(Still in force)

Notes

State	Number	Short title	How affected
Victoria	No. 114, 2002	<i>Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 49, 2003	<i>Commonwealth Powers (De Facto Relationships) Act 2003</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 69, 2008	<i>Water (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2008</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 35, 2009	<i>Personal Property Securities (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2009</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 115, 2009	<i>Industrial Relations (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2009</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 6, 2010	<i>Credit (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2010</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 3108	<i>Commonwealth Powers (Air Navigation) Act 1920</i>	Repealed by No. 4502, 1937
	No. 3658	<i>Commonwealth Arrangements Act 1928</i>	Part III Repealed by No. 4502, 1937
	No. 4009	<i>Debt Conversion Agreement Act 1931 (No. 2)</i>	Repealed by No. 73, 2005
	No. 4950	<i>Commonwealth Powers Act 1943</i>	Not proclaimed to come into operation and cannot now be so proclaimed
	No. 92, 1986	<i>Commonwealth Powers (Family Law—Children) Act 1986</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 2, 1993	<i>Mutual Recognition (Victoria) Act 1993</i>	Expired; see s. 6
	No. 59, 1996	<i>Commonwealth Powers (Industrial Relations) Act 1996</i>	Repealed by No. 24, 2009
	No. 4, 1998	<i>Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (Victoria) Act 1998</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 62, 1998	<i>Mutual Recognition (Victoria) Act 1998 (Vic)</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 6, 2001	<i>Corporations (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2001</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 14, 2003	<i>Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2003</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>

Notes

State	Number	Short title	How affected
Queensland	No. 84, 2004	<i>Commonwealth Powers (De Facto Relationships) Act 2004</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 75, 2008	<i>Water (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2008</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 24, 2009	<i>Fair Work (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2009</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 60, 2009	<i>Personal Property Securities (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2009</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 11, 2010	<i>Credit (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2010</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	12 Geo. V. No. 30	<i>The Commonwealth Powers (Air Navigation) Act of 1921</i>	Repealed by 1 Geo. VI. No. 8
	22 Geo. V. No. 30	<i>The Commonwealth Legislative Power Act 1931</i>	Repealed by No. 46, 1983
	7 Geo. VI. No. 19	<i>Commonwealth Powers Act 1943</i>	Expired; see s. 4
	14 Geo. VI. No. 2	<i>The Commonwealth Powers (Air Transport) Act of 1950</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 37, 1990	<i>Commonwealth Powers (Family Law—Children) Act 1990</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 67, 1992	<i>Mutual Recognition (Queensland) Act 1992</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 43, 2001	<i>Corporations (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2001</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 79, 2002	<i>Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 45, 2003	<i>Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (Queensland) Act 2003</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 78, 2003	<i>Commonwealth Powers (De Facto Relationships) Act 2003</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 58, 2008	<i>Water (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2008</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>

Notes

State	Number	Short title	How affected
South Australia	No. 37, 2009	<i>Personal Property Securities (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2009</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 49, 2009	<i>Fair Work (Commonwealth Powers) and Other Provisions Act 2009</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 16, 2010	<i>Credit (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2010</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 1469, 1921	<i>Commonwealth Powers (Air Navigation) Act 1921</i>	Repealed by No. 2352, 1937
	No. 2061, 1931	<i>Commonwealth Legislative Power Act 1931</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i> <i>Act of limited application</i>
	No. 3, 1943	<i>Commonwealth Powers Act 1943</i>	Expired; see s. 5
	No. 89, 1986	<i>Commonwealth Powers (Family Law) Act 1986</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 72, 1993	<i>Mutual Recognition (South Australia) Act 1993</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 27, 1999	<i>Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (South Australia) Act 1999</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 21, 2001	<i>Corporations (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2001</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 50, 2002	<i>Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 43, 2008	<i>Water (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2008</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 47, 2009	<i>Personal Property Securities (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2009</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 57, 2009	<i>Fair Work (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2009</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 86, 2009	<i>Commonwealth Powers (De Facto Relationships) Act 2009</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 2, 2010	<i>Credit (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2010</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>

Notes

State	Number	Short title	How affected
Western Australia	No. 4, 1943	<i>Commonwealth Powers Act 1943</i>	Repealed by No. 58, 1965
	No. 57, 1945	<i>Commonwealth Powers Act 1945</i>	Repealed by No. 58, 1965
	No. 30, 1947	<i>Commonwealth Powers Act 1943, Amendment Act 1947</i>	Repealed by No. 58, 1965
	No. 31, 1947	<i>Commonwealth Powers Act 1945, Amendment Act 1947</i>	Repealed by No. 58, 1965
	No. 73, 1947	<i>Commonwealth Powers Act 1945, Amendment Act (No. 2) 1947</i>	Repealed by No. 58, 1965
	No. 81, 1947	<i>Commonwealth Powers Act 1945-1947, Amendment (Continuance) Act 1947</i>	Repealed by No. 58, 1965
	No. 53, 1995	<i>Mutual Recognition (Western Australia) Act 1995</i>	Expired; see s. 7
	No. 6, 2001	<i>Mutual Recognition (Western Australia) Act 2001</i>	(Still in force)
	No. 7, 2001	<i>Corporations (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2001</i>	(Still in force)
	No. 53, 2002	<i>Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002</i>	(Still in force)
	No. 26, 2006	<i>Commonwealth Powers (De Facto Relationships) Act 2006</i>	(Still in force)
	No. 30, 2007	<i>Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (Western Australia) Act 2007</i>	(Still in force)
	No. 13, 2010	<i>Credit (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2010</i>	(Still in force)
Tasmania	11 Geo. V. No. 42	<i>Commonwealth Powers (Air Navigation) Act 1920</i>	Repealed by 1 Geo. VI. No. 14
	No. 46, 1952	<i>Commonwealth Powers (Air Transport) Act 1952</i>	(Still in force)
	No. 62, 1966	<i>Commonwealth Powers (Trade Practices) Act 1966</i>	Expired; see s. 2

Notes

State	Number	Short title	How affected
	No. 5, 1987	<i>Commonwealth Powers (Family Law) Act 1987</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 33, 1993	<i>Mutual Recognition (Tasmania) Act 1993</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 39, 2001	<i>Corporations (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2001</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 68, 2002	<i>Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 60, 2003	<i>Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (Tasmania) Act 2003</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 18, 2006	<i>Commonwealth Powers (De Facto Relationships) Act 2006</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 51, 2009	<i>Credit (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2009</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>
	No. 88, 2009	<i>Industrial Relations (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2009</i>	<i>(Still in force)</i>

16. Section 72 was amended by the *Constitution Alteration (Retirement of Judges) 1977*. Alterations are marked as follows:

“72. The Justices of the High Court and of the other courts created by the Parliament:

- (i) shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council;
- (ii) shall not be removed except by the Governor-General in Council, on an address from both Houses of the Parliament in the same session, praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity;
- (iii) shall receive such remuneration as the Parliament may fix; but the remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

The appointment of a Justice of the High Court shall be for a term expiring upon his attaining the age of seventy years, and a person shall not be appointed as a Justice of the High Court if he has attained that age.

The appointment of a Justice of a court created by the Parliament shall be for a term expiring upon his attaining the age that is, at the time of his appointment, the maximum age for Justices of that court and a person shall not be appointed as a

Notes

Justice of such a court if he has attained the age that is for the time being the maximum age for Justices of that court.

Subject to this section, the maximum age for Justices of any court created by the Parliament is seventy years.

The Parliament may make a law fixing an age that is less than seventy years as the maximum age for Justices of a court created by the Parliament and may at any time repeal or amend such a law, but any such repeal or amendment does not affect the term of office of a Justice under an appointment made before the repeal or amendment.

A Justice of the High Court or of a court created by the Parliament may resign his office by writing under his hand delivered to the Governor-General.

Nothing in the provisions added to this section by the *Constitution Alteration (Retirement of Judges)* 1977 affects the continuance of a person in office as a Justice of a court under an appointment made before the commencement of those provisions.

A reference in this section to the appointment of a Justice of the High Court or of a court created by the Parliament shall be read as including a reference to the appointment of a person who holds office as a Justice of the High Court or of a court created by the Parliament to another office of Justice of the same court having a different status or designation.”

17. Section 74 – See *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act 1968*, *Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975* and *Kirmani v Captain Cook Cruises Pty Ltd (No. 2)*; *Ex parte Attorney-General (QLD)* (1985) 159 CLR 451.
18. Sections 86 and 87 – the headings for these sections have been added for reprint purposes.
19. Section 105 was amended by the *Constitution Alteration (State Debts)* 1909. Alterations are marked as follows:

“~~105.~~ The Parliament may take over from the States their public debts ~~as existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth~~, or a proportion thereof according to the respective numbers of their people as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, and may convert, renew, or consolidate such debts, or any part thereof; and the States shall indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the debts taken over, and thereafter the interest payable in respect of the debts shall be deducted and retained from the portions of the surplus revenue of the Commonwealth payable to the several States, or if such surplus is insufficient, or

Notes

if there is no surplus, then the deficiency or the whole amount shall be paid by the several States.”

20. Section 105A – This section was inserted by the *Constitution Alteration (State Debts) 1928*.
21. Section 126 – See clause IV of the Letters Patent relating to the Office of Governor-General, published in *Gazette* 2008, S179, pp. 3 and 4.
22. Section 127 (titled “Aborigines not to be counted in reckoning population”) was repealed by the *Constitution Alteration (Aboriginals) 1967*. It previously read as follows:

“**127.** In reckoning the numbers of people of the Commonwealth, or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted.”
23. Section 128 was amended by the *Constitution Alteration (Referendums) 1977*. Alterations are marked as follows:

“**128.** This Constitution shall not be altered except in the following manner:

The proposed law for the alteration thereof must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of the Parliament, and not less than two nor more than six months after its passage through both Houses the proposed law shall be submitted in each State and Territory to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the House of Representatives.

But if either House passes any such proposed law by an absolute majority, and the other House rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with any amendment to which the first-mentioned House will not agree, and if after an interval of three months the first-mentioned House in the same or the next session again passes the proposed law by an absolute majority with or without any amendment which has been made or agreed to by the other House, and such other House rejects or fails to pass it or passes it with any amendment to which the first-mentioned House will not agree, the Governor-General may submit the proposed law as last proposed by the first-mentioned House, and either with or without any amendments subsequently agreed to by both Houses, to the electors in each State and Territory qualified to vote for the election of the House of Representatives.

When a proposed law is submitted to the electors the vote shall be taken in such manner as the Parliament prescribes. But until the qualification of electors of members of the House of Representatives becomes uniform throughout the Commonwealth, only one-half the electors voting for and against the proposed law shall be counted in any State in which adult suffrage prevails.

Notes

And if in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law, and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve the proposed law, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent.

No alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State in either House of the Parliament, or the minimum number of representatives of a State in the House of Representatives, or increasing, diminishing, or otherwise altering the limits of the State, or in any manner affecting the provisions of the Constitution in relation thereto, shall become law unless the majority of the electors voting in that State approve the proposed law.

In this section, "Territory" means any territory referred to in section one hundred and twenty two of this Constitution in respect of which there is in force a law allowing its representation in the House of Representatives."

Proclamation Declaring the Establishment of the Commonwealth

PROCLAMATION UNITING THE PEOPLE OF NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, QUEENSLAND, TASMANIA, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA IN A FEDERAL COMMONWEALTH.

*(Imperial Statutory Rules and Orders, revised 1948, Vol. II., Australia, p. 1027.)
1900 No. 722.*

At the Court at Balmoral,
The 17th day of September, 1900.

Present:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

*The following Draft Proclamation was this day read at the Board and approved: –
A. W. FITZROY.*

By The Queen

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the sixty-third and sixty-fourth years of Our Reign intituled, "An Act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Queen, with the advice of the Privy Council, to declare by proclamation that, on and after a day appointed, not being later than one year after the passing of this Act, the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, and also, if Her Majesty is satisfied that the people of Western Australia have agreed thereto, of Western Australia, shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia:

And whereas We are satisfied that the people of Western Australia have agreed thereto accordingly:

We, therefore, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, have thought fit to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do hereby declare that on and after the first day of January, One thousand nine hundred and one, the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Given at Our Court at Balmoral, this seventeenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and in the sixty-fourth year of Our Reign.

God Save The Queen!

Letters Patent Relating to the Office of Governor-General

LETTERS PATENT RELATING TO THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, DATED 21 AUGUST 2008, AS AMENDED

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God Queen of Australia and Her other
Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth,

Greeting:

WHEREAS, by the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, certain powers,
functions and authorities are vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Queen to
be Her Majesty's representative in the Commonwealth:

AND WHEREAS, by Letters Patent dated 21 August 1984, as amended, provision was
made in relation to the office of Governor-General:

AND WHEREAS, by section 4 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, the
provisions of the Constitution relating to the Governor-General extend and apply to the
Governor-General for the time being, or such person as the Queen may appoint to
administer the Government of the Commonwealth:

AND WHEREAS We are desirous of revising the provisions relating to the office of
Governor-General and for persons appointed to administer the Government of the
Commonwealth:

NOW THEREFORE, by these Letters Patent under Our Sign Manual and the Great Seal
of Australia –

- I. We revoke the Letters Patent dated 21 August 1984, as amended.
- II. We declare that –
 - (a) the appointment of a person to the office of Governor-General shall be during Our pleasure by Commission under Our Sign Manual and the Great Seal of Australia; and
 - (b) before assuming office, a person appointed to be Governor-General shall take the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance and the Oath or Affirmation of Office in the presence of the Chief Justice or another Justice of the High Court of Australia.
- III. We declare that –
 - (a) the appointment of a person to administer the Government of the Commonwealth under section 4 of the Constitution of the

Commonwealth shall be during Our pleasure by Commission under Our Sign Manual and the Great Seal of Australia;

- (b) the powers, functions and authorities of the Governor-General shall, subject to this Clause, vest in any person so appointed from time to time by Us to administer the Government of the Commonwealth only in the event of the absence out of Australia, or the death, incapacity or removal of the Governor-General for the time being, or in the event of the Governor-General having absented himself or herself temporarily from office for any reason;
- (c) a person so appointed shall not assume the administration of the Government of the Commonwealth –
 - (i) in the event of the absence of the Governor-General out of Australia – except at the request of the Governor-General or the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth;
 - (ii) in the event of the absence of the Governor-General out of Australia and of the death, incapacity or absence out of Australia of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth – except at the request of the Governor-General, the Deputy Prime Minister or the next most senior Minister of State for the Commonwealth who is in Australia and available to make such a request;
 - (iii) in the event of the death, incapacity or removal of the Governor-General, or in the event of the Governor-General having absented himself or herself temporarily from office for any reason – except at the request of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth; or
 - (iv) in the event of the death, incapacity or removal of the Governor-General, or in the event of the Governor-General having absented himself or herself temporarily from office for any reason, and of the death, incapacity or absence out of Australia of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth – except at the request of the Deputy Prime Minister or the next most Senior Minister of State for the Commonwealth who is in Australia and available to make such a request;
- (d) a person so appointed shall not assume the administration of the Government of the Commonwealth unless he or she has taken on that occasion or has previously taken the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance and the Oath or Affirmation of

Office in the presence of the Chief Justice or another Justice of the High Court of Australia;

- (e) a person so appointed shall cease to exercise and perform the powers, functions and authorities of the Governor-General vested in him or her when a successor to the Governor-General has taken the prescribed oaths or affirmations and has entered upon the duties of his or her office, or the incapacity or absence out of Australia of the Governor-General for the time being has ceased, or the Governor-General has ceased to absent himself or herself from office, as the case may be; and
- (f) for the purposes of this clause, a reference to absence out of Australia is a reference to absence out of Australia in a geographical sense but does not include absence out of Australia for the purpose of visiting a Territory that is under the administration of the Commonwealth of Australia.

IV. In pursuance of section 126 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia –

- (a) We authorize the Governor-General for the time being, by instrument in writing, to appoint any person, or any persons jointly or severally, to be his or her deputy or deputies within any part of the Commonwealth, to exercise in that capacity, during the Governor-General's pleasure, such powers and functions of the Governor-General as he or she thinks fit to assign to that person or those persons or them by the instrument, but subject to the limitations expressed in this clause; and
- (b) We declare that a person who is so appointed to be deputy of the Governor-General shall not exercise a power or function of the Governor-General assigned to him or her on any occasion –
 - (i) except in accordance with the instrument of appointment;
 - (ii) except at the request of the Governor-General or the person for the time being administering the Government of the Commonwealth that he or she exercise that power or function on that occasion; and
 - (iii) unless he or she has taken on that occasion or has previously taken the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance in the presence of the Governor-General, the Chief Justice or another Justice of the High Court of Australia or the Chief Judge or another Judge of the Federal Court of Australia or of the Supreme Court of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth.

- V. For the purposes of these Letters Patent –
- (a) a reference to the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance is a reference to the Oath or Affirmation in accordance with the form set out in the Schedule to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia; and
 - (b) a reference to the Oath or Affirmation of Office is a reference to an Oath or Affirmation swearing or affirming well and truly to serve Us, Our heirs and successors according to law in the particular office and to do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of the Commonwealth of Australia, without fear or favour, affection or illwill.
- VI. We direct that these Letters Patent, each Commission appointing a Governor-General or person to administer the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and each instrument of appointment of a deputy of the Governor-General shall be published in the official gazette of the Commonwealth of Australia.
- VII. We further direct that these Letters Patent shall take effect without affecting the efficacy of any Commission or appointment given or made before the date hereof or of anything done in pursuance of any such Commission or appointment, or of any oath or affirmation taken before that date for the purpose of any such Commission or appointment.
- VIII. We reserve full power from time to time to revoke, alter or amend these Letters Patent as We think fit.

GIVEN at Our Court

at Balmoral Castle

on 21 August 2008

By Her Majesty's Command,

KEVIN RUDD

Prime Minister

Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1942

STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER ADOPTION ACT 1942

An Act to remove Doubts as to the Validity of certain Commonwealth Legislation, to obviate Delays occurring in its Passage, and to effect certain related purposes, by adopting certain Sections of the Statute of Westminster, 1931, as from the Commencement of the War between His Majesty the King and Germany.

Preamble

WHEREAS certain legal difficulties exist which have created doubts and caused delays in relation to certain Commonwealth legislation, and to certain regulations made thereunder, particularly in relation to the legislation enacted, and regulations made, for securing the public safety and defence of the Commonwealth of Australia, and for the more effectual prosecution of the war in which His Majesty the King is engaged:

AND WHEREAS those legal difficulties will be removed by the adoption by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia of sections two, three, four, five and six of the Statute of Westminster, 1931, and by making such adoption have effect as from the commencement of the war between His Majesty the King and Germany:

BE it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, as follows:

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1942*.¹

Commencement

2. This Act shall come into operation on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.¹

Adoption of Statute of Westminster, 1931

3. Sections two, three, four, five and six of the Imperial Act entitled the Statute of Westminster, 1931 (which Act is set out in the Schedule to this Act) are adopted and the adoption shall have effect from the third day of September, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine.

THE SCHEDULE

STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER, 1931

An Act to give effect to certain resolutions passed by Imperial Conferences held in the years 1926 and 1930.

(11th December 1931.)

WHEREAS the delegates of His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland, at Imperial Conferences holden at Westminster in the years of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty-six and nineteen hundred and thirty did concur in making the declarations and resolutions set forth in the Reports of the said Conferences:

AND WHEREAS it is meet and proper to set out by way of preamble to this Act that, inasmuch as the Crown is the symbol of the free association of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and as they are united by a common allegiance to the Crown, it would be in accord with the established constitutional position of all the members of the Commonwealth in relation to one another that any alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne or the Royal Style and Titles shall hereafter require the assent as well of the Parliaments of all the Dominions as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom:

AND WHEREAS it is in accord with the established constitutional position that no law hereafter made by the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall extend to any of the said Dominions as part of the law of that Dominion otherwise than at the request and with the consent of that Dominion:

AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the ratifying, confirming and establishing of certain of the said declarations and resolutions of the said Conferences that a law be made and enacted in due form by authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom:

AND WHEREAS the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland have severally requested and consented to the submission of a measure to the Parliament of the United Kingdom for making such provision with regard to the matters aforesaid as is hereafter in this Act contained:

NOW, THEREFORE, be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: –

Meaning of “Dominion” in this Act

1. In this Act the expression “Dominion” means any of the following Dominions, that is to say, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland.

Validity of laws made by Parliament of a Dominion 28 and 29 Vict. c. 63

2. (1) The Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, shall not apply to any law made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a Dominion.
- (2) No law and no provision of any law made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a Dominion shall be void or inoperative on the ground that it is repugnant to the law of England, or to the provisions of any existing or future Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom, or to any order, rule or regulation made under any such Act, and the powers of the Parliament of a Dominion shall include the power to repeal or amend any such Act, order, rule or regulation in so far as the same is part of the law of the Dominion.

Power of Parliament of Dominion to legislate extra-territorially

3. It is hereby declared and enacted that the Parliament of a Dominion has full power to make laws having extra-territorial operation.

Parliament of United Kingdom not to legislate for Dominion except by consent

4.²

Powers of Dominion Parliaments in relation to merchant shipping 57 and 58 Vict. c. 60

5. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions of this Act, sections seven hundred and thirty-five and seven hundred and thirty-six of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall be construed as though reference therein to the Legislature of a British possession did not include reference to the Parliament of a Dominion.

Powers of Dominion Parliaments in relation to Courts of Admiralty 53 and 54 Vict. c. 27

6. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions of this Act, section four of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890 (which requires certain laws to be reserved for the signification of His Majesty’s pleasure or to contain a suspending

clause), and so much of section seven of that Act as requires the approval of His Majesty in Council to any rules of Court for regulating the practice and procedure of a Colonial Court of Admiralty, shall cease to have effect in any Dominion as from the commencement of this Act.

Saving for British North America Acts and application of the Act to Canada

7. (1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the repeal, amendment or alteration of the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1930, or any order, rule or regulation made thereunder.
- (2) The provisions of section two of this Act shall extend to laws made by any of the Provinces of Canada and to the powers of the legislatures of such Provinces.
- (3) The powers conferred by this Act upon the Parliament of Canada or upon the legislatures of the Provinces shall be restricted to the enactment of laws in relation to matters within the competence of the Parliament of Canada, or of any of the legislatures of the Provinces respectively.

Saving for Constitution Acts of Australia and New Zealand

8. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to confer any power to repeal or alter the Constitution or the Constitution Act of the Commonwealth of Australia or the Constitution Act of the Dominion of New Zealand otherwise than in accordance with the law existing before the commencement of this Act.

Saving with respect to States of Australia

- 9.² (1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to authorize the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia to make laws on any matter within the authority of the States of Australia, not being a matter within the authority of the Parliament or Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Certain sections of Act not to apply to Australia, New Zealand or Newfoundland unless adopted

- 10.² (1) None of the following sections of this Act, that is to say, sections two, three, four, five and six, shall extend to a Dominion to which this section applies as part of the law of that Dominion unless that section is adopted by the Parliament of the Dominion, and any Act of that Parliament adopting any section of this Act may provide that the adoption shall have effect either from the commencement of this Act or from such later date as is specified in the adopting Act.

- (3) The Dominions to which this section applies are the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and Newfoundland.

Meaning of “Colony” in future Acts
52 and 53 Vict. c. 63

11. Notwithstanding anything in the Interpretation Act, 1889, the expression “Colony” shall not, in any Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act, include a Dominion or any Province or State forming part of a Dominion.

Short title

12. This Act may be cited as the Statute of Westminster, 1931.

NOTES

1. Act No. 56, 1942; assented to 9 October 1942.
2. Sections 4, 9(2) and (3) and 10(2) of the Statute of Westminster 1931, in so far as they were part of the law of the Commonwealth, of a State or of a Territory, have been repealed by section 12 of the *Australia Act 1986*. The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia has on three occasions passed Acts requesting and consenting to the enactment by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Acts extending to Australia. The Acts of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth and of the United Kingdom, respectively, are as follows:

Australia	United Kingdom
<i>Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985</i>	Australia Act, 1986
<i>Christmas Island (Request and Consent) Act 1957</i>	Christmas Island Act, 1958
<i>Cocos (Keeling) Islands (Request and Consent) Act 1954</i>	Cocos Islands Act, 1955

Australia Act 1986

TABLE OF PROVISIONS

Section

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | Termination of power of Parliament of United Kingdom to legislate for Australia |
| 2 | Legislative powers of Parliaments of States |
| 3 | Termination of restrictions on legislative powers of Parliaments of States |
| 4 | Powers of State Parliaments in relation to merchant shipping |
| 5 | Commonwealth Constitution, Constitution Act and Statute of Westminster not affected |
| 6 | Manner and form of making certain State laws |
| 7 | Powers and functions of Her Majesty and Governors in respect of States |
| 8 | State laws not subject to disallowance or suspension of operation |
| 9 | State laws not subject to withholding of assent or reservation |
| 10 | Termination of responsibility of United Kingdom Government in relation to State matters |
| 11 | Termination of appeals to Her Majesty in Council |
| 12 | Amendment of Statute of Westminster |
| 13 | Amendment of Constitution Act of Queensland |
| 14 | Amendment of Constitution Act of Western Australia |
| 15 | Method of repeal or amendment of this Act or Statute of Westminster |
| 16 | Interpretation |
| 17 | Short title and commencement |

Australia Act 1986

An Act to bring constitutional arrangements affecting the Commonwealth and the States into conformity with the status of the Commonwealth of Australia as a sovereign, independent and federal nation

WHEREAS the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Premiers of the States at conferences held in Canberra on 24 and 25 June 1982 and 21 June 1984 agreed on the taking of certain measures to bring constitutional arrangements affecting the Commonwealth and the States into conformity with the status of the Commonwealth of Australia as a sovereign, independent and federal nation:

AND WHEREAS in pursuance of paragraph 51 (xxxviii) of the Constitution the Parliaments of all the States have requested the Parliament of the Commonwealth to enact an Act in the terms of this Act:

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Queen, and the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, as follows:

1 Termination of power of Parliament of United Kingdom to legislate for Australia

No Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act shall extend, or be deemed to extend, to the Commonwealth, to a State or to a Territory as part of the law of the Commonwealth, of the State or of the Territory.

2 Legislative powers of Parliaments of States

- (1) It is hereby declared and enacted that the legislative powers of the Parliament of each State include full power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of that State that have extra-territorial operation.

- (2) It is hereby further declared and enacted that the legislative powers of the Parliament of each State include all legislative powers that the Parliament of the United Kingdom might have exercised before the commencement of this Act for the peace, order and good government of that State but nothing in this subsection confers on a State any capacity that the State did not have immediately before the commencement of this Act to engage in relations with countries outside Australia.

3 Termination of restrictions on legislative powers of Parliaments of States

- (1) The Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom known as the Colonial Laws Validity Act 1865 shall not apply to any law made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a State.
- (2) No law and no provision of any law made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a State shall be void or inoperative on the ground that it is repugnant to the law of England, or to the provisions of any existing or future Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, or to any order, rule or regulation made under any such Act, and the powers of the Parliament of a State shall include the power to repeal or amend any such Act, order, rule or regulation in so far as it is part of the law of the State.

4 Powers of State Parliaments in relation to merchant shipping

Sections 735 and 736 of the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom known as the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, in so far as they are part of the law of a State, are hereby repealed.

5 Commonwealth Constitution, Constitution Act and Statute of Westminster not affected

Sections 2 and 3(2) above:

- (a) are subject to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act and to the Constitution of the Commonwealth; and
- (b) do not operate so as to give any force or effect to a provision of an Act of the Parliament of a State that would repeal, amend or be repugnant to this Act, the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the Constitution of the

Commonwealth or the Statute of Westminster 1931 as amended and in force from time to time.

6 Manner and form of making certain State Laws

Notwithstanding sections 2 and 3(2) above, a law made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a State respecting the constitution, powers or procedure of the Parliament of the State shall be of no force or effect unless it is made in such manner and form as may from time to time be required by a law made by that Parliament, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act.

7 Powers and functions of Her Majesty and Governors in respect of States

- (1) Her Majesty's representative in each State shall be the Governor.
- (2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4) below, all powers and functions of Her Majesty in respect of a State are exercisable only by the Governor of the State.
- (3) Subsection (2) above does not apply in relation to the power to appoint, and the power to terminate the appointment of, the Governor of a State.
- (4) While Her Majesty is personally present in a State, Her Majesty is not precluded from exercising any of Her powers and functions in respect of the State that are the subject of subsection (2) above.
- (5) The advice to Her Majesty in relation to the exercise of the powers and functions of Her Majesty in respect of a State shall be tendered by the Premier of the State.

8 State laws not subject to disallowance or suspension of operation

An Act of the Parliament of a State that has been assented to by the Governor of the State shall not, after the commencement of this Act, be subject to disallowance by Her Majesty, nor shall its operation be suspended pending the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

9 State laws not subject to withholding of assent or reservation

- (1) No law or instrument shall be of any force or effect in so far as it purports to require the Governor of a State to withhold assent from any Bill for an Act of the State that has been passed in such manner and form as may from time to time be required by a law made by the Parliament of the State.
- (2) No law or instrument shall be of any force or effect in so far as it purports to require the reservation of any Bill for an Act of a State for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

10 Termination of responsibility of United Kingdom government in relation to State matters

After the commencement of this Act Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom shall have no responsibility for the government of any State.

11 Termination of appeals to Her Majesty in Council

- (1) Subject to subsection (4) below, no appeal to Her Majesty in Council lies or shall be brought, whether by leave or special leave of any court or of Her Majesty in Council or otherwise, and whether by virtue of any Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, the Royal Prerogative or otherwise, from or in respect of any decision of an Australian Court.
- (2) Subject to subsection (4) below:
 - (a) the enactments specified in subsection (3) below and any orders, rules, regulations or other instruments made under, or for the purposes of, those enactments; and
 - (b) any other provisions of Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom in force immediately before the commencement of this Act that make provision for or in relation to appeals to Her Majesty in Council from or in respect of decisions of courts, and any orders, rules, regulations or other instruments made under, or for the purposes of, any such provisions,in so far as they are part of the law of the Commonwealth, of a State or of a Territory, are hereby repealed.

- (3) The enactments referred to in subsection (2)(a) above are the following Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom or provisions of such Acts:
- The Australian Courts Act 1828, section 15
 - The Judicial Committee Act 1833
 - The Judicial Committee Act 1844
 - The Australian Constitutions Act 1850, section 28
 - The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act 1890, section 6.
- (4) Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this section:
- (a) affects an appeal instituted before the commencement of this Act to Her Majesty in Council from or in respect of a decision of an Australian court; or
 - (b) precludes the institution after that commencement of an appeal to Her Majesty in Council from or in respect of such a decision where the appeal is instituted:
 - (i) pursuant to leave granted by an Australian court on an application made before that commencement; or
 - (ii) pursuant to special leave granted by Her Majesty in Council on a petition presented before that commencement,
- but this subsection shall not be construed as permitting or enabling an appeal to Her Majesty in Council to be instituted or continued that could not have been instituted or continued if this section had not been enacted.

12 Amendment of Statute of Westminster

Sections 4, 9(2) and (3) and 10(2) of the Statute of Westminster 1931, in so far as they are part of the law of the Commonwealth, of a State or of a Territory, are hereby repealed.

13 Amendment of Constitution Act of Queensland

- (1) The Constitution Act 1867-1978 of the State of Queensland is in this section referred to as the *Principal Act*.
- (2) Section 11A of the Principal Act is amended in subsection (3):
- (a) by omitting from paragraph (a):
 - (i) “and Signet”; and

- (ii) “constituted under Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom”; and
- (b) by omitting from paragraph (b):
 - (i) “and Signet”; and
 - (ii) “whenever and so long as the office of Governor is vacant or the Governor is incapable of discharging the duties of administration or has departed from Queensland”.
- (3) Section 11B of the Principal Act is amended:
 - (a) by omitting “Governor to conform to instructions” and substituting “Definition of Royal Sign Manual”;
 - (b) by omitting subsection (1); and
 - (c) by omitting from subsection (2):
 - (i) “(2)”;
 - (ii) “this section and in”; and
 - (iii) “and the expression ‘Signet’ means the seal commonly used for the sign manual of the Sovereign or the seal with which documents are sealed by the Secretary of State in the United Kingdom on behalf of the Sovereign”.
- (4) Section 14 of the Principal Act is amended in subsection (2) by omitting “, subject to his performing his duty prescribed by section 11B,”.

14 Amendment of Constitution Act of Western Australia

- (1) The Constitution Act 1889 of the State of Western Australia is in this section referred to as the *Principal Act*.
- (2) Section 50 of the Principal Act is amended in subsection (3):
 - (a) by omitting from paragraph (a):
 - (i) “and Signet”; and
 - (ii) “constituted under Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom”;
 - (b) by omitting from paragraph (b):
 - (i) “and Signet”; and
 - (ii) “whenever and so long as the office of Governor is vacant or the Governor is incapable of discharging the

duties of administration or has departed from Western Australia”; and

(c) by omitting from paragraph (c):

- (i) “under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom”; and
- (ii) “during a temporary absence of the Governor for a short period from the seat of Government or from the State”.

(3) Section 51 of the Principal Act is amended:

(a) by omitting subsection (1); and

(b) by omitting from subsection (2):

- (i) “(2)”; and
- (ii) “this section and in”; and
- (iii) “and the expression ‘Signet’ means the seal commonly used for the sign manual of the Sovereign or the seal with which documents are sealed by the Secretary of State in the United Kingdom on behalf of the Sovereign”.

15 Method of repeal or amendment of this Act or Statute of Westminster

- (1) This Act or the Statute of Westminster 1931, as amended and in force from time to time, in so far as it is part of the law of the Commonwealth, of a State or of a Territory, may be repealed or amended by an Act of the Parliament of the Commonwealth passed at the request or with the concurrence of the Parliaments of all the States and, subject to subsection (3) below, only in that manner.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1) above, an Act of the Parliament of the Commonwealth that is repugnant to this Act or the Statute of Westminster 1931, as amended and in force from time to time, or to any provision of this Act or of that Statute as so amended and in force, shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be deemed an Act to repeal or amend the Act, Statute or provision to which it is repugnant.
- (3) Nothing in subsection (1) above limits or prevents the exercise by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of any powers that may be conferred upon that Parliament by any alteration to the Constitution of the Commonwealth made in accordance with section 128 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth after the commencement of this Act.

16 Interpretation

- (1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears:

appeal includes a petition of appeal, and a complaint in the nature of an appeal.

appeal to Her Majesty in Council includes any appeal to Her Majesty.

Australian court means a court of a State or any other court of Australia or of a Territory other than the High Court.

court includes a judge, judicial officer or other person acting judicially.

decision includes determination, judgment, decree, order or sentence.

Governor, in relation to a State, includes any person for the time being administering the government of the State.

State means a State of the Commonwealth and includes a new State.

the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act means the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom known as the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act.

the Constitution of the Commonwealth means the Constitution of the Commonwealth set forth in section 9 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, being that Constitution as altered and in force from time to time.

the Statute of Westminster 1931 means the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom known as the Statute of Westminster 1931.

- (2) The expression ***a law made by that Parliament*** in section 6 above and the expression ***a law made by the Parliament*** in section 9 above include, in relation to the State of Western Australia, the Constitution Act 1889 of that State.
- (3) A reference in this Act to the ***Parliament of a State*** includes, in relation to the State of New South Wales, a reference to the legislature of that State as constituted from time to time in accordance with the Constitution Act, 1902, or any other Act of

that State, whether or not, in relation to any particular legislative act, the consent of the Legislative Council of that State is necessary.

17 Short title and commencement

- (1) This Act may be cited as the *Australia Act 1986*.¹
- (2) This Act shall come into operation on a day and at a time to be fixed by Proclamation.¹

NOTES

- 1. Act No. 142, 1985; assented to 4 December 1985 and came into operation on 3 March 1986 at 5.00 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time (see *Gazette* 1986, No. S85, p. 1).
- 2. In addition to this *Australia Act 1986* an Australia Act 1986, in substantially identical terms, was enacted by the United Kingdom Parliament (1986 Chapter 2) pursuant to a request made and consent given by the Parliament and Government of the Commonwealth in the *Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985* and with the concurrence of all the States of Australia (see the *Australia Acts Request Act 1985* of each State).

Index

Note: In the reference to sections, the numbers to which the letters “cl.” are prefixed refer to the “covering clauses” of the Constitution Act. Numbers without that prefix refer to the sections of the Constitution or the other legislation.

This index does not form part of the Constitution or related materials, and is included for convenience of reference only.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
A		
absence from office		
Governor-General, administration of Government in the event of	71-73	(s. III)
members of House of Representatives	20, 21	(s. 33, 38)
President of Senate	16, 17	(ss. 18, 19, 21)
senators	17	(s. 20)
Speaker of House of Representatives	20, 21	(ss. 33, 36, 37)
acquisition of property		
legislative powers	27	(s. 51(xxxi))
places for public purposes	28	(s. 52(i))
with transfer of departments	41, 42	(s. 85)
acquisition of railways	27	(s. 51(xxxiii))
acquisition of territories	52	(s. 122)
seat of Government	53	(s. 125)
Acts, <i>see</i> laws		
administrator of Government	10	(s. 4)
	71-74	(ss. III, V-VII)
administrator of State Government	50	(s. 110)
	88	(s. 16(1))
Admiralty jurisdiction	38	(s. 76(iii))
Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890	77, 78	(s. 6)
	84, 85	(s. 11(2), (3))
admission to Commonwealth		
continuance of Constitutions, power of Parliaments and laws after	49	(ss. 106-108)
new States	52	(s. 121)
adult electors, right to vote of	23	(s. 41)

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
affirmation of allegiance		
administrator of Government	72, 73	(s. III(d))
	74	(s. V)
deputies of Governor-General	73, 74	(ss. IV(b)(iii), V)
Governor-General	71	(s. II(b))
members of Parliament	23	(s. 42)
form of	56	(Schedule)
age		
maximum, of federal court Justices	35, 36	(s. 72)
minimum, of senators	16	(s. 16)
minimum, of members of House of Representatives	21	(s. 34(i))
age pensions	27	(s. 51(xxiii))
agreements with respect to State debts	47, 48	(s. 105A)
agreements with Public Service, disqualification for Parliament because of		
	24	(s. 44(v))
	24	(s. 45)
alcoholic liquids	50	(s. 113)
aliens	26	(s. 51(xix))
allegiance, oath or affirmation of		
administrator of Government	72, 73	(s. III(d))
	74	(s. V)
deputies of Governor-General	73, 74	(ss. IV(b)(iii), V)
Governor-General	71	(s. II(b))
	74	(s. V)
members of Parliament	23	(s. 42)
form of	56	(Schedule)
allegiance to foreign power, disqualification for Parliament	23	(s. 44(i))
	24	(s. 45)
allowances		
legislative powers	27	(s. 51(xxiiiA))
members of Parliament	25	(s. 48)
retiring, officers transferred to public service of Commonwealth	40, 41	(s. 84)
alteration (amendment) of <i>Australia Act 1986</i>	87	(s. 15)
alteration (amendment) of Bills		
for appropriation or taxation, by Senate	28, 29	(s. 53)
disagreement between Houses	30	(s. 57)
recommended by Governor-General	30, 31	(s. 58)
alteration (amendment) of Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, by State Acts	82, 83	(s. 5(b))

Subject	Page	Section
alteration (amendment) of Constitution	54, 55	(s. 128)
Acts containing	57	(n. 1)
power to make, not affected by Statute of Westminster 1931	78	(s. 8)
powers conferred on Parliament by, not limited by repeal or amendment of <i>Australia Act 1986</i> or Statute of Westminster 1931	87	(s. 15(3))
by State Acts	82, 83	(s. 5(b))
alteration (amendment) of English law		
power of Parliament	77	(s. 2(2))
powers of State Parliaments	82	(s. 3(2))
alteration of number of members of House of Representatives	19	(s. 27)
Bills to alter proportionate or minimum representation of States	54, 55	(s. 128)
alteration of number of senators	12	(s. 7)
Bills to alter proportionate representation of States	54, 55	(s. 128)
regularity in rotation	14	(s. 14)
alteration (amendment) of State laws		
within concurrent powers	49	(s. 108)
Constitutions	49	(s. 106)
alteration of State limits	52	(s. 123)
	54, 55	(s. 128)
alteration (amendment) of Statute of Westminster	87	(s. 15)
by State Acts	82, 83	(s. 5(b))
appeals		
High Court jurisdiction	36, 37	(s. 73)
interpretation in <i>Australia Act 1986</i>	88	(s. 16(1))
appeals to Privy Council		
from High Court decisions	37	(s. 74)
laws limiting	67	(n. 17)
interpretation in <i>Australia Act 1986</i>	88	(s. 16(1))
termination	84, 85	(s. 11)
appointments		
administrator of Government	10	(s. 4)
	71-74	(ss. III, V-VII)
civil servants	33	(s. 67)
deputies of Governor-General	53	(s. 126)
	73, 74	(ss. IV-VII)
Governor-General	10	(s. 2)
	71	(s. II)
Commission for	74	(ss. VI, VII)
first	7, 8	(cl. 3)

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
oath or affirmation of allegiance	74	(s. V)
Inter-State Commissioners	46	(s. 103(i))
Justices of High Court and other federal courts	35, 36	(s. 72)
Ministers	32	(s. 64)
Senate casual vacancies	14-16	(s. 15)
	59, 60	(n. 9)
State Governors	83	(s. 7(3))
appropriation of revenue or moneys	40	(ss. 81, 83)
Bills	28, 29	(ss. 53, 54)
recommendation by Governor-General	29	(s. 56)
arbitration and conciliation	27	(s. 51(xxxv))
army defence, <i>see</i> defence		
assent to Bills	30, 31	(ss. 58-60)
admiralty jurisdiction, laws relating to	77, 78	(s. 6)
appeals to Queen in Council, laws limiting	37	(s. 74)
State laws	83, 84	(ss. 8, 9)
astronomical observations	26	(s. 51(viii))
audit		
legislative powers relating to	27	(s. 51(xxxvi))
provisional laws applying	45	(s. 97)
<i>Australia Act 1986</i>	79	(n. 2)
	81-89	
Australian Capital Territory (seat of Government)	53	(s. 125)
legislative powers	28	(s. 52(i))
Australian Constitutions Act 1850, section 28 repealed	84, 85	(s. 11(2), (3))
Australian court, interpretation in <i>Australia Act 1986</i>	88	(s. 16(1))
Australian Courts Act 1828, section 15 repealed	84, 85	(s. 11(2), (3))
authorities of Colonies, transfer of powers to		
Executive Government of Commonwealth	34	(s. 70)
authorities of States, preference or discrimination as to railways by	46	(s. 102)
B		
banking	26	(s. 51(xiii))
bankruptcy		
disqualification for Parliament	23	(s. 44(iii))
	24	(s. 45(ii))
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(xvii))

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
beacons		
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(vii))
transfer of State departments responsible for	33, 34	(s. 69)
benefits	27	(s. 51(xxiiiA))
Bills (proposed laws)	28-31	(ss. 53-60)
to alter Constitution	54, 55	(s. 128)
<i>see also</i> assent to Bills		
bills of exchange	26	(s. 51(xvi))
borders, States	52	(s. 123)
	54, 55	(s. 128)
alteration	52	(s. 123)
	54, 55	(s. 128)
industrial disputes extending beyond	27	(s. 51(xxxv))
State banking extending beyond	26	(s.51(xiii))
State insurance extending beyond	26	(s. 51(xiv))
<i>see also</i> extra-territorial legislative power		
borrowing by Commonwealth		
Commonwealth-State agreements	47	(s. 105A(1)(f))
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(iv))
borrowing by States	47	(s. 105A(1)(f))
bounties	42	(s. 86)
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(iii))
	43	(s. 90)
State powers	43	(s. 91)
transfer of property with transfer of State departments controlling	41	(s. 85(i))
British ships, Commonwealth laws in force on	8	(cl. 5)
buoys		
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(vii))
transfer of State departments responsible for	33, 34	(s. 69)
C		
Canberra (seat of Government)	53	(s. 125)
legislative powers	28	(s. 52(i))
casual vacancies in Senate	14-16	(s. 15)
	59, 60	(n. 9)
census and statistics	26	(s. 51(xi))

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
charges and fees		
Bills containing provisions for	28, 29	(s. 53)
inspection levies on goods	50	(s. 112)
by members of Parliament, for services rendered	24	(s. 45(iii))
Chief Justice	35	(s. 71)
child endowment	27	(s. 51(xxiiiA))
children, custody and guardianship of	27	(s. 51(xxii))
citizens of foreign power, disqualification for Parliament	23	(s. 44(i))
	24	(s. 45)
civil process, service and execution of	27	(s. 51(xxiv))
civil servants		
appointment and removal	33	(s. 67)
of departments transferred to Commonwealth	40, 41	(s. 84)
civil service departments, <i>see</i> departments		
coinage		
by States	51	(s. 115)
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(xii))
Colonial Boundaries Act, 1895	9	(cl. 8)
Colonial Court of Admiralty Act, 1890		
sections 4 and 7	77, 78	(s. 6)
section 6	84, 85	(s. 11(2), (3))
Colonial Governors' powers vested in Governor-General	34	(s. 70)
Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865		
not applied to laws made by Parliament	77	(s. 2(1))
not applied to laws made by State Parliaments	82	(s. 3(1))
colonies		
continuance of Constitutions, power of Parliaments and laws after		
admission to Commonwealth	49	(s. 106)
laws made after passing of Commonwealth of Australia Constitution		
Act	8	(cl. 4)
naturalization under law of, qualification for Parliament	21	(s. 34(ii))
powers and functions vested in Executive Government	34	(s. 70)
“Colony”		
meaning in future United Kingdom Acts	79	(s. 11)
command in chief of forces	33	(s. 68)
commerce, <i>see</i> trade and commerce		
Commission of appointment of Governor-General,		
administrator or deputy	74	(ss. VI, VII)

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
Commonwealth	8	(cl. 6)
acquisition of property		
legislative powers	27	(ss. 51(xxxi), (xxxiii))
	28	(s. 52(i))
with transfer of departments	41, 42	(s. 85)
acquisition of territories	50	(s. 111)
	52	(s. 122)
seat of Government	53	(s. 125)
admission of States	49	(ss. 106-108)
	52	(s. 121)
application of Colonial Boundaries Act 1895	9	(cl. 8)
Constitutional powers, appeals involving	37, 38	(ss. 74, 76(i))
	67	(n. 17)
	84, 85	(s. 11)
departments transferred to	33, 34	(s. 69)
	40, 41	(ss. 84, 85)
deputies of Governor-General for parts of	53	(s. 126)
establishment	8	(cl. 4)
executive power	32	(s. 61)
exclusive jurisdiction	50	(s. 111)
federal in nature	7, 8	(preamble, cl. 3)
indissoluble	7	(preamble)
judicial power	35	(s. 71)
jurisdiction over parts of States surrendered to	50	(s. 111)
legislative power	10	(s. 1)
name	7, 8	(cl. 3)
not included in expression “Colony” in United Kingdom Acts	79	(s. 11)
proceedings by or against	37, 38	(ss. 75(iii), 78)
proclamation	7, 8	(cl. 3)
text of	70	
property of State not taxable by	50	(s. 114)
protection of States by	51	(s. 119)
seat of Government	28	(s. 52(i))
	53	(s. 125)
trade within	43, 44	(s. 92)
United Kingdom Parliament’s power to legislate for terminated	81	(s. 1)
<i>see also</i> Executive Government, Judicature, Parliament		
Commonwealth of Australia Constitution, <i>see</i> Constitution		
Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, <i>see</i> Constitution Act		

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
<i>Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, publication of appointment of Governor-General, administrator of Government or deputy of Governor-General in</i>	74	(s. VI)
Commonwealth officers		
appointment and removal	33	(s. 67)
of departments transferred to Commonwealth	40, 41	(s. 84)
legislative power incidental to powers vested in Ministers	28	(s. 51(xxxix))
	23, 24	(s. 44)
	32, 33	(ss. 64-66)
religious test as qualification	51	(s. 116)
writ of Mandamus or prohibition or injunction sought against	38	(s. 75(v))
Commonwealth property, acquisition of		
legislative powers	27	(s. 51(xxxi))
places for public purposes	28	(s. 52(i))
with transfer of departments	41, 42	(s. 85)
Commonwealth property, taxation by States	50	(s. 114)
Commonwealth-State public debt agreements	47, 48	(s. 105A)
communication services		
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(v))
transfer of State departments responsible for	33, 34	(s. 69)
compensation		
officers not retained in service of Commonwealth on transfer of departments	40, 41	(s. 84)
property acquired from State on transfer of departments	42	(s. 85(iii))
conciliation and arbitration	27	(s. 51(xxxv))
concurrent legislative power	49	(ss. 107, 108)
conservation, rights to reasonable use of river waters for	46	(s. 100)
Consolidated Revenue Fund	40	(ss. 81, 82)
salaries payable from		
Governor-General's	10	(s. 3)
Ministers	33	(s. 66)
Constitution	9-55	
commencement	8	(cl. 4)
Commonwealth united under	7	(preamble)
execution and maintenance	32	(s. 61)
jurisdiction in matters arising under or involving interpretation	38	(ss. 76(i), 77)
laws made under, binding	8	(cl. 5)
not affected by legislative powers of State Parliaments	82, 83	(s. 5)
power to repeal or alter not affected by Statute of Westminster 1931	78	(s. 8)

Subject	Page	Section
State debt agreements binding, notwithstanding <i>see also</i> alteration of Constitution, State Constitutions	48	(s. 105A(5))
Constitution Act	7-55	
binding in operation	8	(cl. 5)
commencement	8	(cl. 4)
not affected by legislative powers of State Parliaments	82, 83	(s. 5)
power to repeal or alter not affected by Statute of Westminster 1931	78	(s. 8)
Constitution Act of Queensland, amendment by <i>Australia Act 1986</i>	85, 86	(s. 13)
Constitution Act of Western Australia		
amendment by <i>Australia Act 1986</i>	86, 87	(s. 14)
included in expression “a law made by that Parliament” in s. 6 (manner and form of making laws) and s. 9 (withholding of assent or reservation) of <i>Australia Act 1986</i>	88	(s. 16(2))
consuls, jurisdiction in matters affecting	37	(s. 75(ii))
contractors with Government, disqualification for Parliament	24	(s. 44(v))
	24	(s. 45)
conviction for offence, disqualification for Parliament	23	(s. 44(ii))
	24	(s. 45)
copyrights	26	(s. 51(xviii))
corporations	27	(s. 51(xx))
banks	26	(s. 51(xiii))
countries other than Australia		
aliens from	26	(s. 51(xix))
allegiance to or citizen of, disqualification for Parliament	23	(s. 44(i))
	24	(s. 45)
representatives of, jurisdiction in matters affecting	37	(s. 75(ii))
Pacific islands, relations of Commonwealth with	27	(s. 51(xxx))
States’ relations with	82	(s. 2(2))
trade and commerce with	26	(s. 51(i))
“Court”, interpretation in <i>Australia Act 1986</i>	88	(s. 16(1))
courts	35-39	(ss. 71-80)
Admiralty jurisdiction	38	(s. 76(iii))
	77, 78	(s. 6)
	84, 85	(s. 11(2), (3))
appeals from decisions		
to High Court	36, 37	(s. 73)
to Privy Council (Her Majesty in Council)	37	(s. 74)
	84, 85	(s. 11)
execution of judgments	27	(s. 51(xxiv))
laws binding upon	8	(cl. 5)

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
legislative power incidental to powers vested in Federal Judicature <i>see also</i> State courts	28	(s. 51(xxxix))
credit of Commonwealth, borrowing money on	26	(s. 51(iv))
criminals, influx of	27	(s. 51(xxviii))
Crown		
Commonwealth united under	7	(preamble)
office of profit under, or pension payable during pleasure of	23	(s. 44(iv))
	24	(s. 45)
<i>see also</i> Queen		
Crown lands within territory of seat of Government	53	(s. 125)
currency		
legal tender	51	(s. 115)
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(xii), (xiii))
custody of infants	27	(s. 51(xxii))
custody of offenders against Commonwealth laws	51	(s. 120)
customs duties	42-45	(ss. 86-90, 92-95)
laws imposing	29	(s. 55)
transfer of State departments responsible for	33	(s. 69)
transfer and acquisition of property in connexion with	41	(s. 85(i))
D		
deadlock between Houses of Parliament over Bill	30	(s. 57)
to alter Constitution	54	(s. 128)
death of Governor-General, administration of		
Government in the event of	71	(s. III)
debts, legal tender in payment	51	(s. 115)
debts of States taken over by Commonwealth	47	(ss. 105, 105A)
interest on	42	(s. 87)
“decision”, interpretation in <i>Australia Act 1986</i>	88	(s. 16(1))
defence	51	(s. 119)
command in chief of forces	33	(s. 68)
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(vi))
	27	(s. 51(xxxii))
State forces	50	(s. 114)
transfer of State departments responsible for	33	(s. 69)
Defence Force officers or members,		
office of profit disqualification not applicable	23	(s. 44)
dental services	27	(s. 51(xxiiiA))

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
departments		
administration	32	(s. 64)
legislative powers	28	(s. 51(xxxix))
exclusive	28	(s. 52(ii))
Ministers for	23	(s. 44)
	32, 33	(ss. 64-66)
office of profit disqualification not applicable	23	(s. 44)
transferred to Commonwealth	28	(s. 52(ii))
	33	(s. 69)
	40, 41	(ss. 84, 85)
deputies of Governor-General	53	(s. 126)
	73, 74	(ss. IV-VII)
designs, patents of	26	(s. 51(xviii))
detention of offenders against Commonwealth laws	51	(s. 120)
diplomats of other countries, jurisdiction in matters affecting	37	(s. 75(ii))
disability on residents of other States, States may not impose	51	(s. 117)
disagreement between Houses of Parliament over Bill	30	(s. 57)
to alter Constitution	54	(s. 128)
disallowance of laws	31	(s. 59)
of States	83	(s. 8)
discrimination		
railways, by States	46	(s. 102)
residents of other States, by States	51	(s. 117)
taxation between States	26	(s. 51(ii))
trade, commerce or revenue between States or parts of States	45	(s. 99)
disputed elections	24	(s. 47)
disqualification		
for Parliament	23, 24	(ss. 44-46)
from voting	18	(s. 25)
dissolution of Commonwealth	7	(preamble)
dissolution of House of Representatives	11	(s. 5)
	19	(s. 28)
issue of writs for general election after	20	(s. 32)
dissolution of Senate	30	(s. 57)
issue of writs for elections	13	(s. 12)
rotation of senators after	13	(s. 13)
distilled liquids	50	(s. 113)

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
divisions, electoral		
House of Representatives	19	(s. 29)
Senate	12	(s. 7)
divorce	27	(s. 51(xxii))
double dissolution	30	(s. 57)
duration of House of Representatives	19	(s. 28)
duties of customs and excise	42-44	(ss. 86-90, 92-95)
laws imposing	29	(s. 55)
transfer of State departments responsible for	33	(s. 69)
transfer and acquisition of property with	41	(s. 85(i))
 E		
education		
student benefits	27	(s. 51(xxiiiA))
election of President of Senate	16	(s. 17)
election of Speaker of House of Representatives	21	(s. 35)
elections		
disputed	24	(s. 47)
House of Representatives (general elections)	18-20	(ss. 24-33)
right to vote	23	(s. 41)
Senate	12, 13	(ss. 7-13)
	58	(n. 6)
simultaneous	60	(n. 10)
summoning Parliament after	11	(s. 5)
<i>see also</i> voting		
electoral divisions		
House of Representatives	19	(s. 29)
Senate	12	(s. 7)
electors		
alteration of Constitution, approval by	54	(s. 128)
alteration of State limits, approval by	52	(s. 123)
members of Parliament must be, or be qualified to become	16	(s. 16)
	21	(s. 34(i))
majorities required, in referenda to alter Constitution	54	(s. 128)
right to vote	23	(s. 41)
to vote only once	12	(s. 8)
	20	(s. 30)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
electors, qualification of		
House of Representatives elections	20	(s. 30)
referenda to alter Constitution	54	(s. 128)
Senate elections	12	(s. 8)
emigration	27	(s. 51(xxvii))
equality of State residents	51	(s. 117)
establishment of Commonwealth	8	(cl. 4)
establishment of departments of State	32	(s. 64)
establishment of new States	52	(s. 121)
saving of Constitutions on	49	(s. 106)
saving of power of Parliaments on	49	(s. 107)
excise duties	42	(s. 86)
exclusive powers over	43	(s. 90)
laws imposing	29	(s. 55)
revenue from	42	(s. 87)
transfer of State departments responsible for	33	(s. 69)
transfer and acquisition of property in connexion with	41	(s. 85(i))
exclusive jurisdiction of Commonwealth	50	(s. 111)
exclusive jurisdiction of federal courts	38	(s. 77(ii))
exclusive powers of Parliament	28	(s. 52)
	49	(s. 107)
over customs, excise and bounties	43	(s. 90)
execution of Constitution and laws	32	(s. 61)
control of forces to	26	(s. 51(vi))
relating to trade and commerce	46	(s. 101)
execution of process	27	(s. 51(xxiv))
Executive Council	32	(ss. 62-64)
Executive Government (Government of Commonwealth)	32-34	(ss. 61-70)
customs, excise and bounties passed to	42	(s. 86)
departments transferred to		
legislative powers in matters relating to	28	(s. 52(ii))
officers subject to	40	(s. 84)
legislative powers incidental to powers vested in	28	(s. 51(xxxix))
revenues or moneys raised or received by	40	(ss. 81, 82)
executive power of Commonwealth	32	(s. 61)

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
expenditure		
audit, provisional laws applying to	45	(s. 97)
customs and excise duty revenue applied to	42	(s. 87)
	42	(s. 89(ii))
	44	(s. 93(ii))
revenue applied to, in first instance	40	(s. 82)
<i>see also</i> revenue		
export bounties	42	(s. 86)
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(iii))
	43	(s. 90)
State powers	43	(s. 91)
transfer of property with transfer of State departments controlling	41	(s. 85(i))
export inspection charges	50	(s. 112)
external affairs and relations	27	(ss. 51(xxix, xxx))
jurisdiction in matters relating to	37	(s. 75(i), (ii))
States	82	(s. 2(2))
extra-territorial legislative power	77	(s. 3)
fisheries within Australian waters	26	(s. 51(x))
State Parliaments	81	(s. 2(1))
extra-territorial operation of Constitution Act and laws made under Constitution	8	(cl. 5)
F		
family allowances	27	(s. 51(xxiiiA))
Federal Capital (seat of Government)	53	(s. 125)
legislative powers	28	(s. 52 (i))
Federal Commonwealth	7	(preamble, cl. 3)
Federal Council of Australasia		
laws passed by	8	(cl. 7)
Acts repealing	57	(n. 4)
exercise of powers exercised only by	28	(s. 51(xxxviii))
Federal Council of Australasia Act 1885, repeal of	8	(cl. 7)
federal courts	35	(s. 71)
appeals from	36	(s. 73(ii))
Justices' appointment, tenure and remuneration	35	(s. 72)
jurisdiction	38	(s. 77(i), (ii))
Federal Executive Council	32	(ss. 62, 63)
Ministers shall be members	32	(s. 64)

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
Federal Judicature	35-39	(ss. 71-80)
legislative power incidental to powers vested in		
<i>see also</i> courts	28	(s. 51(xxxix))
federal jurisdiction, courts invested with	35	(s. 71)
appeals from	36	(s. 73(ii))
judges	38	(s. 79)
legislative powers	38	(s. 77(ii, iii))
Federal Parliament, <i>see</i> Parliament		
Federal Supreme Court	35	(s. 71)
fees and charges		
Bills containing provisions for	28	(s. 53)
inspection levies on goods	50	(s. 112)
by members of Parliament, for services rendered	24	(s. 45(iii))
fermented liquids	50	(s. 113)
finance	40-45	(ss. 81-97)
	47	(ss. 105, 105A)
audit		
legislative powers relating to	27	(s. 51(xxxvi))
provisional laws applying to	44	(s. 95)
<i>see also</i> expenditure, revenue		
financial agreements with respect to State debts	47	(s. 105A)
financial assistance to States	45	(s. 96)
financial corporations	27	(s. 51(xx))
banks	26	(s. 51(xiii))
fines		
Bills containing provisions for	28	(s. 53)
sitting in Parliament when disqualified	24	(s. 46)
fisheries	26	(s. 51(x))
foreign affairs and relations	27	(s. 51(xxix, xxx))
jurisdiction in matters relating to	37	(s. 75(i), (ii))
foreign corporations	26	(s. 51(xviii))
foreign countries		
aliens from	26	(s. 51(xix))
allegiance to or citizen of, disqualification for Parliament	23	(s. 44(i))
	24	(s. 45)
representatives of, jurisdiction in matters affecting	37	(s. 75(ii))
Pacific islands, relations of Commonwealth with	27	(s. 51(xxx))
States' relations with	82	(s. 2(2))
trade and commerce with	26	(s. 51(i))

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse among States	43	(s. 92)
functions of Colonial Governors vested in Executive Government	34	(s. 70)
functions of Governor-General	10	(s. 2)
exercised by deputy	53	(s. 126)
vested in administrator	72	(s. III(b))
functions of Queen and Governors respecting States	83	(s. 7)
functions of Queen exercised by Governor-General	10	(s. 2)
G		
gazette, publication of appointment of Governor-General, administrator of Government or deputy of Governor-General in	74	(s. VI)
general elections	18-20	(ss. 24-33)
disputed	24	(s. 47)
summoning Parliament after	11	(s. 5)
gold coin	51	(s. 115)
gold mining, aids to or bounties on	43	(s. 91)
goods, bounties on production or export of	42	(s. 86)
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(iii))
	43	(s. 90)
State powers	43	(s. 91)
transfer of property with transfer of State departments controlling	41	(s. 85(i))
goods, inspection charges on	50	(s. 112)
goods, rate for carriage upon railways of	47	(s. 104)
goods passing among States	43, 44	(ss. 92, 93)
into Western Australia	44	(s. 95)
by railway	47	(s. 104)
Government of Commonwealth (Executive Government)	32-34	(ss. 61-70)
customs, excise and bounties passed to	42	(s. 86)
departments transferred to		
legislative powers in matters relating to	28	(s. 52(ii))
officers subject to	40	(s. 84)
legislative powers incidental to powers vested in	28	(s. 51(xxxix))
revenues or moneys raised or received by	40	(ss. 81, 82)
Governor-General	32	(ss. 61-63)
appointment	10	(s. 2)
	71	(s. II)
Commission for	74	(ss. VI, VII)
first	7	(cl. 3)
oath or affirmation of allegiance	74	(s. V)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
appropriation of revenues or money, recommendation of purpose by	29	(s. 56)
assent to Bills	30, 31	(ss. 58-60)
altering Constitution	54	(s. 128)
limiting appeal to Privy Council	37	(s. 74)
command in chief of forces	33	(s. 68)
constitutional alterations submitted to electors by	54	(s. 128)
constitutional provisions relating to	10	(s. 4)
deputies	53	(s. 126)
	73, 74	(ss. IV-VI)
disallowance of law by Queen made known by	31	(s. 59)
dissolution of House of Representatives	11	(s. 5)
	19	(s. 28)
dissolution of Senate and House of Representatives simultaneously	30	(s. 57)
executive power of Commonwealth exercisable by	32	(s. 61)
joint parliamentary sittings convened by	30	(s. 57)
Letters Patent Relating to Office	71-74	
Ministers' appointment and offices	32, 33	(ss. 64, 65)
parliamentary sessions, times for holding appointed by	11	(s. 5)
powers of Colonial Governors vested in	34	(s. 70)
prorogation of Parliament	11	(s. 5)
salary	10	(s. 3)
Senate vacancy, notification to State Governor by	17	(s. 21)
senators names certified by	12	(s. 7)
<i>see also</i> powers of Governor-General, State Governors		
Governor-General in Council	32	(s. 63)
civil servants' appointment and removal	33	(s. 67)
Inter-State Commissioners' appointment and removal	46	(s. 103(i), (ii))
Judges, appointment and removal	35	(s. 72)
departments established by	32	(s. 64)
powers of Colonial Governors in Council vested in	34	(s. 70)
writs for general elections	20	(ss. 32, 33)
guardianship of infants	27	(s. 51(xxii))
 H		
health benefits and services	27	(s. 51(xxiiiA))
Her/His Majesty, <i>see</i> Queen		
Her/His Majesty in Council, <i>see</i> Privy Council		
High Court of Australia	35-38	(ss. 71-76)
<i>see also</i> federal courts		
federal jurisdiction, courts invested with		

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
honarium for services rendered by member of Parliament	24	(s. 45(iii))
hospital benefits	27	(s. 51(xxiiiA))
House of Representatives	10	(s. 1)
	18-22	(ss. 24-40)
disagreement with Senate	30	(s. 57)
dissolution	11	(s. 5)
	19	(s. 28)
	30	(s. 57)
legislative power incidental to powers vested in	28	(s. 51(xxxix))
powers, privileges and immunities	25	(ss. 49, 50)
representation of new States	52	(s. 121)
representation of States, Bills to alter	54	(s. 128)
representation of territories	52	(s. 122)
<i>see also</i> members of House of Representatives		
I		
immigration	27	(s. 51(xxvii))
criminals	27	(s. 51(xxviii))
naturalization and aliens	26	(s. 51(xix))
immunities, parliamentary	25	(ss. 49, 50)
import inspection charges	50	(s. 112)
imprisonment		
disqualification for Parliament	23	(s. 44(ii))
	24	(s. 45)
offenders against laws of Commonwealth	51	(s. 120)
incapacity		
disqualification for Parliament	23, 24	(ss. 44-46)
Governor-General, administration of Government in the event of	71	(s. III)
Inter-State Commissioners	46	(s. 103(ii))
Justices of High Court and of other federal courts	35	(s. 72(ii))
member of either House sitting in other	23	(s. 43)
inconsistency of Commonwealth and State Laws	8	(cl. 5)
	49	(s. 109)
incorporation of banks	26	(s. 51(xiii))
indictment, trial on	39	(s. 80)
industrial property	26	(s. 51(xviii))
industrial disputes	27	(s. 51(xxx))
infants, custody and guardianship of	27	(s. 51(xxii))
injunction against Commonwealth officers	38	(s. 75(v))

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
insolvency		
disqualification for Parliament	23	(s. 44(iii))
	24	(s. 45(ii))
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(xvii))
inspection of exports and imports, State charges for	50	(s. 112)
insurance	26	(s. 51(xiv))
intellectual property	26	(s. 51(xviii))
intercourse among States	43	(s. 92)
interest		
debts of States taken over by Commonwealth	42	(s. 87)
agreements with respect to payment	47	(s. 105A(1)(c))
direct or pecuniary, in agreement with Commonwealth	24	(s. 44(v))
	24	(s. 45)
international relations	27	(ss. 51(xxix, xxx))
jurisdiction in matters relating to	37	(s. 75(i), (ii))
States	82	(s. 2(2))
interpretation of Constitution		
appeals to Privy Council	37	(s. 74)
High Court jurisdiction	38	(s. 76(i))
interpretation of laws, High Court jurisdiction	38	(s. 76)
Interpretation Act 1889, meaning of “Colony”	79	(s. 11)
Inter-State Commission	46, 47	(ss. 101-104)
appeals from decisions	36	(s. 73(iii))
inter-state industrial disputes	27	(s. 51(xxxv))
inter-state trade and commerce	26	(s. 51(i))
	45-47	(ss. 98-104)
intoxicating liquids	50	(s. 113)
invalid pensions	27	(s. 51(xxiii))
invalidity of laws		
about religion	51	(s. 116)
State, inconsistent with Commonwealth laws	8	(cl. 5)
	49	(s. 109)
taxation, provisions dealing with other matters	29	(s. 55)
trade and commerce	45, 46	(ss. 99, 100)
invasion, protection against	51	(s. 119)
inventions, patents of	26	(s. 51(xviii))
irrigation, rights to reasonable use of river waters for	46	(s. 100)

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
J		
joint sittings of Senate and House of Representatives	14	(s. 15)
	30	(s. 57)
standing orders	25	(s. 50(ii))
Judges		
appointment, tenure and remuneration	35	(s. 72)
exercising federal jurisdiction	38	(s. 79)
included in expression “court” in <i>Australia Act 1986</i>	88	(s. 16(1))
laws binding upon	8	(cl. 5)
<i>see also</i> Justices		
judgments		
High Court, in appellate jurisdiction	36	(s. 73)
included in expression “decision” in <i>Australia Act 1986</i>	88	(s. 16(1))
State courts, execution of	27	(s. 51(xxiv))
Judicature	35-39	(ss. 71-80)
legislative power incidental to powers vested in	28	(s. 51(xxxix))
<i>see also</i> courts		
Judicial Committee Act 1833, repeal of	84, 85	(s. 11(2), (3))
Judicial Committee Act 1844, repeal of	84, 85	(s. 11(2), (3))
judicial officers, included in expression “court”		
in <i>Australia Act 1986</i>	88	(s. 16(1))
judicial power	35	(s. 71)
judicial proceedings		
against Commonwealth or State	38	(s. 78)
between States	38	(s. 75(iv))
by or against Commonwealth	37, 38	(ss. 75(iii), (v), 78)
of States, recognition	27	(s. 51(xxv))
	51	(s. 118)
jurisdiction		
Admiralty	38	(s. 76(iii))
	77	(s. 6)
	84, 85	(s. 11(2), (3))
federal, courts invested with	35	(s. 71)
	38	(s. 77(ii), (iii))
federal courts	38	(s. 77(i), (ii))
High Court	36-38	(ss. 73, 77(i))
jurisdiction of Commonwealth over parts of States		
surrendered to Commonwealth	50	(s. 111)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
jury trial	39	(s. 80)
Justices	35	(s. 71)
appointment, tenure and remuneration	35	(s. 72)
exercising original jurisdiction of High Court, appeals from decisions	36	(s. 73(i))
<i>see also</i> Judges		
L		
laws		
binding in operation	8	(cl. 5)
disallowance by Queen	31	(s. 59)
execution and maintenance	32	(s. 61)
control of forces for	46	(s. 101)
extra-territorial operation	26	(s. 51(vi))
inconsistency of State laws with	8	(cl. 5)
jurisdiction in matters arising under	8	(cl. 5)
naturalization under, qualification for Parliament	49	(s. 109)
offences against	38	(s. 76(ii))
disqualification for Parliament	21	(s. 34(ii))
detention and punishment	23	(s. 44(ii))
trial by jury	24	(s. 45)
repugnant to <i>Australia Act 1986</i> or Statute of Westminster 1931	51	(s. 120)
State debt agreements binding, notwithstanding	39	(s. 80)
Statute of Westminster 1931, sections 4, 9(2), (3) and 10(2)	87	(s. 15(2))
repealed as far as part of	48	(s. 105A(5))
validity with respect to English law	85	(s. 12)
<i>see also</i> Bills, colonies, legislative powers, Royal assent, State laws	77	(s. 2)
laws of Federal Council of Australasia	8	(cl. 7)
Acts repealing	57	(n. 4)
laws of United Kingdom		
extending legislative powers of Commonwealth Parliament	60	(n. 12)
extension to Australia terminated	81	(s. 1)
extension to Commonwealth terminated	75-79	
naturalization under, qualification for Parliament	21	(s. 34(ii))
laws repugnant to	77	(s. 2(2))
State	82	(s. 3(2))
providing for appeals to Privy Council	84	(s. 11)
<i>see also</i> legislative powers of United Kingdom Parliament		

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
legal tender	51	(s. 115)
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(xii))
legislative powers	10	(s. 1)
	26-31	(ss. 51-60)
<i>Australia Act 1986</i> , repeal or amendment	87	(s. 15)
Constitution's alteration	54	(s. 128)
	87	(s. 15(3))
courts		
creation and investiture of federal jurisdiction	35	(s. 71)
definition of jurisdiction	38	(s. 77)
remuneration and retiring age of Justices	35	(s. 72)
customs, excise and bounties	26	(s. 51(ii), (iii))
	42	(s. 87)
	44	(ss. 93, 94)
exclusive	43	(s. 90)
electoral divisions		
House of Representatives	19	(s. 29)
Senate	12	(s. 7)
elections		
disputed	24	(s. 47)
House of Representatives	20	(s. 31)
Senate	12, 13	(ss. 9, 10)
electors' qualifications	12	(s. 8)
	20	(s. 30)
English law		
Imperial Acts extending	60	(n. 12)
validity over	77	(s. 2)
extra-territorial	77	(s. 3)
fisheries within Australian waters	26	(s. 51(x))
Governor-General's salary	10	(s. 3)
High Court decisions, limitation of appeals to Privy Council	37	(s. 74)
High Court jurisdiction		
appellate	36	(s. 73)
original	38	(s. 76)
High Court Justices		
number	35	(s. 71)
remuneration and retiring age	35	(s. 72)
House of Representatives		
elections	19	(s. 29)
electorates	19	(s. 29)
quorum	22	(s. 39)
vacancies	24	(s. 47)

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
Inter-State Commission		
members' remuneration	46	(s. 103(iii))
powers	46	(s. 101)
judges		
number exercising federal jurisdiction	38	(s. 79)
remuneration and retiring age	35	(s. 72)
members of House of Representatives		
allowances	25	(s. 48)
alteration of number of	19	(s. 27)
number for each electoral division	19	(s. 29)
penalty for sitting when disqualified	24	(s. 46)
qualifications	20	(s. 34)
	24	(s. 47)
quorum	22	(s. 39)
Ministers	33	(ss. 65, 66)
new States	52	(s. 121)
offenders against Commonwealth laws	51	(s. 120)
Privy Council, limitation of appeals	37	(s. 74)
property		
Commonwealth, State taxation of	50	(s. 114)
transferred departments, compensation for	42	(s. 85(iii))
religion	51	(s. 116)
rights to proceed against Commonwealth or States	38	(s. 78)
seat of Government	53	(s. 125)
exclusive	28	(s. 52(i))
Senate		
elections	12	(s. 7)
electorates	12	(s. 7)
quorum	17	(s. 22)
vacancies	24	(s. 47)
senators		
allowances	25	(s. 48)
alteration of number	12	(s. 7)
	14	(s. 14)
method of election	12	(s. 9)
penalty for sitting when disqualified	24	(s. 46)
qualifications	20	(s. 34)
	24	(s. 47)
State defence forces	50	(s. 114)
State financial assistance	45	(s. 96)
State inspection laws	50	(s. 112)
State limits	52	(s. 123)

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
State matters	78	(s. 9(1))
referred by States	28	(s. 51(xxxvii))
	61	(n. 15)
	81	(preamble)
State public debts	47, 48	(ss. 105, 105A(2), (3), (5))
State taxation of Commonwealth property	50	(s. 114)
Statute of Westminster 1931, repeal or amendment	87	(s. 15)
territories' government and representation in Parliament	52	(s. 122)
trade and commerce	26	(s. 51(i))
	45, 46	(ss. 98-102)
legislative powers of Senate and House of Representatives	28	(s. 53)
legislative powers of State Parliaments	78	(s. 9(1))
	81-83	(ss. 2-6)
bounties	43	(s. 91)
continuation after admission to Commonwealth	49	(s. 107)
inspection charges	50	(s. 112)
intoxicating liquids	50	(s. 113)
reference of matters to Commonwealth Parliament	28	(s. 51(xxxvii))
	61	(n. 15)
request or concurrence in Commonwealth legislation	28	(s. 51(xxxviii))
	81	(preamble)
	87	(s. 15)
saving of	49	(s. 107)
within concurrent power	49	(s. 108)
Senate elections	12	(s. 9)
	58	(n. 6)
State laws respecting	83	(s. 6)
legislative powers of United Kingdom Parliament		
exercise of powers exercised only by	28	(s. 51(xxxviii))
legislative powers of State Parliaments include	82	(s. 2(2))
termination for Australia	81	(s. 1)
Letters Patent Relating to the Office of the Governor-General of Australia	71-74	
levies for inspection of goods	50	(s. 112)
licences, Bills containing provisions for fees for	28	(s. 53)
life of House of Representatives	19	(s. 28)
lighthouses and lightships		
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(vii))
transfer of State departments responsible for	33	(s. 69)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
liquids, intoxicating	50	(s. 113)
loans		
Commonwealth-State agreements	47	(s. 105A(1)(f))
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(iv))
<i>see also</i> State debts taken over		
M		
mail services		
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(v))
transfer of State departments responsible for	33	(s. 69)
maintenance of Constitution and laws	32	(s. 61)
control of forces to	26	(s. 51(vi))
relating to trade and commerce	46	(s. 101)
Mandamus sought against Commonwealth officers	38	(s. 75(v))
manufacture, bounties on	42	(s. 86)
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(iii))
	43	(s. 90)
State powers	43	(s. 91)
transfer of property with transfer of State departments controlling	41	(s. 85(i))
maritime jurisdiction of High Court	38	(s. 76(iii))
marriage	27	(s. 51(xxi))
maternity allowances	27	(s. 51(xxiiiA))
matrimonial causes	27	(s. 51(xxii))
measures	26	(s. 51(xv))
medical services	27	(s. 51(xxiiiA))
Melbourne, Parliamentary sittings at	53	(s. 125)
members of House of Representatives		
absence from House	21	(s. 38)
allowance	25	(s. 48)
disqualification	23, 24	(ss. 44-46)
election	20	(ss. 31-33)
Ministers not senators or	32	(s. 64)
number	18, 19	(ss. 24-27)
laws to alter proportionate or minimum representation of States	54	(s. 128)
oath or affirmation of allegiance	23	(s. 42)
	56	(schedule)
qualifications	20	(s. 34)
determination of questions respecting	24	(s. 47)
quorum	22	(s. 39)

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
resignation	21	(s. 37)
senators incapable of being chosen or sitting as	23	(s. 43)
Speakers cease to hold office if cease to be	21	(s. 35)
voting in House by	22	(s. 40)
Merchant Shipping Act 1894, sections 735 and 736		
reference to Legislature of British possession	77	(s. 5)
repealed in so far as part of State law	82	(s. 4)
messages of Governor-General	29	(s. 56)
	30, 31	(ss. 58-60)
messages of Senate requesting amendment of Money Bill	28	(s. 53)
metals, aids to or bounties on mining for	43	(s. 91)
meteorological observations	26	(s. 51(viii))
military defence, <i>see</i> defence		
mining, aids to or bounties on	43	(s. 91)
Ministers	32, 33	(ss. 64-66)
office of profit disqualification not applicable	23	(s. 44)
misbehaviour		
Inter-State Commissioners	46	(s. 103(ii))
Justices of High Court and of other federal courts	35	(s. 72(ii))
money		
appropriation	40	(ss. 81, 83)
Bills	28, 29	(ss. 53-54, 56)
currency, coinage and legal tender	26	(s. 51(xii))
	51	(s. 115)
issue of paper money	26	(s. 51(xiii))
<i>see also</i> revenue		
money, borrowing of		
Commonwealth-State agreements	47	(s. 105A(1)(f))
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(iv))
N		
national capital (seat of Government)	53	(s. 125)
legislative powers	28	(s. 52(i))
naturalization		
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(xix))
members of Parliament	16	(s. 16)
	21	(s. 34(ii))
naval defence, <i>see</i> defence		

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
navigation, <i>see</i> ships and shipping		
New South Wales		
references in <i>Australia Act 1986</i> in relation to Parliament of a		
State include legislature	88	(s. 16(3))
seat of Government within	53	(s. 125)
new States	52	(s. 121)
formation	52	(s. 124)
Northern Territory	8	(cl. 6)
number of electors, majorities required to alter Constitution	54	(s. 128)
number of High Court Justices	35	(s. 71)
number of judges exercising federal jurisdiction of any court	38	(s. 79)
number of members of House of Representatives	18, 19	(ss. 24-27)
Bills to alter minimum representation of States	54	(s. 128)
quorum	22	(s. 39)
number of Ministers	33	(s. 65)
number of senators	12	(s. 7)
	18	(s. 24)
regularity in rotation, when altered	14	(s. 14)
O		
oath of allegiance		
Administrator	72	(s. III(d))
	74	(s. V)
deputies of Governor-General	73, 74	(ss. IV(b)(iii), V)
Governor-General	71	(s. II(b))
	74	(s. V)
members of Parliament	23	(s. 42)
	56	(Schedule)
obedience to foreign power acknowledged,		
disqualification for Parliament	23	(s. 44(i))
	24	(s. 45)
offences against Commonwealth and State laws,		
disqualification for Parliament	23	(s. 44(ii))
	24	(s. 45)
offences against Commonwealth laws		
detention and punishment for	51	(s. 120)
trial by jury	39	(s. 80)
office of profit under Crown, disqualification for Parliament	23	(s. 44(iv))
	24	(s. 45)

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
officers		
appointment and removal	33	(s. 67)
of departments transferred to Commonwealth	40	(s. 84)
judicial, included in expression “court” in <i>Australia Act 1986</i>	88	(s. 16(1))
legislative power incidental to powers vested in	28	(s. 51(xxxix))
Ministers	23	(s. 44)
	32, 33	(ss. 64-66)
religious test as qualification	51	(s. 116)
writ of Mandamus or prohibition or injunction sought against	38	(s. 75(v))
official gazette, publication of appointment of Governor-General, administrator of Government or deputy of Governor-General in	74	(s. VI)
old-age pensions	27	(s. 51(xxiii))
original jurisdiction of High Court	37, 38	(ss. 75, 76)
Original States	8	(cl. 6)
members of House of Representatives representing	18	(s. 24)
in first Parliament	19	(s. 26)
senators representing	12	(s. 7)
	58	(n. 5)
overseas countries, see foreign countries		
P		
Pacific islands, relations of Commonwealth with	27	(s. 51(xxx))
paper money, issue of	26	(s. 51(xiii))
parental rights	27	(s. 51(xxii))
Parliament	10-31	(ss. 1-60)
powers, privileges and immunities	25	(ss. 49, 50)
sitting at Melbourne	53	(s. 125)
see also House of Representatives, legislative powers, Senate, State Parliaments		
Parliament of United Kingdom, see laws of United Kingdom		
legislative powers of United Kingdom Parliament, parliamentary procedure, manner and form of making State laws for	83	(s. 6)
parliamentary representation		
Bills to alter, in any State	54	(s. 128)
House of Representatives	18-20	(ss. 24-34)
new States	52	(s. 121)
Senate	12-16	(ss. 7-16)
territories	52	(s. 122)

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
parliamentary sessions	11	(ss. 5, 6)
absence of parliamentarians during	17	(s. 20)
	21	(s. 38)
parts of States		
Commonwealth not to give preference to	45	(s. 99)
surrendered to Commonwealth	50	(s. 111)
	52	(s. 122)
taxation laws may not discriminate between	26	(s. 51(ii))
parts of Commonwealth, Governor-General's deputies for	53	(s. 126)
party membership of senators filling casual vacancies	14	(s. 15)
patents	26	(s. 51(xviii))
payment of bounties	42	(s. 86)
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(iii))
	43	(s. 90)
State powers	43	(s. 91)
transfer of property with transfer of State departments controlling	42	(s. 85(i))
payment of debts		
legal tender	51	(s. 115)
State, agreements with respect to	47	(s. 105A)
payment of expenditure		
customs and excise duty revenue applied to	42	(s. 87)
	42	(s. 89(ii))
	44	(s. 93(ii))
revenue applied to, in first instance	40	(s. 82)
<i>see also</i> revenue		
payment of interest on State debts taken over by		
Commonwealth	42	(s. 87)
agreements with respect to payment	47	(s. 105A(1)(c))
payment of surplus revenue to States	42	(s. 87)
	43	(s. 89(iii))
	44	(ss. 93(ii), 94)
penalties		
Bills containing provisions for pecuniary	28	(s. 53)
sitting in Parliament when disqualified	24	(s. 46)
pensions		
payable during pleasure of Crown, disqualification for Parliament	23	(s. 44(iv))
	24	(s. 45)
officers, on transfer of departments to public service of		
Commonwealth	40	(s. 84)

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
legislative powers	27	(s. 51(xxiii), (xxiiiA))
people		
acquisition of property from	27	(s. 51(xxxi))
Bills increasing charge or burden on	28	(s. 53)
laws binding upon	8	(cl. 5)
races disqualified from voting by State laws	18	(s. 25)
races for whom necessary to make special laws	27	(s. 51(xxvi))
people of a State		
disability or discrimination in other States	51	(s. 117)
jurisdiction in matters involving different States	38	(s. 75(iv))
laws of Parliament binding upon	8	(cl. 5)
members of House of Representatives in proportion to	18	(s. 24)
right to reasonable use of river waters for conservation or irrigation	46	(s. 100)
right to vote	23	(s. 41)
senators chosen by	12	(s. 7)
pharmaceutical benefits	27	(s. 51(xxiiiA))
place of trial for offences against Commonwealth law	39	(s. 80)
places acquired for public purposes	28	(s. 52(i))
political party membership of senators filling casual vacancies	14	(s. 15)
population, <i>see</i> people		
postal services		
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(v))
transfer of State departments responsible for	33	(s. 69)
powers, legislative, <i>see</i> legislative powers		
powers of Colonial Governors vested in Executive Government	34	(s. 70)
powers of Commonwealth		
appeals against	38	(s. 76(i))
appeals to Queen in Council as to limits of	37	(s. 74)
termination	84	(s. 11)
executive	32	(s. 61)
judicial	35	(s. 71)
legislative	10	(s. 1)
powers of Governor-General	10	(s. 2)
	32	(s. 61)
exercised by deputy	53	(s. 126)
vested in administrator	72	(s. III (b))

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
powers of House of Representatives	25	(ss. 49, 50)
legislative	28	(s. 53)
legislative power of Parliament incidental to	28	(s. 51(xxxix))
quorum needed to exercise	22	(s. 39)
powers of Queen		
deputies of Governor-General	53	(s. 126)
disallowance of laws	31	(s. 59)
exercised by Governor-General	10	(s. 2)
	32	(s. 61)
prerogative to grant special leave of appeal to Privy Council	37	(s. 74)
in respect of States	83	(s. 7)
powers of Senate	25	(ss. 49, 50)
legislative power incidental to	28	(s. 51(xxxix))
Money Bills	28	(s. 53)
quorum to exercise	17	(s. 22)
powers of State Governors in respect of States	83	(s. 7)
powers of States, appeals to Privy in Council as to limits	37	(s. 74)
termination	84	(s. 11)
<i>see also</i> legislative powers of State Parliaments		
preference, by States as to railways	46	(s. 102)
preference forbidden, by Commonwealth between States		
taxation	26	(s. 51(ii))
trade, commerce or revenue	45	(s. 99)
President of Senate	16	(ss. 17, 18)
notification of vacancy by	17	(s. 21)
voting by	17	(s. 23)
prisons, detention of offenders against Commonwealth laws in	51	(s. 120)
privileges, parliamentary	25	(ss. 49, 50)
Privy Council		
appeals from Australian courts	36	(s. 73)
termination	84	(s. 11)
appeals from High Court	37	(s. 74)
laws limiting	67	(n. 17)
approval to rules of Court of Admiralty	77	(s. 6)
process, service and execution of	27	(s. 51(xxiv))
proclamation of Commonwealth	7	(cl. 3)
	57	(n. 2)
text	70	

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
Proclamations of Governor-General	11	(s. 5)
	31	(ss. 59, 60)
	33	(s. 69)
production bounties	42	(s. 86)
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(iii))
exclusive power over	43	(s. 90)
State powers	43	(s. 91)
transfer of property with transfer of State departments controlling	41	(s. 85(i))
prohibition sought against Commonwealth officers	38	(s. 75(v))
promissory notes	26	(s. 51(xvi))
property		
acquisition	27	(s. 51(xxxi))
places for public purposes	28	(s. 52(i))
State taxation of	50	(s. 114)
property of States		
not to be taxed by Commonwealth	50	(s. 114)
transfer to Commonwealth, with transfer of departments	41	(s. 85)
proportional representation of States		
alteration	54	(s. 128)
House of Representatives	18, 19	(ss. 24-27)
Senate	12	(s. 7)
proposed laws	28-31	(ss. 53-60)
to alter Constitution	54	(s. 128)
<i>see also</i> Royal assent		
prorogation of Parliament	11	(s. 5)
protection of States from invasion and violence	51	(s. 119)
public Acts and records of States, recognition of	27	(s. 51(xxv))
	51	(s. 118)
public debts of States taken over by Commonwealth	47	(ss. 105, 105A)
interest on	42	(s. 87)
public purposes, legislative powers with respect to places acquired for	28	(s. 52(i))
public servants		
appointment and removal	33	(s. 67)
of departments transferred to Commonwealth	40	(s. 84)
Public Service, interest in agreements with, disqualification for Parliament	24	(s. 44(v))
	24	(s. 45)
public service departments, <i>see</i> departments		

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
Q		
qualification for office or public trust	51	(s. 116)
qualification of electors	23	(s. 41)
House of Representatives elections	20	(s. 30)
referenda to alter Constitution	54	(s. 128)
Senate elections	12	(s. 8)
qualifications of parliamentarians		
determination of questions respecting	24	(s. 47)
members of House of Representatives	20	(s. 34)
senators	16	(s. 16)
quarantine		
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(ix))
transfer of State departments responsible for	33	(s. 69)
Queen	10	(s. 1)
administrator of Government appointed by	10	(s. 4)
appeals to	88	(s. 16(1))
Bills presented to Governor-General for assent of	30	(s. 58)
Bills reserved for assent	31	(s. 60)
disallowance of laws by	31	(s. 59)
State laws	83	(s. 8)
executive power vested in	32	(s. 61)
heirs and successors	7	(cl. 2)
power to authorise Governor-General to appoint deputies	53	(s. 126)
powers respecting States	83	(s. 7)
representative of	10	(s. 2)
in each State	83	(s. 7(1))
Royal Prerogative to grant special leave to appeal to Privy Council	37	(s. 74)
termination	84	(s. 11)
suspension of State laws	83	(s. 8)
territories placed under authority of Commonwealth by	52	(s. 122)
<i>see also</i> Crown, Governor-General		
Queen in Council		
appeals from Australian courts	36	(s. 73)
termination	84	(s. 11)
appeals from High Court	37	(s. 74)
laws limiting	67	(n. 17)
approval to rules of Court of Admiralty	77	(s. 6)
Queen's pleasure		
appointment of administrator of Government during	71	(s. III)
appointment of Governor-General during	10	(s. 2)

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
Queen's pleasure, Bills reserved for	30	(s. 58)
limiting matters in which leave may be asked to appeal from		
High Court to Queen in Counsel	37	(s. 74)
Queen's pleasure, signification on Bills	31	(s. 60)
relating to admiralty jurisdiction	77	(s. 6)
Queen's pleasure, signification on State Bills		
Acts not subject to suspension of operation pending	83	(s. 8)
laws or instruments requiring reservation of Bill for	84	(s. 9(2))
Queen's subjects		
members of Parliament must be	16	(s. 16)
	21	(s. 34(i))
resident in States, rights against disability or discrimination	51	(s. 117)
Queensland		
Constitution Act 1867-1978, amendment by <i>Australia Act 1986</i>	85	(s. 13)
Senate electorates	12	(s. 7)
quorum		
House of Representatives	22	(s. 39)
Senate	17	(s. 22)
quota of representation	18	(s. 24)
 R		
race, people of any		
disqualified from voting at State elections	18	(s. 25)
for whom necessary to make special laws	27	(s. 51(xxvi))
railways		
legislative powers	27	(s. 51(xxxii)-(xxxiv))
trade and commerce	45, 46	(ss. 98, 102)
rates for carriage of goods	47	(s. 104)
records of States, recognition of	27	(s. 51(xxv))
	51	(s. 118)
references by State Parliaments to Parliament	28	(s. 51(xxxvii))
	81	(preamble)
referenda		
to alter Constitution	54	(s. 128)
to alter State limits	52	(s. 123)
rejection of Bill by Senate	30	(s. 57)
religion	51	(s. 116)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
removal from office		
civil servants	33	(s. 67)
Inter-State Commissioners	46	(s. 103(ii))
Governor-General, administration of Government in the event of	71	(s. III)
Justices of High Court and other federal courts	35	(s. 72(ii))
President of Senate	16	(s. 17)
Speaker of House of Representatives	21	(s. 35)
remuneration and salaries		
Administrator	10	(s. 4)
Governor-General	10	(s. 3)
Inter-State Commissioners	46	(s. 103(iii))
Justices of High Court and other federal courts	35	(s. 72(iii))
members of Parliament	25	(s. 48)
Ministers	33	(s. 66)
repeal of concurrent State laws	49	(s. 108)
repeal of constitutional law	87	(s. 15)
power to	78	(s. 8)
by State Acts	82	(s. 5(b))
repeal of English law		
power of Parliament	77	(s. 2(2))
powers of State Parliaments	82	(s. 3(2))
repeal of Federal Council of Australasia Act 1885	8	(cl. 7)
representation in Parliament		
Bills to alter	54	(s. 128)
House of Representatives	18-20	(ss. 24-34)
new States	52	(s. 121)
Senate	12-16	(ss. 7-16)
territories	52	(s. 122)
repugnancy of Acts, laws		
Commonwealth Acts, to English law	77	(s. 2(2))
State Acts		
to constitutional law of Commonwealth	82	(s. 5(b))
to English law	82	(s. 3(2))
reservation of Bills	30	(s. 58)
	31	(s. 60)
limiting appeals to Privy Council	37	(s. 74)
relating to admiralty jurisdiction	77	(s. 6)
reservation of State Bills	84	(s. 9(2))
residents of Commonwealth, members of Parliament must be	16	(s. 16)
	21	(s. 34(i))

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
residents of States		
disability or discrimination in other States	51	(s. 117)
jurisdiction in matters involving different States	38	(s. 75(iv))
rights to reasonable use of river waters for conservation or irrigation	46	(s. 100)
resignations		
Justices of federal courts	35	(s. 72)
member of House of Representatives	21	(s. 37)
President of Senate	16	(s. 17)
senators	17	(s. 19)
Speaker of House of Representatives	21	(s. 35)
retirement of Judges	35	(s. 72)
retiring allowance of officers transferred to		
Commonwealth public service	40	(s. 84)
revenue	40	(ss. 81, 82)
appropriation	29	(s. 54)
	40	(s. 83)
Bills	28, 29	(ss. 53, 54, 56)
customs and excise duties	42	(s. 87)
	42	(s. 89)
	44	(ss. 93(ii), 94)
laws	45	(s. 99)
<i>see also</i> expenditure		
revenue, audit of		
legislative powers relating to	27	(s. 51(xxxvi))
provisional laws applying	45	(s. 97)
rights		
against disability or discrimination	51	(s. 117)
officers on transfer to public service of Commonwealth	40	(s. 84)
parental	27	(s. 51(xxii))
to proceed against Commonwealth or State	38	(s. 78)
reasonable use of river waters for conservation or irrigation	46	(s. 100)
religious	51	(s. 116)
to vote	23	(s. 41)
river waters, rights to reasonable use for conservation		
or irrigation	46	(s. 100)
rotation of senators	13, 14	(ss. 13, 14)
	59	(n. 8)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
Royal assent	30, 31	(ss. 58-60)
admiralty jurisdiction, laws relating to	77	(s. 6)
appeals to Queen in Council, laws limiting	37	(s. 74)
State laws	83, 84	(ss. 8, 9)
Royal Prerogative to grant special leave of appeal to Privy Council		
from Australian court decisions	84	(s. 11(1))
from High Court decisions	37	(s. 74)
S		
salaries and remuneration		
administrator of Government	10	(s. 4)
Governor-General	10	(s. 3)
Inter-State Commissioners	46	(s. 103(iii))
Justices of High Court and other federal courts	35	(s. 72(iii))
members of Parliament	25	(s. 48)
Ministers	33	(s. 66)
seat of Government	53	(s. 125)
legislative powers	28	(s. 52(i))
security, <i>see</i> defence		
Senate	10	(s. 1)
	12-17	(ss. 7-23)
disagreement with House of Representatives	30	(s. 57)
legislative power incidental to powers vested in	28	(s. 51(xxxix))
legislative powers	28	(s. 53)
powers, privileges and immunities	25	(ss. 49, 50)
representation of new States	52	(s. 121)
representation of States, Bills to alter	54	(s. 128)
representation of territories	52	(s. 122)
senators	12	(s. 7)
absence from Senate	17	(s. 20)
allowance	25	(s. 48)
casual vacancies	14	(s. 15)
	59	(n. 9)
disqualification	23, 24	(ss. 44-46)
election	12, 13	(ss. 9-12)
State Acts relating to	58	(n. 6)
members of House of Representatives incapable of		
being chosen or sitting as	23	(s. 43)
Ministers not members of House of Representatives or	32	(s. 64)
oath or affirmation of allegiance	23	(s. 42)
	56	(Schedule)

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
Presidents cease to hold office if cease to be	16	(s. 17)
proportionate representation of States, Bills to alter	54	(s. 128)
qualifications	16	(s. 16)
determination of questions respecting	24	(s. 47)
quorum	17	(s. 22)
resignation	17	(s. 19)
rotation	13, 14	(ss. 13, 14)
voting in Senate by	17	(s. 23)
sentencing for offence, disqualification for Parliament	23	(s. 44(ii))
	24	(s. 45)
service or process and judgments of State courts	27	(s. 51(xxiv))
services, fees for		
Bills containing provisions for	28	(s. 53)
rendered by members of Parliament	24	(s. 45(iii))
services of Government, Bills appropriating revenue or moneys for	28, 29	(ss. 53, 54)
sessions of Parliament	11	(ss. 5, 6)
absence of parliamentarians during	17	(s. 20)
	21	(s. 38)
ships and shipping		
Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction	38	(s. 76(iii))
	77	(s. 6)
	84, 85	(s. 11(2), (3))
British, Commonwealth laws in force on	8	(cl. 5)
Colonial Court of Admiralty Act 1890		
sections 4 and 7	77	(s. 6)
section 6	84, 85	(s. 11(2), (3))
inter-state	43	(s. 92)
legislative powers	45	(s. 98)
lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys	26	(s. 51(vii))
	33	(s. 69)
merchant	77	(s. 5)
sickness benefits	27	(s. 51(xxiiiA))
silver coin	51	(s. 115)
silver mining, aids to or bounties on	43	(s. 91)
simultaneous elections	60	(n. 10)
sinking funds for State debts	47	(s. 105A(1)(c))
sittings of Parliament	11	(ss. 5, 6)
absence of parliamentarians during	17	(s. 20)
	21	(s. 38)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
joint	30	(s. 57)
social welfare powers	27	(s. 51(xxiii), (xxiiiA))
South Australia	8	(cl. 6)
Speaker of House of Representatives	21	(ss. 35, 36)
voting by	22	(s. 40)
writs for general elections issued by	20	(s. 33)
standing orders	25	(s. 50)
State authorities, preference or discrimination as to railways by	46	(s. 102)
State banking	26	(s. 51(xiii))
State coinage	51	(s. 115)
State Constitutions		
amendment by <i>Australia Act 1986</i>	85, 86	(ss. 13, 14)
continuation of	49	(s. 106)
debt agreements with Commonwealth binding, notwithstanding	48	(s. 105A(5))
State courts		
appeals from	36	(s. 73)
to Privy Council	84	(s. 11)
laws of Parliament binding upon	8	(cl. 5)
recognition of proceedings	27	(s. 51(xxv))
	51	(s. 118)
service and execution of process and judgments	27	(s. 51(xxiv))
State courts invested with federal jurisdiction	35	(s. 71)
appeals from	36	(s. 73(ii))
judges	38	(s. 79)
legislative powers	38	(s. 77(ii), (iii))
State defence forces	50	(s. 114)
State electors' right to vote	23	(s. 41)
State Governors		
assent to Bills	83, 84	(ss. 8, 9)
powers and functions respecting States	83	(s. 7)
provisions of <i>Australia Act 1986</i> referring to	88	(s. 16(1))
provisions of Constitution referring to	50	(s. 110)
Senate election writs issued by	13	(s. 12)
Senate vacancies		
appointment to fill by	14	(s. 15)
	59	(n. 9)
notification to	17	(s. 21)

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
senators' names certified by	12	(s. 7)
	14	(s. 15)
State inspection of goods charges	50	(s. 112)
State insurance	26	(s. 51(xiv))
State judges, laws of Parliament of Commonwealth binding upon	8	(cl. 5)
State laws		
audit, application to	44	(s. 93)
Commonwealth laws binding, notwithstanding	8	(cl. 5)
Commonwealth laws, inconsistency with	8	(cl. 5)
	49	(s. 109)
continuance in force within concurrent powers	49	(s. 108)
customs, excise, and bounties	43	(ss. 90, 91)
debt agreements with Commonwealth binding, notwithstanding	48	(s. 105A(5))
electoral matters, application to	13	(s. 10)
	20	(ss. 30, 31)
elections		
House of Representatives	19	(s. 29)
	60	(n. 11)
Senators	12	(s. 9)
	58	(n. 6)
English law, validity with respect to	82	(s. 3(2))
English law not part of	81	(s. 1)
High Court jurisdiction relating to subject-matters claimed under	38	(s. 76(iv))
disqualifying all persons of any race from voting	18	(s. 25)
High Court original jurisdiction	38	(s. 76(iv))
inspection of goods	50	(s. 112)
intoxicating liquids passing into State subject to	50	(s. 113)
naturalization under, qualification for Parliament	20	(s. 34(ii))
not subject to disallowance or suspension of operation	83	(s. 8)
not subject to withholding assent or reservation	84	(s. 9)
Parliaments' constitution, powers or procedures	83	(s. 6)
recognition	27	(s. 51(xxv))
	51	(s. 118)
repealing, amending or repugnant to Commonwealth constitutional law	82	(s. 5(b))
revenue and expenditure	45	(s. 97)
Statute of Westminster 1931, sections 4, 9(2) and (3) and 10(2)		
repealed as far as part of	85	(s. 12)
<i>see also</i> legislative powers of State Parliaments, State Constitutions		

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
State limits		
alteration	52	(s. 123)
	54	(s. 128)
industrial disputes extending beyond	27	(s. 51(xxxv))
State banking extending beyond	26	(s. 51(xiii))
State insurance extending beyond	26	(s. 51(xiv))
State Parliaments		
new States, consent to formation of	52	(s. 124)
Senate casual vacancies filled by	14	(s. 15)
	59	(n. 9)
State limits, consent to alteration of	52	(s. 123)
territory surrendered to Commonwealth by	50	(s. 111)
	52	(s. 122)
<i>see also</i> legislative powers of State Parliaments		
State Premiers	83	(s. 7(5))
State prisons, detention of offenders against Commonwealth laws in	51	(s. 120)
State property		
acquisition	27	(s. 51(xxxi))
not to be taxed by Commonwealth	50	(s. 114)
transfer to Commonwealth on transfer of departments	41	(s. 85)
State railways		
legislative powers	27	(s. 51(xxxiii))
	45, 46	(ss. 98, 102)
rates for carriage of goods	47	(s. 104)
State Supreme Courts		
appeals from judgments, decrees, orders and sentences	36	(s. 73)
States	8	(cl. 6)
	49-52	(ss. 106-124)
appeals to Privy Council	37	(s. 74)
termination	84	(s. 11)
<i>Australia Act 1986</i> references to	88	(s. 16(1))
Colonial Boundaries Act 1895, application of	9	(cl. 8)
debts taken over by Commonwealth	47	(ss. 105, 105A)
interest on	42	(s. 87)
departments transferred to Commonwealth	28	(s. 52(ii))
	33	(s. 69)
	40, 41	(ss. 84, 85)
defence of	26	(s. 51(vi))
	51	(s. 119)
financial assistance	45	(s. 96)
jurisdiction in matters between	38	(s. 75(iv))

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
laws binding on	8	(cl. 5)
majority required, in referenda to alter Constitution	54	(s. 128)
members of House of Representatives representing	18-20	(ss. 24-34)
new	52	(s. 121)
	52	(s. 124)
no preference to one	45	(s. 99)
not included in expression "Colony" in United Kingdom Acts	79	(s. 11)
parts surrendered to Commonwealth	50	(s. 111)
	52	(s. 122)
payment to, before and after imposition of uniform customs duties	42	(s. 89)
	44	(ss. 93(ii), 94)
powers and functions of Queen and Governors	83	(s. 7)
public Acts and records, recognition throughout Commonwealth	27	(s. 51(xxv))
	51	(s. 118)
proceedings against	38	(s. 78)
Queen's representatives	83	(s. 7(1))
railway construction and extension in	27	(s. 51(xxxiv))
rights to reasonable use of river waters for conservation or irrigation	46	(s. 100)
senators representing	12-16	(ss. 7-16)
number	58	(n. 5)
taxation laws may not discriminate between or between parts of	26	(s. 51(ii))
trade and commerce among	26	(s. 51(i))
	43	(s. 92)
	45-47	(ss. 98-104)
trials for offences against Commonwealth law	39	(s. 80)
United Kingdom Government's responsibility for government	84	(s. 10)
United Kingdom Parliament's power to legislate for	81	(s. 1)
<i>see also</i> Colonies, Original States, people of a State, residents of States, territory of State		
States, union of	52	(s. 124)
statistics	26	(s. 51(xi))
Statute of Westminster 1931	76-79	
interpretation of	88	(s. 16(1))
adoption	75	(s. 3)
method of repeal or amendment	87	(s. 15)
repeal of sections 4, 9(2) and (3) and 10(2)	85	(s. 12)
State Act may not repeal, amend or be repugnant to	82	(s. 5(b))
Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1942	75-79	
student benefits	27	(s. 51(xxiiiA))
subject-matter (same) claimed under laws of different States, jurisdiction in	38	(s. 76(iv))

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
subjects of foreign powers disqualified for Parliament	23	(s. 44(i))
	24	(s. 45)
subjects of Queen		
members of Parliament must be	16	(s. 16)
	21	(s. 34(ii))
resident in States, rights against disability or discrimination	51	(s. 117)
summoning Parliament	11	(s. 5)
Supreme Court		
<i>see also</i> State Supreme Courts	35	(s. 71)
surplus revenue, payment to States	42	(s. 87)
	43	(s. 89(iii))
	44	(ss. 93(ii), 94)
suspension of operation of State laws	83	(s. 8)
<i>see also</i> disallowance of laws		
Sydney, distance of seat of Government from	53	(s. 125)
T		
taxation		
Commonwealth property, by States	50	(s. 114)
Bills	28, 29	(ss. 53, 55)
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(ii))
State property, by Commonwealth		
<i>see also</i> customs duties, excise duties	50	(s. 114)
telegraphic and telephonic services		
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(v))
transfer of State departments responsible for	33	(s. 69)
term of service (term of office)		
Inter-State Commissioners	46	(s. 103(ii))
Justices of any federal court	35	(s. 72)
Ministers not senators or members	32	(s. 64)
senators	12	(s. 7)
after first meeting and first meeting following dissolution	13	(s. 13)
termination of appointment		
State Governors		
<i>see also</i> removal from office	78	(s. 7(3))
territorial limits, <i>see</i> extra-territorial legislative power		
State limits		
Territories	8	(cl. 6)
electors qualified to vote at referenda to alter Constitution	54	(s. 128)

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
government	52	(s. 122)
Governor-General's visits to, not absence out of Australia	73	(s. III(f))
representation in Parliament	52	(s. 122)
seat of Government	53	(s. 125)
legislative powers	28	(s. 52(i))
Statute of Westminster 1931, sections 4, 9(2) and (3) and 10(2)		
repealed as far as part of law of	85	(s. 12)
United Kingdom Parliament's power to legislate for terminated	81	(s. 1)
territory of State		
alteration	52	(s. 123)
railway rates for development	47	(s. 104)
territory separated from State (new State)	52	(s. 124)
territory surrendered by States	50	(s. 111)
	52	(s. 122)
trade and commerce	45-47	(ss. 99-104)
legislative powers	26	(s. 51(i))
	45, 46	(ss. 98, 102)
trade marks	26	(s. 51(xviii))
trading corporations	27	(s. 51(xx))
transport	27	(s. 51(xxxii)-(xxxiv))
<i>see also</i> railways, ships and shipping		
treason attained, disqualification for Parliament	23	(s. 44(ii))
	24	(s. 45)
Treasury, money drawn from	40	(s. 83)
treaties		
external affairs powers	27	(s. 51(xxix))
jurisdiction in matters arising under	37	(s. 75(i))
trial by jury	39	(s. 80)
U		
unemployment benefits	27	(s. 51(xxiiiA))
uniform bounties	26	(s. 51(iii))
uniform duties of customs	42-44	(ss. 88-95)
uniform method of choosing senators	12	(s. 9)
uniform taxation	26	(s. 51(ii))
union of Federal Commonwealth	7	(preamble)
union of two or more States	52	(s. 124)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
United Kingdom, federation under Crown of	7	(preamble)
United Kingdom Government, termination of responsibility in relation to State matters	84	(s. 10)
United Kingdom Parliament, laws of		
extending legislative powers of Commonwealth Parliament	60	(n. 12)
extension to Australia terminated	81	(s. 1)
extension to Commonwealth terminated	75-79	
naturalization under, qualification for Parliament	21	(s. 34(ii))
laws repugnant to	77	(s. 2(2))
State	82	(s. 3(2))
providing for appeals to Privy Council	84	(s. 11)
United Kingdom Parliament, legislative powers of		
exercise of powers exercised only by	28	(s. 51(xxxviii))
legislative powers of State Parliaments include	82	(s. 2(2))
termination for Australia	81	(s. 1)
V		
vacancies in either House		
determination of questions respecting	24	(s. 47)
on disqualification	24	(s. 45)
vacancies in House of Representatives	20, 21	(ss. 33, 37, 38)
vacancies in Senate	17	(ss. 19-21)
casual	14	(s. 15)
	59	(n. 9)
by rotation	13, 14	(ss. 13, 14)
vacancy of office of President of Senate	16	(s. 17)
vacancy of office of Speaker of House of Representatives	21	(s. 35)
validity of laws made by Parliament	77	(s. 2)
validity of laws made by State Parliaments	82	(s. 3)
Victoria		
Parliamentary sittings at Melbourne	53	(s. 125)
violence, protection of States against domestic	51	(s. 119)
voting		
in House of Representatives	22	(s. 40)
at joint sittings	30	(s. 57)
in Senate	17	(s. 23)
voting at elections		
House of Representatives	20	(ss. 30, 31)
right to	23	(s. 41)

Index

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Section</i>
Senate	12	(ss. 8, 9)
	58	(n. 6)
voting at referenda to alter Constitution, majorities required	54	(s. 128)
voting by State House of Parliament to fill casual Senate vacancy	14	(s. 15)
W		
water from rivers, rights to reasonable use for		
conservation or irrigation	46	(s. 100)
waters, Australian, fisheries beyond territorial limits	26	(s. 51(x))
weather observations	26	(s. 51(viii))
weights and measures	26	(s. 51(xv))
Western Australia		
Constitution Act 1889		
amendment by <i>Australia Act 1986</i>	86	(s. 14)
included in expression “a law made by that Parliament” in		
s. 6 (manner and form of making laws) and s. 9		
(withholding of assent or reservation) of <i>Australia Act 1986</i>	88	(s. 16(2))
customs duties	44	(s. 95)
widows’ pensions	27	(s. 51(xxiiiA))
writs for elections		
House of Representatives	20	(ss. 32, 33)
Senate	13	(s. 12)
writs of Mandamus or prohibition sought against		
Commonwealth officers	38	(s. 75(v))