

- (31.) The control and regulation of the navigation of the River Murray, and the use of the waters thereof from where it first forms the boundary between Victoria and New South Wales to the sea;
- (32.) The control of railways with respect to transport for the military purposes of the Commonwealth;
- (33.) The taking over by the Commonwealth, with the consent of the State, of the whole or any part of the railways of any State or States upon such terms as may be arranged between the Commonwealth and the State;
- (34.) Railway construction and extension, with the consent of any State or States concerned;
- (35.) Matters referred to the Parliament of the Commonwealth by the Parliament or Parliaments of any State or States; but so that the law shall extend only to the State or States by whose Parliament or Parliaments the matter was referred, and to such other States as may afterwards adopt the law;
- (36.) The exercise within the Commonwealth, at the request or with the concurrence of the Parliaments of all the States concerned, of any legislative powers 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;
- (37.) Any matters necessary for, or incidental to, the carrying into execution of the foregoing powers or of any other powers vested by this Constitution in the Parliament or the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, or in any department or officer thereof.

Exclusive powers of the Parliament.

53. The Parliament shall, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, have exclusive powers to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to the following matters:—

- (1.) The affairs of the people of any race with respect to whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws not applicable to the general community; but so that this power shall not extend to authorise legislation with respect to the affairs of the aboriginal native race in any State.
- (2.) The government of any territory which, by the surrender of any State or States and the acceptance of the Commonwealth, becomes the seat of Government of the Commonwealth; and the exercise of like authority over all places acquired by the Commonwealth, with the consent of the State in which such places are situate, for the construction of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, quarantine-stations, or for any other purposes of general concern.
- (3.) Matters relating to any department or departments of the public service the control of which is by this Constitution transferred to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.
- (4.) Such other matters as are by this Constitution declared to be within the exclusive powers of the Parliament.

Money Bills.

Money Bills.

54. Proposed laws having for their main object the appropriation of any part of the public revenue or moneys, or the imposition of any tax or impost, shall originate in the House of Representatives.

Appropriation and Tax Bills.

55. (1.) The Senate shall have equal power with the House of Representatives in respect of all proposed laws, except laws imposing taxation and laws appropriating the necessary supplies for the ordinary annual services of the Government, which the Senate may affirm or reject, but may not amend. But the Senate may not amend any proposed law in such a manner as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.

(2.) Laws imposing taxation shall deal with the imposition of taxation only.

(3.) Laws imposing taxation, except laws imposing duties of Customs on imports 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.

(4.) The expenditure for services other than the ordinary annual services of the Government shall not be authorised by the same law as that which appropriates the supplies for the ordinary annual services, but shall be authorised by a separate law or laws.

(5.) In the case of a proposed law which the Senate may not amend, the Senate may at any stage return it to the House of Representatives with a message requesting the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein. And the House of Representatives may, if it thinks fit, make such omissions or amendments, or any of them, with or without modifications.

Recommendation of money votes.

56. It shall not be lawful for the Senate or the House of Representatives to pass any vote, resolution, or proposed law, for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue or moneys to any purpose which has not been first recommended to the House in which the proposal for appropriation originated by message of the Governor-General in the session in which the vote, resolution, or law is proposed.