

The Bill.

Explanation.

cerned, 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;

- (39.) Matters incidental to the execution of any power vested by this Constitution in the Parliament or in either House thereof, or in the Federal Judicature, or in any department or officer of the Commonwealth.

52. 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—

- (1.) The seat of government of the Commonwealth, and all places acquired by the Commonwealth for public purposes;
- (2.) 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;
- (3.) Other matters declared by this Constitution to be within the exclusive power of the Parliament.

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

55. 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. 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.

57. 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

52. *Exclusive Powers.*—On the following subjects the Parliament is to have exclusive power [that is to say, the States will not be able to make laws on these subjects]:—

- (1.) The seat of Government (see section 124), and all places acquired by the Commonwealth for public purposes;
- (2.) Matters relating to the departments transferred to the Commonwealth (see section 69);
- (3.) Other matters in which the Constitution gives exclusive power (see section 90).

53 to 56. *Money Bills.*—Neither Appropriation Bills nor Taxation Bills may originate in the Senate. But a Bill does not come under these heads merely because it provides for penalties, or license fees, or fees for services.

The Senate may not amend taxation Bills, nor the annual Appropriation Bill; and it may not amend any Bill so as to increase any burden on the people.

Any Bill which the Senate may not amend may be returned by the Senate to the House of Representatives with a suggestion of amendment [not embodied in the Bill, but in the accompanying message]; and the House of Representatives may either make or refuse to make any amendment so suggested.

In other respects the powers of both Houses are to be equal.

“Tacking” is forbidden by a provision that the annual Appropriation Bill shall deal only with appropriation, and that taxation Bills shall deal only with the imposition of taxation, and with one subject of taxation only.

There is also the usual provision that votes or Bills for appropriation shall not be passed unless recommended by the Governor-General.

57. *Deadlocks.*—To decide disagreements between the two Houses, provision is made for a double dissolution and a joint sitting.

If a Bill is twice passed by the House of Repre-