

Australian Constitution¹

Section 128 Modification

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ABSTRACT

This proposal is to alter The Australian Constitution to include a provision for Citizen's Initiated Referendum, and thereby embody a system of Direct Democracy in Australia.

Keywords:

Direct Democracy, Citizen's Initiated Referendum, CIR, The Australian Constitution, Section 128, Initiating Petition, IP, Electronic Voting, EV

1) Introduction:

There is growing distrust of Australian government processes which are often cumbersome, and introduce changes unsupported by a majority of citizens. What can be done to improve our system of democracy?

The basic shortcoming is a lack of Direct Democracy, and highlights a requirement to introduce a Citizen's Initiated Referendum (CIR) provision into our constitution, so that 'we the people' get a say in how our country runs. This change alters our existing 'top down' system of government to a 'bottom up' system of democracy.

Section 128 allows for referendum, but only if the government calls them. Australia will be better served by including a CIR facility, similar to the Swiss system.²

It is up to our politicians to fix this shortcoming in our constitution, by calling a referendum to approve the change.

¹ https://www.aph.gov.au/about_parliament/senate/powers_practice_n_procedures/constitution

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Direct_democracy

2) ***Section 128. Mode of altering the Constitution,***¹

And Suggested Revision to Section 128:

Section 128 states: (with the original text in italics, and the suggested revision in plain text)

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

The proposed law for the alteration, initiated by a group of Australian Citizens not less than 1% of the Australian population at Territory, State, or Commonwealth levels as applicable signing an Initiating Petition (IP) within a five-month period, and the proposed law shall be submitted in each Territory, State, or Commonwealth as applicable to the electors qualified to vote for a simple majority, within a contiguous period of less than six months.

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.

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https://www.aph.gov.au/about_parliament/senate/powers_practice_n_procedures/~/_link.aspx?_id=630FA7763BE64933B172A7D7E1615ADA&_z=z#chapter-08_128

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.

3) Electronic Voting (EV):

Secure internet facility provides access to EV, and will compliment postal voting, as required.

EV may be made available through myGov site at <https://my.gov.au/mygov> or other secure facility.

4) Initiating Petition (IP):

An IP contains the proposed law for alteration, a discussion of the proposal, together with “For” and “Against” assessments of the proposed change. The IP to be legibly signed and witnessed by all initiating persons, or electronically signed via EV.

The IP must be supported by not less than 1% of the eligible populations at Territory, State or Commonwealth level as applicable, for the IP to be presented to the electorates.

More than one IP may be proposed at the same time, with each IP addressing a single proposed law for alteration.

CIR voting requires a simple majority (>50%) of votes to be successfully carried.

No issue can be voted again within a 5-year period of a previous similar IP proposal.