## Unit Three Case / Legislation / Event Examples

Example / Case Name	What Happened	Relevance to course
2016 Double Dissolution	<ul> <li>Triggered by ABCC Bills failing to pass</li> <li>Turnbull argued it was a Gov. mandate</li> <li>Governor General called Double Dissolution election</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Express Powers of the Governor General (s57)</li> <li>Mandates passing</li> <li>Powers of the PM</li> </ul>
1975 Constitutional Crisis	<ul> <li>Whitlam budget fails to pass</li> <li>Whitlam requests a half senate election</li> <li>G.G meets with C.J Garfield Barwick and requests advice on use of reserve powers</li> <li>G.G refuses half senate election</li> <li>G.G Sir John Kerr used his reserve powers under s64 to dismiss PM Gough Whitlam</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Reserve Powers of the Governor General (s64)</li> <li>Constitutional Conventions</li> <li>Limits on the PM's Power</li> </ul>
Ministers of State Act 1952	Act = number of ministers must be less than 42	<ul><li>Ministers</li><li>The 'real' executive</li></ul>
Barnaby Joyce Coal Mine Plan Rejection	<ul> <li>July 2015</li> <li>Refused to support cabinets plan</li> <li>Did not resign (broke convention)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cabinet solidarity</li> <li>Limits on the PM</li> <li>Limits on effectiveness of Commonwealth constitution</li> </ul>
Barnaby Joyce Baby Scandal	<ul> <li>2018</li> <li>Stood on a marriage sanctity platform</li> <li>Cheated on his wife with a staffer</li> <li>Resigned as Deputy PM and Leader of the Nationals</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Individual Ministerial Accountability</li> </ul>
Tony's "Leaky" Cabinet	<ul> <li>2013</li> <li>Abbott's cabinet unhappy with "captain calls"</li> <li>Starts leaking cabinet discussions to the press</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Cabinet Secrecy</li><li>Limits on the PM</li></ul>
Kevin Rudd & the Foreign Affairs Portfolio	Gillard (2010) appointed Rudd to the portfolio to try placate him after being rolled as PM	<ul> <li>PM's power of Patronage</li> <li>Express Powers of the Governor General (s64)</li> </ul>
2004 Boxing Day Tsunami	Cabinet had to decide how to respond	<ul> <li>Role of Cabinet: Responding to Crisis</li> </ul>
2015 Lindt Cafe Siege	Cabinet had to decide how to respond	<ul> <li>Role of Cabinet: Responding to Crisis</li> </ul>
2008 Global Financial Crisis	Cabinet had to decide how to respond	<ul> <li>Role of Cabinet: Responding to Crisis</li> </ul>
Turnbull Government (2016 - ?)	Achievements  Restoring ABCC (2016)  2016 Defence White Paper  China-Australia Free Trade Agreement  No jab, No pay policy  Failures  Opinion Polls	<ul> <li>Powers of the PM:         <ul> <li>Passing Legislation</li> </ul> </li> <li>Mandates</li> <li>Limits on the powers of the PM</li> </ul>

	<ul> <li>Malcolm consecutively last in the two party prefered vote 30 times.</li> <li>Factions within his Coalition party         <ul> <li>Requires him to make deals and often remain stagnant to maintain party support.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Issues within Cabinet (not a leaky cabinet just a "special" one) = YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR YOUR MINISTERS.         <ul> <li>Barnaby Joyce debacle</li> <li>Michaelia Cash issues</li> </ul> </li> <li>Marriage Equality Postal survey         <ul> <li>Couldn't just legislate on the issue had to voice the peoples opinions in this forum to please the factions in his party.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Abbott Government	Achievements	<ul> <li>Powers of the PM:         <ul> <li>Passing Legislation</li> </ul> </li> <li>Mandates</li> <li>Limits on the powers of the PM</li> </ul>
Gillard Government (2010 - 2013)	MINORITY GOVERNMENT  Achievements  Highest Rate of Passing legislation (0.495)  Best negotiator  Used ability to allocate portfolios and appt. Ministers to her advantage  2010 - awarded Rudd with Foreign Affairs portfolio to placate from him being rolled (the 2010 leadership spill)  Failures  Carbon Tax had to be implemented despite it being opposite of her mandate  Media attention  Late 2012 = party support in public polls = 49%  Media attention  Carbon Tax had to be implemented despite it being opposite of her mandate  Media attention  Gillard calls ballot, Rudd opposes  G = 45 votes  R = 57 votes  Rudd wins back leadership	<ul> <li>Powers of the PM:         Passing Legislation</li> <li>Mandates</li> <li>Limits on the powers of the PM</li> <li>Functions of parliament in regards to legislation</li> </ul>
Rudd Government	Achievements  Failures  Emissions Trading Scheme  Broken mandate	<ul> <li>Powers of the PM:         <ul> <li>Passing Legislation</li> </ul> </li> <li>Mandates</li> <li>Limits on the powers of the PM</li> </ul>
Censure Motion (George Brandis)	<ul> <li>March 2015</li> <li>Censured by the Senate</li> <li>Did not resign</li> <li>Did not have to resign</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Censure Motions</li> <li>Methods for keeping the government accountable</li> <li>Functions of Parliament</li> </ul>

Motion of No Confidence (Rudd Government)	<ul> <li>Rudd government's Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme is blocked by the Senate</li> <li>Abbott calls Motion of No Confidence</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Motions of No Confidence</li> <li>Methods for keeping the government accountable</li> <li>Functions of Parliament</li> </ul>
Censure Motions	<ul> <li>Shorten and Turnbull (2016)</li> <li>Tony Burke and Bronwyn Bishop (2016)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Motions of No Confidence</li> <li>Methods for keeping the government accountable</li> </ul>
Motion of No Confidence	<ul> <li>2015 - Shorten &amp; Abbott (D)</li> <li>2013 - Abbott &amp; Gillard (D)</li> <li>2013 - Abetz &amp; Labor Senate</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Motions of No Confidence</li> <li>Methods for keeping the government accountable</li> <li>Decline of Parliament Thesis</li> </ul>
"Budget Repair"	<ul> <li>2013</li> <li>Promised to return federal budget to surplus</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Will of the Majority Mandate: General</li> <li>Failing Mandates</li> </ul>
ABCC Bills	<ul> <li>2016</li> <li>Restore Australian Building and Construction Commission</li> <li>Specific Mandate of Turnbull government</li> <li>Triggered Double Dissolution election</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Will of the Majority         Mandate: Specific Law</li> <li>Express Powers of the         Governor General (s57)</li> <li>Mandates passing</li> <li>Will of the People</li> <li>Powers of PM over         Opposition in         lawmaking</li> </ul>
Repeal the Carbon Tax	<ul> <li>2013</li> <li>Abbott Government repealed the Gillard government's Carbon Tax = specific mandate</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Will of the Majority         Mandate: Repeal old         laws</li> <li>Mandates passing</li> </ul>
Stop the Boats	<ul> <li>2013</li> <li>Abbott Government's sweeping mandate to stop illegal immigrants and refugees entering Australia via boats</li> </ul>	Will of the Majority     Mandate: General     approaches to specific     policy area
Same-Sex Marriage Plebiscite	<ul> <li>2017</li> <li>Plebiscite on Marriage Equality = mandate of Liberal Coalition</li> <li>Blocked in Senate</li> <li>Postal Survey held instead</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Will of the Majority         Mandate: General         approaches to specific         policy area</li> <li>Mandates Failing</li> <li>Competing mandates</li> <li>Will of the Parl. &amp; Will         of the People</li> </ul>
2005 RU486 Act	<ul><li>Private Members Bill</li><li>Abortion Pill legalisation</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Individuals Impact (Parliament)</li> </ul>
Territories Act 2011	Private Members Bill	<ul> <li>Individuals Impact (Parliament)</li> </ul>
Mabo v QLD [1992]	Common Law	<ul><li>Individuals Impact (Courts)</li><li>Common Law</li></ul>
Roach v Electoral Commission	•	<ul><li>Individuals Impact (Courts)</li><li>Constitutional Law</li></ul>

Williams (No. 1)	<ul> <li>Williams v Commonwealth of Australia</li> <li>Government tried funding Scripture Union Queensland</li> <li>Was ruled invalid as it was beyond the exec. Power of the Commonwealth</li> <li>Outcome defined &amp; limited the scope of executive power</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Individuals Impact (Courts)</li> <li>Original Jurisdiction         <ul> <li>\$75</li> <li>\$76</li> <li>\$61</li> <li>(prerogative power)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Workchoices 2006		<ul> <li>Political Parties Impact (Parliament)</li> <li>Power of PM</li> <li>Decline of Parliament Thesis         <ul> <li>Due to Howards friendly Senate</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Carbon Tax (GRN / ALP)	<ul> <li>Greens wanted Carbon Tax and the Gillard Government needed the Greens support to maintain control as a minority government.</li> </ul>	Political Parties Impact (Parliament)
Communist Party Case [1951]	<ul> <li>Communist Party of Aus. v         Commonwealth of Aus. [1951]</li> <li>Commonwealth attempt to ban         communist parties is struck down</li> <li>Limiting Commonwealth Power</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Political Parties Impact (Courts)</li> <li>Landmark Cases</li> <li>High Court's Power of Judicial Review</li> </ul>
WorkChoices [2006]	<ul> <li>Commonwealth Industrial Relations law</li> <li>Introduced by Howard Government</li> <li>Commonwealth used s51 (xx) to pass the legislation</li> <li>Challenged but ruled constitutional under s51 (xx)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Landmark Case</li> <li>Constitutional Cases         <ul> <li>s51 (xx)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Pressure Group Impact (Courts)</li> </ul>
Rowe & Anor v Electoral Commission [2010]	• Get Up!	Pressure Group Impact (Court)
Company Tax Cuts	<ul> <li>2018</li> <li>Specific mandate of Liberal Coalition</li> <li>Blocked in Senate = Tim Storer</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Will of the Majority         Mandate: General         approaches to specific         policy area</li> <li>Mandates Failing</li> <li>Competing mandates</li> <li>Functions of Parliament</li> </ul>
Tim Storer	<ul> <li>SA independent in Senate</li> <li>Only secured 189 votes</li> <li>Blocked Company Tax Cuts</li> </ul>	Balance of Power     Mandate
No Carbon Tax	<ul> <li>2010 Gillard Government promised not to implement Carbon Tax at election</li> <li>Went back on this and implemented Carbon Tax to maintain support of Greens Party to allow her to keep power (minority government)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Will of Parliament</li> <li>Theoretical nature of mandates</li> </ul>
Marriage Amendment (Definition and Religious Freedom) Act [2017]	<ul><li>Private Members Bill</li><li>Dean Smith</li><li>Marriage Equality</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Individuals Impact (Parliament)</li> </ul>

2016 Senate Voting Reform	<ul><li>Anthony Green</li><li>Removed group ticket voting</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Individuals Impact (Parliament)</li> <li>Revival of Parliament thesis</li> </ul>
David Manne Plaintiff M70/2011 v. Minister for Immigration and Citizenship [2011]	<ul> <li>David Manne</li> <li>Challenge to Gillard plan to send refugees to Malaysia</li> <li>Ruled that it contradicted with Human Rights and Refugee Agreements made with Australia and the UN</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Individuals Impact (Courts)</li> </ul>
Ha & Hammond cases [1997]	<ul> <li>Challenge to state tax on alcohol &amp; tobacco</li> <li>Tobacco and Alcohol ruled as excise = exclusive power</li> <li>Increasing VFI</li> <li>Undermining state power</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Landmark Case</li> <li>Constitutional Cases</li> <li>s51 (ii)</li> <li>s90</li> </ul>
Asset Recycling Scheme	<ul> <li>Tied Grants (Incentive Payments)</li> <li>Ended in 2015</li> <li>Encouraged state to sell infrastructure</li> <li>E.g Western Power</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Federalism - Coercive</li><li>Balance of Power</li></ul>
Graham v Preston [1950] 81 CLR I	<ul> <li>Referred powers are concurrent</li> <li>\$109 prevails in times of legislative conflict</li> </ul>	
Family Court	<ul> <li>All states but WA signed agreement to make defacto child law in Family Courts the same</li> <li>Now all Family courts are the same</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Referral of Powers         <ul> <li>s51 (xxxvii)</li> </ul> </li> <li>COAG</li> <li>Cooperative Federalism</li> </ul>
Murray Darling Basin Plan (2008) to pass the Water Act Amendment	All states in which the Murray Darling system signed the agreement to ensure the maintenance of the water system	<ul> <li>Referral of Powers         <ul> <li>s51 (xxxvii)</li> </ul> </li> <li>COAG</li> <li>Cooperative and coercive federalism</li> </ul>
Peterswalds Case [1904]	<ul> <li>Commonwealth challenged NSW         Brewers Tax</li> <li>H.C held that the Brewers Tax was         not excise</li> <li>Therefore was collectable by the         states</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Landmark Case</li> <li>Constitutional Cases         <ul> <li>S90</li> </ul> </li> <li>Doctrine of Reserved         <ul> <li>Powers</li> </ul> </li> <li>Balance of Power: States</li> </ul>
Railway Servants Case [1906]	<ul> <li>Dispute between WA &amp; the         Commonwealth to leg. about the         rights of WA workers</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Landmark Case</li> <li>Constitutional Cases         <ul> <li>s51 (xxxvii)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Balance of Power: States</li> </ul>
Surplus Revenue Case [1908]	<ul> <li>States challenged Commonwealth ability to direct surplus funds into special holding accounts</li> <li>States lose financial independence</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Landmark Case</li> <li>Constitutional Cases         <ul> <li>S94</li> </ul> </li> <li>Balance of Power:         <ul> <li>Federal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Engineers Case [1920]	<ul> <li>Industrial Relations</li> <li>Commonwealth sought to leg. to make laws for state businesses when a</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Landmark Case</li><li>Constitutional Cases</li><li>S94</li></ul>

	dispute crosses state borders	Balance of Power: Federal
Uniform Tax Cases [1942 & 1957]	<ul> <li>Commonwealth had passed 4 Acts giving power to them to collect income tax due to the need for extra money during / post World War One</li> <li>The state challenged this when the Commonwealth when they would not return power</li> <li>Ruled that the Commonwealth could collect income tax, without stopping the states from collecting income tax as well.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Landmark Case</li> <li>Constitutional Cases         <ul> <li>s51 (ii)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Balance of Power:         <ul> <li>Federal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
State Banking Case [1947]	<ul> <li>Broad meaning to guarantee s92 free trade by ruling against leg. Attempting to force states to bank with Commonwealth bank = discrimination against states</li> <li>Limited Commonwealth Power</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Landmark Case</li> <li>Constitutional Cases</li> <li>s92</li> </ul>
Bank Nationalisation Case [1948]	<ul> <li>s92 prevented nationalisation on the basis that it prevented free trade between the states</li> <li>Limited Commonwealth Power</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Landmark Case</li><li>Constitutional Cases</li><li>s92</li></ul>
Concrete Pipes Case [1971]	<ul> <li>Corporations power         <ul> <li>s51 (xx)</li> <li>Right to leg. for intrastate activities of corporations</li> </ul> </li> <li>Trade Practice Act (challenged leg.) = constitutional</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Landmark Case</li> <li>Constitutional Cases</li> <li>s51 (xx)</li> </ul>
Koowarta [1982]	<ul> <li>QLD prevented Koowarta from purchasing land due to him being Aboriginal</li> <li>Conflicted with Racial Discrimination Act [1975] due to UN International Conventions</li> <li>QLD lost sovereignty over land management</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Landmark Case</li> <li>Constitutional Cases         <ul> <li>s51 (xxix)</li> </ul> </li> <li>External Affairs Power</li> <li>Balance of Power:         <ul> <li>Federal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Tasmanian Dams [1983]	<ul> <li>Commonwealth signed convention for the protection of world heritage sites</li> <li>Ratified conventions with the World Heritage Properties Conservation Act</li> <li>Tas. challenged leg. = lost sovereignty over water management.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Landmark Case</li> <li>Constitutional Cases         <ul> <li>s51 (xxix)</li> </ul> </li> <li>External Affairs Power</li> <li>Balance of Power:         <ul> <li>Federal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
ABC & Medicare Cuts	<ul><li> "Feral Senate"</li><li> Did not pass senate</li><li> Was not mandate</li></ul>	<ul><li>Will of Parliament</li><li>Limits to PM's power</li></ul>
NSW Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages v Norrie	<ul> <li>Relates to Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1995 [NSW]</li> <li>Norrie was born male then transitioned to being female but identifies as neither</li> <li>Wanted to be legally recognised as neither</li> <li>Created new common law category of sex (non-specific)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Appellate Jurisdiction of the H.C         <ul> <li>S73</li> </ul> </li> <li>Common Law decisions</li> <li>Activist interpretation</li> </ul>

Ag	dependent Commission gainst Corruption v unneen & ORS	<ul> <li>Dep. of Crown Prosecutor Margaret Cunneen accused by ICAC of 'corrupt conduct'</li> <li>Appealed conviction</li> <li>Narrowed definition of 'corrupt conduct'</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Appellate Jurisdiction of the H.C         <ul> <li>S73</li> </ul> </li> <li>Common Law decisions</li> </ul>
	arbour Radio Pty Ltd vs rad [2012] HCA 44		Common Law case example
D	ietrich v Queen [1992]		Common Law case example
C	ole v Whitfield 1988	<ul> <li>Tas. blocked import of SA crayfish due to State size regulations</li> <li>State law ruled invalid under s92 requiring trade between states to be "absolutely free"</li> <li>States lost economic sovereignty</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Landmark Case</li> <li>Constitutional Cases         <ul> <li>S92</li> </ul> </li> <li>Balance of Power:         <ul> <li>Federal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
R	v Burgess [1936]	<ul> <li>Air travel disputes</li> <li>Gave commonwealth the power to leg. in this area under external affairs power</li> <li>Broad Interpretation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Landmark Case</li> <li>Constitutional Cases</li> <li>s51 (xxix)</li> </ul>
	eptember 2015 eadership Spill	<ul><li>Turnbull rolls Abbott</li><li>Vote = 54 - 44</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Decline of Parliament Thesis</li> <li>Limits on the PM</li> </ul>
Te	errorism	<ul> <li>Counter Terrorism agreement signed by states</li> <li>To make Counter Terrorism laws consistent among states</li> <li>Relates to Criminal Law which differs in each state/territory</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Referral of Powers         <ul> <li>s51 (xxxvii)</li> </ul> </li> <li>COAG</li> <li>Cooperative Federalism</li> </ul>
1	ona Nash Iinister for Health)	<ul> <li>Minister for Health - Fiona Nash censure in Senate for conflicts of interest in March 2014.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Senate Censure Motions</li> <li>Question Time</li> <li>Functions of Parliament</li> </ul>
	al Brough pecial Minister for State)	<ul> <li>December 2015</li> <li>Mal Brough was questioned 7 times in a row regarding involvement with James Ashby and his legal action against former Speaker Peter Slipper</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Senate Censure Motions</li> <li>Question Time</li> <li>Functions of Parliament</li> </ul>