



# Australia's Economy and Government

# Economic Systems

Australia  
83%



0

Pure  
Command



Mixed Economy

100

Pure  
Market

REVIEW THIS  
WEBSITE TO EXPLAIN  
WHY AUSTRALIA IS  
MIXED- MARKET

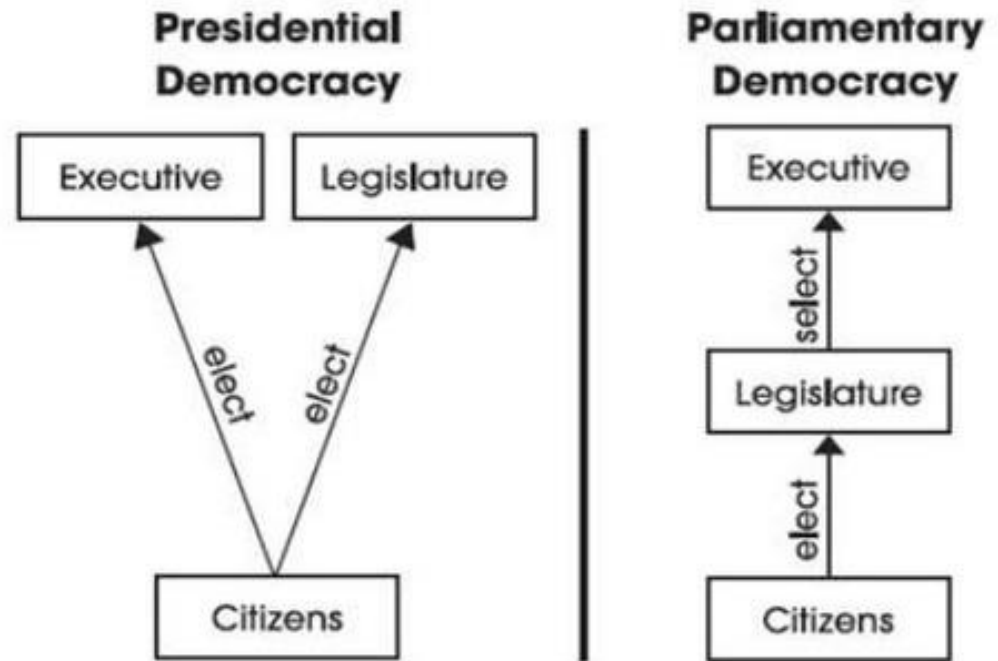
<https://www.heritage.org/index/country/australia>



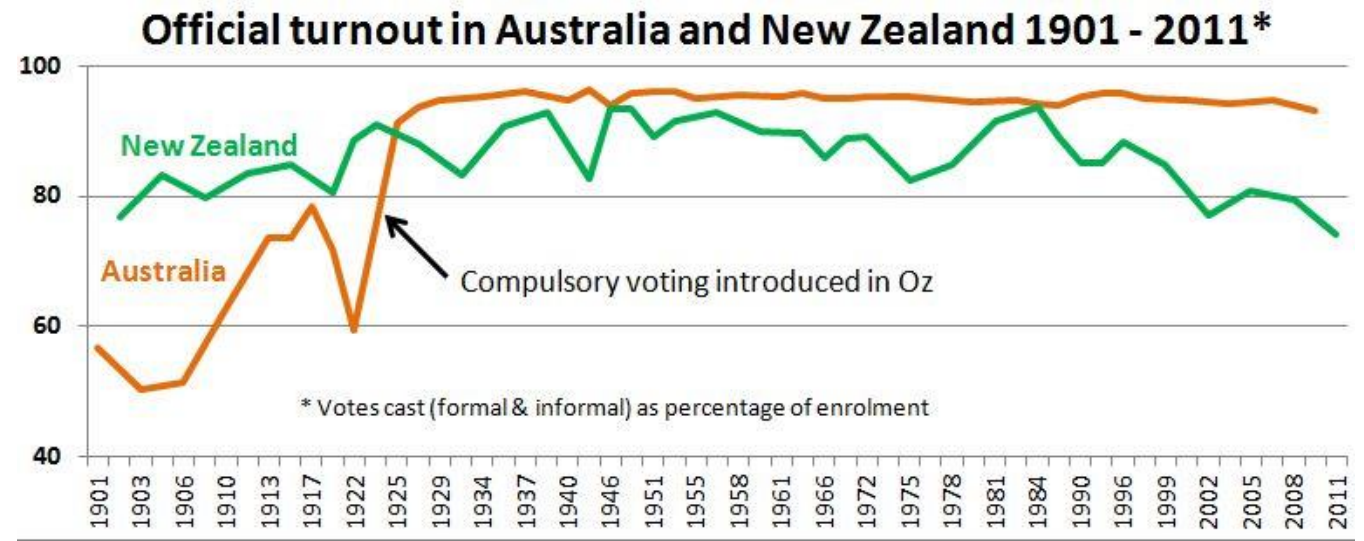
# **Australia's Government**

Australia is a  
parliamentary  
democracy.

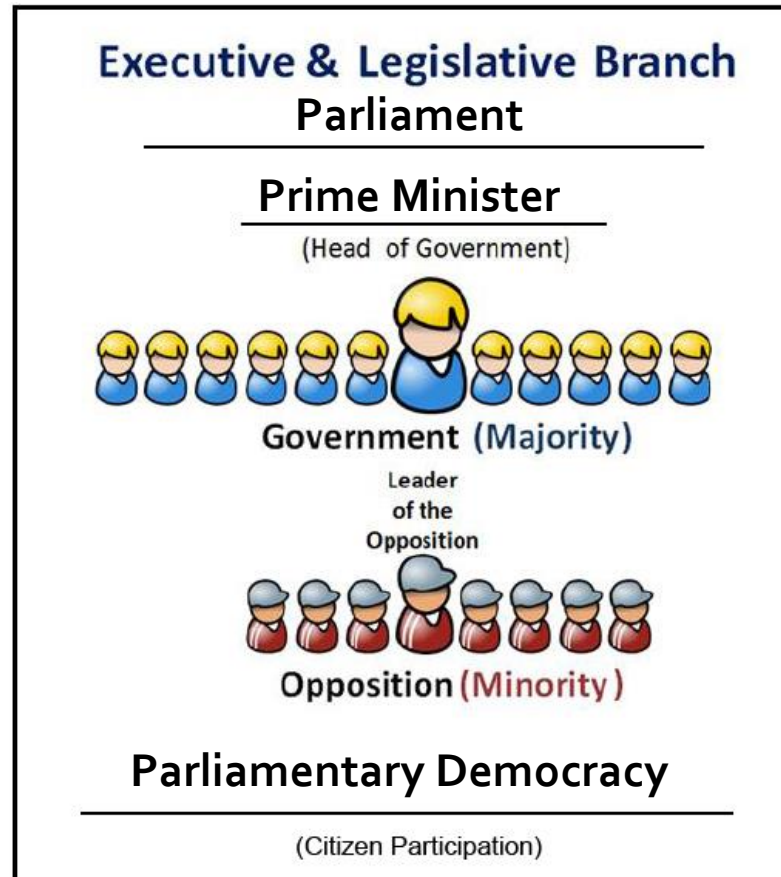
DIFFERENCES FROM A PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM



In Australia, voters are required to vote in elections. If they do not vote, they can be fined. This is the same as in Brazil and Mexico. Remember – compulsory means you are required to vote or you can get a ticket.



**Voters choose representatives to the governing body, Parliament. It is bicameral (two houses) like Great Britain.**



**The party that wins the majority then selects the Prime Minister from one of its members to serve as the head of the government.**

Australia is governed under a parliamentary system. It is a democratic form of government in which voters choose representatives to a governing body called a parliament.

<http://www.peo.gov.au/multimedia/videos/about-parliament-what-is-parliament/about-parliament-what-is-parliament-popup.html>

**Many of the functions and practices of the Australian Parliament are based on British Parliament. Why?**



Examine the excerpt from Australia's Constitution below [copy also linked on the curriculum map].

What is different about Australia's Parliament? [Hint: Who makes up the Parliament according to the Constitution?]

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.	Chap. I. The Parliament. Part I. General.
A. .	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 herein-after called "The Parliament," or "The Parliament of the Commonwealth."	Legislative Power.
A. .	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.	Governor-General.
A. .	There shall be payable to the Queen out of the Consolidated Revenue fund of the Commonwealth, for the salary of the Governor-General, and annual sum which, until the Parliament otherwise provides, shall be ten thousand pounds.	Salary of Governor-General.
	The salary of a Governor-General shall not be altered during his continuance in office.	Provisions relating to Governor-General.
A. .	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.	

**PARLIAMENT** *of* **AUSTRALIA**



**THE QUEEN**



**GOVERNOR-  
GENERAL**

+



**SENATE**

+



**HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES**

=



**PARLIAMENT OF  
AUSTRALIA**

**Australia is also known as a constitutional monarchy.**

- **Australia has a monarch (Queen Elizabeth II) as the head of state.  
The powers of the monarch are set out in the Constitution, along with the powers of the parliament and the courts.**

*Write a paragraph:  
Compare and contrast  
Australia's  
government to  
the government  
of the  
U.S. on the  
following:*



Form of leadership (who has the power and how did they get it)



Type of legislature



Role of the citizen in terms of voting