Alteration process

A bill **(proposed law)** is introduced into either house of parliament

A bill is **passed** by an absolute majority in the originating house

The bill is **considered** in the other house

The bill is **passed** by an absolute majority in the other house*

* The Constitution provides for the process to go forward if the bill is rejected by the other house

Referendum process begins

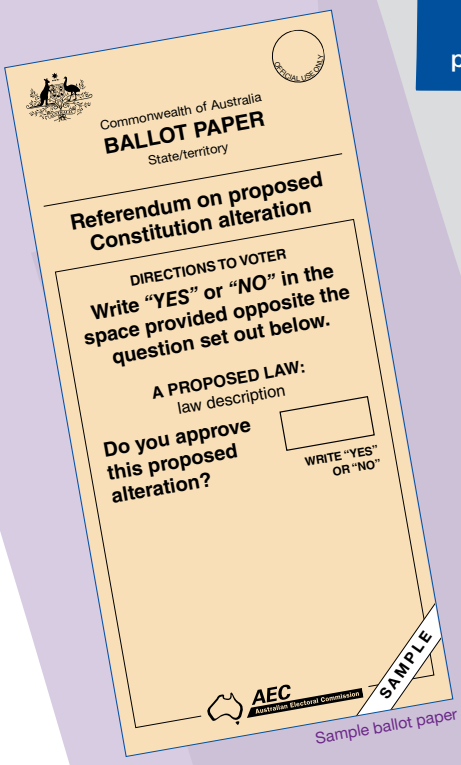
Members of parliament who support the proposed change prepare the 'yes' case

Members of parliament who oppose the proposed change prepare the 'no' case

The Australian Electoral Commission **prints and distributes** an information leaflet to voters outlining the proposed alterations and the 'yes' and 'no' cases

Voters vote in a referendum 'yes' or 'no'

Minimum 2 months, maximum 6 months



Sample ballot paper

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