

Official Bills and Acts

OF THE 30TH SESSION OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT



Sponsored by:

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I would like to congratulate the hard work of the Ministries and their mentors on their bills this year. They are not mere compilations of clauses but beacons that guides us to a future led by young people! I look forward to robust debates at parliament house. May the subclause be with you!



Alek Luczak
Bill Development Officer

Congratulations! You should all be incredibly proud of yourselves, I certainly know I am. This bill book is comprised of your amazing ideas, your hard work, and your passion for change. It is a pinnacle of youth advocacy, demonstrating how capable, and dedicated you all are. This bill book contains the building blocks for massive change in not only our state but also our country as a whole, and for that, you should be incredibly proud. But your journey does not end here. Continue to advocate for the things you care about. Continue to push for change and development in all aspects of life. Continue to raise these matters with politicians, community leaders, and anyone else who may listen. Now is the time for advocacy. There has been no better point in history to get your voice out and to advocate for change. Now the onus is on you to utilise your experiences here, and the connections you have developed to truly make a difference in the world. I look forward to seeing what you do!



His Excellency Edward Mickan
Youth Governor

On behalf of YMCA South Australia, Lucy and I want to say a huge congratulations to all Youth Parliamentarians and Taskforce members on the launch of the 2025 Bill Book! We've been blown away by the passion, effort, and growth you've shown throughout the year. The time, thought, and care you've each put into your Bills is clear, and we can't wait to see all your hard work come to life during Parliament Week. This program brings together such a diverse group of young people who are passionate about creating change – and it's such a privilege to watch you all in action. Thank you for everything you've contributed so far. We're so excited for what's shaping up to be an energising and inspiring week at Parliament.



Tabitha Stephenson-Jones
Parliament Programs Manager



Acknowledgements

The YMCA South Australian Youth Parliament respectfully acknowledges the Traditional First Nations Custodians as the original inhabitants of Australia, and recognise the uniquely deep spiritual and cultural connection of this land: past, present and future. While accepting the Elders, Ancestors and Descendants, we support and recognise the spirit, knowledge, strengths, skills, and contribution of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who are a part of the rich cultural heritage of the society in which the YMCA works today.

The YMCA would like to thank the following stakeholders for their support within the Youth Parliament program:

The Law Foundation of South Australia

Department of Human Services

Parliament House South Australia

Electoral Commission of South Australia

The Commissioner for Children and Young People

The YMCA would like to thank the following volunteers and staff for their roles and continuing hard work in the Youth Parliament program:

Tabitha Stephenson-Jones - *Parliament Programs Manager*

Edward Mickan - *Youth Governor*

Lucy McDonald - *Parliament Programs Officer;
Training & Parliament Coordinator*

Brooke Duncan - *Logistics & Operations Coordinator*

Alek Luczak - *Bill Development Officer*

Max Agnew - *Logistics & Operations Officer*

Logan Bannister - *Training & Parliament Officer*

Jessica Elmslie - *Logistics & Operations Officer*

Kasia Sparrow Sinclair - *Training & Parliament Officer*

Amy Meo - *Recreation & Wellbeing Coordinator*

David Deex - *Training & Parliament Officer*

Natasha Bird - *Recreation & Wellbeing Officer*

Jesse Rasheed - *Media & Communications Coordinator*

Kaya Pasaricek - *Recreation & Wellbeing Officer*

Evie Beven - *Media & Communications Officer*

Ned Timar - *Recreation & Wellbeing Officer*

Brenna Carmichael - *Media & Communications Officer*

George Heys - *Taskforce Member*

Oaklen Nguyen - *Media & Communications Officer*



Vote Records of the 30th Session of the South Australian Youth Parliament

Youth Bill/Motion	House	Ayes	Noes	Result
Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Resilience ('SACR') Bill 2025 (<i>Climate, Wildlife and Waters</i>)	House of Assembly	16	16	FAILED
	Legislative Council	11	17	
Democratic Advancement Bill 2025 (<i>Crime, Justice and Rights</i>)	House of Assembly	18	13	PASSED
	Legislative Council	21	8	
Right to Learn Bill 2025 (<i>Education and Training</i>)	House of Assembly	28	5	PASSED
	Legislative Council	20	7	
Rural's Bandid (Regional Healthcare Equity) Bill 2025 (<i>Health and Wellbeing</i>)	House of Assembly	14	17	FAILED
	Legislative Council	21	7	
Cultural Awareness, Respect and Education ('CARE') Bill 2025 (<i>Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation</i>)	House of Assembly	29	3	PASSED
	Legislative Council	21	2	
Build Baby Build Bill 2025 (<i>Planning, Infrastructure and Transport</i>)	House of Assembly	24	8	PASSED
	Legislative Council	22	11	
Equitable Employment and Workplace Inclusion ('EEWI') Bill 2025 (<i>Social Inclusion and Accessibility</i>)	House of Assembly	20	13	FAILED
	Legislative Council	9	16	
Oscar Worthy Bill 2025 (<i>Tourism and Culture</i>)	House of Assembly	17	14	PASSED
	Legislative Council	18	10	
Motion without Notice	House of Assembly	2	2	FAILED
	Legislative Council	23	3	FAILED
Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance		39	23	PASSED
National Matter of Public Importance		60	0	PASSED



Election of the Youth Leaders

27 April, 2025

An election was held at 10:20am, the 27th of April, 2025 to determine the leaders of the Quokkas and the Geckos for the Youth Parliament of South Australia.

A total number of 67 votes were cast, with 4 removed due to their informality. A total 63 formal votes were cast.

As the Issuing Officer at the above election, I, Kasia Sparrow-Sinclair, hereby declare the following Youth Members are elected as leaders of The Quokkas in order of preference:

1. Abinav Murugappa
2. Harry Lee
3. Charlie Caldwell
4. Jack Byham

I, Kasia Sparrow-Sinclair, also hereby declare the following Youth Members are elected as leaders of The Geckos in order of preference:

1. Archer Forbes
2. Basil Doman
3. Arjun Malhotra
4. Madison Spencer

Kasia Sparrow Sinclair

Training and Parliament Officer

South Australian Youth Parliament Electoral Commissioner

27.04.2025



Election of the Youth Government

22 June, 2025

An election was held from 9:00am Monday 16th June to 5:00pm Sunday 22nd June 2025 to determine whether The Quokkas or The Geckos would form Government for the 30th Sitting of the Youth Parliament of South Australia.

A total number of 2273 votes were cast, with 180 removed due to invalidity. A total 2093 valid votes were cast.

As the Returning Officer at the above election, I, Kasia Sparrow Sinclair, hereby declare the following Youth Members of The Quokkas are elected as follows:

1. Harry Lee, *Youth Premier*
2. Abinav Murugappa, *Youth Deputy Premier*
3. Charlie Caldwell, *Leader of the Government in the Youth Legislative Council*
4. Jack Byham, *Deputy Leader of the Government in the Youth Legislative Council*

I, Kasia Sparrow Sinclair, also hereby declare the following Youth Members of The Geckos are appointed as follows:

1. Archer Forbes, *Youth Leader of the Opposition*
2. Basil Doman, *Youth Deputy Leader of the Opposition*
3. Arjun Malhotra, *Leader of the Opposition in the Youth Legislative Council*
4. Madison Spencer, *Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Youth Legislative Council*

Kasia Sparrow Sinclair

Training and Parliament Officer

South Australian Youth Parliament Electoral Commissioner

22.06.2025

STANDING ORDERS

as of 24 June, 2025

CHAPTER 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS & INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose

The Standing Orders of the South Australian Youth Parliament are the formal written rules that govern the proceedings of the South Australian Youth Parliament, such as the rules of debate, the role of the Presiding Officer, and the business and the conduct of Youth Parliamentarians.

2. Interpretation

The Presiding Officer (or other presiding Member) is responsible for ruling whenever any question arises as to the interpretation or application of a Standing Order and for deciding cases not otherwise provided for. In all cases the Presiding Officer will be guided by previous rulings and by the established practices of the Parliament.

3. The Presiding Officer

The Speaker or President maintains order and decorum in debate during the Youth Parliament, and ensures that all Youth Parliamentarians have an opportunity to take part in debates. The Presiding Officer will ensure that Youth Parliamentarians conduct their business according to the Standing Orders of the Youth Parliament. Presiding Officers do not participate in debate and may not vote on procedural motions.

CHAPTER 2 – GENERAL PROCEDURES & RULES OF ADMISSION

4. Dress Standards

Youth Parliamentarians shall wear business attire or their traditional national attire, as befits the dignity and decorum of the Chamber.

5. Articles not permitted inside the chamber

Members may not bring food or drink, pens, or large bags into the chamber.

6. Use of electronics

Members are permitted to bring mobile phones, tablets, and notebooks or laptops into chamber as required for their roles. However the following restrictions apply:

- (a) all electronic devices must be in silent mode/off;
- (b) Members are not permitted to make or receive calls in the chamber while the House is sitting; and
- (c) no film, photography, or sound recording may be captured or posted by a Youth Parliamentarian on social media while the Chamber is in session.

7. Respect for Parliament House

- (a) Members shall respect Parliament House at all times.
- (b) Members shall take all personal items with them when exiting the chamber unless it is to be supervised.
- (c) Members shall not touch any feature of the parliamentary benches except the button to turn the microphone on and off – this includes the drawers of Members of Parliament, security buttons, and anything else not necessary in performing the role of a Youth Parliamentarian.
- (d) Members are not permitted to consume any food or liquid in the chamber with the exception of bottled water.

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER

8. The Presiding Officer maintains order

- (a) The Presiding Officer maintains order and decorum in the House.
- (b) Whenever the Presiding Officer rises during a sitting, members must sit down and be silent so that the Presiding Officer can be heard without interruption.

9. Members to be seated

Members must be seated when they are in the Chamber except when speaking on an item of business, voting or speaking to another member.

10. Respect to the Presiding Officer

- (a) Members must rise in their places as the Presiding Officer is entering and leaving the Chamber.
- (b) Members may not turn their back to the Presiding Officer.
- (c) Members must refer to the Presiding Officer by their correct title e.g. Mr Speaker, Madame President etc. or, subject to the approval of the Clerk, as the Presiding Officer directs otherwise.
- (d) Except when voting, Members must make an acknowledgment (bow) to the Presiding

11. Respect for Members speaking

- (a) When a Youth Parliamentarian is speaking, no other Youth Parliamentarian shall pass between the person speaking and the Presiding Officer.
- (b) Members shall not interrupt a speaking Member, except to raise a point of order.
- (c) Members have the right to reasonable silence when speaking. If the Presiding Officer cannot hear a Member who is speaking, then reasonable silence has been breached.

12. Interjections

- (a) Members may not clap or boo in the Chamber. Members may say “Hear hear” to support a fellow Member or their statements. If a member wishes to express dissatisfaction with a member who is speaking, they may say the word “Shame”.
- (b) Members may also interject using other phrases, provided they do not breach other standing orders, are not used repetitively, and are short and witty in nature. The Presiding Officer has the authority to rule certain interjections as out of order.
- (c) Members may not interject when no one is standing to speak.
- (d) Members must not use interjections to converse across the chamber.

13. Points of order

- (a) Only Whips may raise a point of order. Unless strictly necessary, points of order should be raised at the conclusion of a Member’s speech rather than during.
- (b) The Presiding Officer may rule on a point of order when it is raised without allowing any discussion apart from that of the Member raising the point.
- (c) A Member raising a point of order must put the point briefly and speak only to the point of order raised.
- (d) A point of order is to be heard in silence by the House.

14. Disorderly conduct

(a) A Youth Parliamentarian who has been called to order by the Presiding Officer must apologize to the House immediately; failure to do so, or refusal to comply with an order of the Presiding Officer, may, on the authority of the Clerk only, result in expulsion from the chamber for a period of time as specified by the Clerk.

(b) Any Member ordered to withdraw from the House may not enter the Chamber for the time specified by the Clerk and their right to vote shall be subject to the authority of the Clerk.

RULES OF DEBATE

15. Presiding Officer calls upon Member to speak

(a) A Member wishing to speak shall stand at their seat.

(b) Members must be formally acknowledged by the Presiding Officer before they may begin speaking.

(c) Members must introduce themselves to the chair before speaking.

16. Members to address Presiding Officer

A Member being called to speak addresses the Presiding Officer at all times. In other words, Youth Parliamentarians shall not refer to one another in debate in the second person singular (“you”), only by title and name (“Mr. Jones” or “Ms. Jenny Smith”) or in general by title (“the Honourable Youth Parliamentarian” or “the Minister” etc)..

17. Visual aids

(a) A Member may use an appropriate visual aid to illustrate a point being made during the member’s speech, provided that the aid does not inconvenience other members or obstruct the proceedings of the House.

(b) Such an aid may be displayed only when the member is speaking to a question before the House and must be removed from sight at the conclusion of the Member’s speech.

18. References to Sovereign or Youth Governor

A Member may not refer to the Sovereign (The King) or their representative, the Youth Governor, disrespectfully in debate or for the purpose of influencing the House in its deliberations.

19. Respect for the non-partisan status of the Youth Parliament

Members must not discuss or reflect on, whether positively, negatively or otherwise, Australian political parties or political figures at local, state, or federal levels.

20. Personal reflections

Members may not accuse other Members of improper motives, make an offensive reference to a Member’s private affairs, or make a personal reflection against a Member.

21. Offensive or disorderly words

Members may not use offensive or disorderly words. It is highly disorderly to use any form of words that suggest that a Member is not truthful or is dishonest. Repeated use of offensive or disorderly words may warrant expulsion from the chamber.

**CHAPTER 3 –
LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES**

22. Parliamentary Process

A bill must pass through three readings in each House before it may be presented to the Youth Governor for their Royal Assent through which the Bill will officially become an Act of the Youth Parliament.

22. First Reading

The Bill is introduced to the Youth Parliament for initial consideration.

(a) The Member must seek the leave of the House to introduce the Bill which must be seconded.

(b) The question shall be put that the Bill be given initial consideration. This shall be decided without amendment or debate.

23. Second Reading

- (a) In this stage, the Bill's general principles shall be debated.
- (b) The sponsor must move that the Bill be read a second time and deliver a speech no longer than three minutes to the House. The motion must then be seconded.
- (c) A primary refuter shall deliver a speech to the House.
- (d) Debate will ensue as time allows before moving on to the next stage.
- (e) The question shall be put that the Bill be given in principle support to move to the next stage. This shall be decided without amendment or debate.

25. Committee of the Whole

- (a) In this stage the Clerk shall assume control of the chamber.
- (b) If the Bill is in its originating House, the Amendments process shall be followed.
- (c) If the Bill is in its non-originating House, the Committee of the Whole process shall not be followed.

26. Committee of the Whole - Amendments

- (a) The Clerk shall call upon the movers of the amendments in turn.
- (b) Movers may speak for 60 seconds to outline their case for the amendment.
- (c) One Member may speak for up to 60 seconds against the amendment.
- (d) A vote by the hands shall be conducted. Divisions will only be used if absolutely necessary to confirm the result.

27. Third Reading

The final stage of consideration of a Bill by the Youth Parliament. The final vote of this reading is where it is decided whether or not the Bill shall pass the chamber.

- (a) The sponsor shall move the question "That this Bill now be read a third time;" and speak for a maximum of two minutes.
- (b) The motion must then be seconded.
- (c) The Presiding Officer shall then permit debate as time permits. Upon conclusion of the allotted time, a right of reply shall be allowed to first, the refuter, and then the sponsor. The replies must pertain to the matters raised during the debate.
- (d) The Presiding Officer shall then yield control of the Chamber to the Clerk who will put the question to the House.

PUTTING THE QUESTION

28. Question is put when debate concluded

- (a) Except where otherwise provided, as soon as the debate upon a question is concluded the Presiding Officer puts the question to the House.
- (b) Questions are determined by a majority of votes Aye (Yes) or No. Every Member is entitled to one vote or to abstain.

29. Voice vote

- (a) The Presiding Officer asks members to answer "Aye" or "No" to the question and states the result of the voice vote.
- (b) Following a voice vote, the Presiding Officer may call for a personal vote to be held. However, the Presiding Officer may, at their discretion, declare the result of a vote on the voices without calling for a personal vote.

31. Procedure for personal vote

All votes on whether a Bill may pass or not must be decided on a personal vote. In a personal vote:

- (a) the bells are rung for ten seconds;
- (b) the Chair directs the Ayes to the right of the chair, the Noes to the left, and abstentions to the centre;
- (c) the doors are closed as soon after the bells have stopped as the Chair directs; the Chair then restates the question;
- (d) all Members present within the Chamber must vote or record their abstentions;
- (e) Members' votes are counted by the tellers and returned to the Chair; the result is then declared to the House.

32. Members to remain in Chamber

Members voting or abstaining on a personal vote must remain in the Chamber until the declaration of the result by the Chair; the vote or abstention of any member who does not remain in the Chamber until the declaration of the result is disallowed.

32. Errors

If the result of a vote has been inaccurately reported, the Clerk may correct it.

33. Ties

In the case of a tie on a vote the question is resolved in the negative as there are not more Members in favour of the motion or Bill than are opposed.



YMCA YOUTH HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY South Australia

Speaker
Lucy McDonald
Serjeant-At-Arms
Kasia Sparrow Sinclair

Members of the Youth House of Assembly

Hon Harry Lee MYHA
Premier

Hon Abinav Murugappa
MYHA
Deputy Premier

Hon Archer Forbes MYHA
Leader of the Opposition

Hon Basil Doman MYHA
*Deputy Leader of the
Opposition*

Hon Hannah Joseph MYHA
Deputy Speaker

Hon Evelyn Sanders MYHA
Deputy Speaker

Hon Gunveer Singh Bala
MYHA
Deputy Speaker

Hon Cael Fay
*Deputy Speaker and Shadow
Minister for Education and
Training*

Hon Ming Deng MYHA
Government Whip

Hon Bill Huang MYHA
Opposition Whip

Hon Luci Tinsley-Smith
MYHA
*Minister for Climate,
Wildlife and Waters*

Hon Anna Harding MYHA
*Minister for Crime, Justice
and Rights*

Hon Marzila Osmani MYHA
*Shadow Minister for Climate,
Wildlife and Waters*

Hon Evan Robinson MYHA
*Shadow Minister for Crime,
Justice and Rights*

Hon Rachel Harding MYHA
*Minister for Education and
Training*

Hon Ramzia Ashori MYHA
*Minister for Health and
Wellbeing*

Hon Joshua Sampson
MYHA
*Shadow Minister for Health
and Wellbeing*

Hon Tallun Van't Hof
MYHA
*Shadow Minister for
Indigenous Affairs and
Reconciliation*

Hon Louis Hancock MYHA
*Minister for Indigenous
Affairs and Reconciliation*

Hon Theodore Harms
MYHA
*Minister for Planning,
Infrastructure and Transport*

Hon Luca Ortolan MYHA
*Shadow Minister for
Planning, Infrastructure and
Transport*

Hon Julia Littlejohn MYHA
*Shadow Minister for Social
Inclusion and Accessibility*

Hon Maddison Polomka
MYHA
*Minister for Social Inclusion
and Accessibility*

Hon Astrid Haines MYHA
*Minister for Tourism and
Culture*

Hon Archer Good MYHA
Shadow Minister for Tourism and Culture

Hon Alice Stephenson-Jones MYHA

Hon Aojin Chen MYHA

Hon Isaiah Timoteo MYHA

Hon Rebecca Vanstone MYHA

Hon Zoe Mann MYHA

Hon Anyieth Biar MYHA

Hon Ashlynn Bennett MYHA

Hon Mary Butcher MYHA

Hon Ruby Dolling MYHA

Hon Ruby Osborn MYHA



YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL South Australia

President
Alek Luczak

Usher of the Black Rod
David Deex

Members of the Youth Legislative Council

Hon Charlie Caldwell MYLC
*Leader of the Government in
the Legislative Council*

Hon Jack Byham MYLC
*Deputy Leader of the
Government in the Legislative
Council*

Hon Arjun Malhotra MYLC
*Leader of the Opposition in the
Legislative Council*

Hon Madison Spencer
MYLC
*Deputy Leader of the
Opposition in the Legislative
Council*

Hon Haylie Staunton MYLC
Deputy President

Hon James Speck MYLC
Deputy President

Hon Zoya Habib MYLC
Deputy President

Hon Jack Harrison MYLC
Deputy President

Hon Emily McDonald MYLC
Government Whip

Hon Riley Armstrong MYLC
Opposition Whip

Hon Maxine Bray MYLC
*Assistant Minister for
Climate, Wildlife and
Waters*

Hon Olivia Murray MYLC
*Assistant Minister for Crime,
Justice and Rights*

Hon Jessica Kenyon MYLC
*Shadow Assistant Minister for
Climate, Wildlife and
Waters*

Hon Amber Hayes MYLC
*Shadow Assistant Minister for
Crime, Justice and Rights*

Hon Jayan Siu MYLC
*Assistant Minister for
Education and Training*

Hon Alys Appleford MYLC
*Assistant Minister for Health
and Wellbeing*

Hon Hadiya Roshani MYLC
*Shadow Assistant Minister for
Education and Training*

Hon Maddison Jeffrey
MYLC
*Shadow Assistant Minister for
Health and Wellbeing*

Hon Ishimaheri Baraka
MYLC
*Assistant Minister for
Indigenous Affairs and
Reconciliation*

Hon Christopher Kanev
MYLC
*Assistant Minister for
Planning, Infrastructure and
Transport*

Hon Alisha Cram MYLC
*Shadow Assistant Minister for
Indigenous Affairs and
Reconciliation*

Hon Sophia Chinca MYLC
*Shadow Assistant Minister for
Planning, Infrastructure and
Transport*

Hon Samuel Haley MYLC
*Assistant Minister for Social
Inclusion and Accessibility*

Hon Grace Mills MYLC
*Assistant Minister for
Tourism and Culture*

Hon Gayatri Deepak Deore
MYLC
*Shadow Assistant Minister for
Social Inclusion and
Accessibility*

Hon Lucy Sampson MYLC
*Shadow Assistant Minister for
Tourism and Culture*

Hon Adrian Junior Sotos Rojas MYLC

Hon Amy-Jean Moore MYLC

Hon Lux Taylor-Dal Santo MYLC

Hon Tanishvel Manivel MYLC

Hon Andree Junior Soto Jojas MYLC

Hon Emma Eldhouse MYLC

Hon Gonzalo Diaz Bravo MYLC

Hon Leah Manders MYLC

Hon Mariya Zaghwan MYLC

Daily Program
Monday 14th July 2025
from 10:00AM



10:15 AM - Opening Ceremony

10:45 AM - Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance

Orders of the day: Government and Opposition Business

12:00 PM - (No. 1): The Hon Theodore Harms MYHA (Minister for Planning, Infrastructure and Transport) to move that the *Build Baby Build Bill 2025* be read

2:15 PM - (No. 2): The Hon Evan Robinson MYHA (Shadow Minister for Crime, Justice and Rights) to move that the *Democratic Advancement Bill 2025* be read

Ms Lucy McDonald
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly

Mr Logan Bannister
Chief Clerk

Daily Program
Monday 14th July 2025
from 10:00AM



10:15 AM - Opening Ceremony

10:45 AM - Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance

Orders of the day: Government and Opposition Business

12:00 PM - (No. 1): The Hon Maddison Jeffrey MYLC (Shadow Assistant Minister for Health and Wellbeing) to move that the *Rural's Bandida (Regional Healthcare Equity) Bill 2025* be read

2:15 PM - (No. 2): Hon Maxine Bray MYLC (Assistant Minister for Climate, Wildlife and Waters) to move that the *Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Resilience Bill ('EEWT') 2025* be read

Mr Alek Luczak
President of the Youth Legislative Council

Mr Logan Bannister
Chief Clerk

Daily Program
Tuesday 15th July 2025
from 10:30AM



10:30 AM - Formalities

Orders of the day: Government and Opposition Business

10:45 AM - (No. 1): The Hon Rachel Harding MYHA (Minister for Education and Training) to move that the *Right to Learn Bill 2025* be read

12:00 AM - (No. 2): The Hon Tallun Van't Hof MYHA (Shadow Minister for Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation) to move that the *Cultural Awareness, Respect and Education ('CARE') Bill 2025* be read.

2:15 PM - (No. 3): The Hon Luci Tinsley-Smith MYHA (Minister for Climate, Wildlife and Waters) to move that the *Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Resilience ('EEWT') Bill 2025* be read

Ms Lucy McDonald
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly

Mr Logan Bannister
Chief Clerk

Daily Program
Tuesday 15th July 2025
from 10:30 AM



10:30 AM - Formalities

Orders of the day: Government and Opposition Business

10:45 AM - (No. 1): The Hon Lucy Sampson MYLC (Shadow Assistant Minister for Tourism and Culture) to move that the *Oscar Worthy Bill 2025* be read

12:00 AM - (No. 2): The Hon Samuel Haley MYLC (Assistant Minister for Social Inclusion and Accessibility) to move that the *Equitable Employment and Workplace Inclusion ('EEWT') Bill 2025* be read

2:45 PM - (No. 3): The Hon Amber Hayes MYLC (Shadow Assistant Minister for Crime, Justice and Rights) to move that the *Democratic Advancement Bill 2025* be read

Mr Alek Luczak
President of the Youth Legislative Council

Mr Logan Bannister
Chief Clerk

Daily Program
Thursday 17th July 2025
from 9:30AM



9:30AM - Formalities

Orders of the day: Government and Opposition Business

9:45 AM - (No. 1): The Hon Joshua Sampson MYHA (Shadow Minister for Health and Wellbeing) to move that the *Rural's Bandaaid (Regional Healthcare Equity) Bill 2025* be read

10:45 AM - (No. 2): The Hon Maddison Polomka MYHA (Minister for Social Inclusion and Accessibility) to move that the *Equitable Employment and Workplace Inclusion ('EEWT') Bill 2025* be read

12:00 PM - (No. 3): The Hon Archer Good MYHA (Shadow Minister for Tourism and Culture) to move that the *Oscar Worthy Bill 2025* be read

Orders of the day: Government and Opposition Business

2:15 PM - National Matter of Public Importance

3:15 PM - Adjournment Speeches



Ms Lucy McDonald
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly



Mr Logan Bannister
Chief Clerk

Daily Program
Thursday 18th July 2025
from 9:30AM



9:30 AM - Formalities

Orders of the day: Government and Opposition Business

9:45 AM - (No. 1): The Hon Christopher Kanev MYLC (Assistant Minister for Planning, Infrastructure and Transport) to move that the *Build Baby Build Bill 2025* be read

10:45 AM - (No. 2): The Hon Alisha Cram MYLC (Shadow Assistant Minister for Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation) to move that the *Cultural Awareness, Respect and Education ('CARE') Bill 2025* be read

12:00 PM - (No. 3): The Hon Jayan Siu MYLC (Assistant Minister for Education and Training) to move that the *Right to Learn Bill 2025* be read

Orders of the day: Government and Opposition Business

2:15 PM - National Matter of Public Importance

3:15 PM - Adjournment Speeches



Mr Alek Luczak
President of the Youth Legislative Council



Mr Logan Bannister
Chief Clerk

Daily Program
Friday 18th July 2025
from 10:30AM



10:30 AM - Formalities

Orders of the day: Other Business

11:30 AM - Motion without Notice

2:15 PM - Closing Ceremony

3:00 PM - Networking Opportunity

Ms Lucy McDonald
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly

Mr Logan Bannister
Chief Clerk

Daily Program
Friday 18th July 2025
from 10:30AM



10:30 AM - Formalities

Orders of the day: Other Business

11:30 AM - Motion without Notice

2:15 PM - Closing Ceremony

3:00 PM - Networking Opportunity

Mr Alek Luczak
President of the Youth Legislative Council

Mr Logan Bannister
Chief Clerk



The Office of the Youth Governor of South Australia **Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance**

His Excellency Edward Mickan invites a Government member of the
South Australian Youth Parliament to move a motion that:

***'This House:
endorses limiting the number of investment properties South Australians can
own in order to free up the housing market.'***

Below is a list of arguments in favour and against the motion. You are encouraged to use arguments that are not on the list, this is just a helpful starting point for debate.

Arguments in support of the motion:

- Limiting the number of investment properties South Australians can own may increase the number of available houses able to be purchased by young buyers, increasing housing availability
- Through limiting investment properties, speculative pressure on property cost will be reduced, driving down the cost of houses.
- Investment properties are often left vacant for capital gain. Limiting the number of these would encourage owner occupancy.
- Through enabling fairer access to housing, limiting investment properties would decrease the wealth gap and promote wealth equality.

Arguments against the motion:

- Limiting investment properties reduces incentives for housing development as there would be fewer investors willing to upgrade houses.
- Investment properties make up a large portion of rental housing. Limiting the number of these may therefore harm the rental market for those who can only rent.
- This would interfere with free market principles, individual freedoms, and property rights.
- Enforcement of this would require complicated bureaucracy, due to the number of loopholes that may be found in this. This could put an unnecessary burden on the state government.



The Office of the Youth Governor of South Australia **National Matter of Public Importance**

The Council of Youth Parliaments invites a Member of the South
Australian Youth Parliament to move a motion that:

‘This House:

*Supports the continued, and increased investment in women’s healthcare,
including regarding education, the provision of free period products in public
spaces, reducing stigma, and the efficiency of, and access to diagnoses and
treatments’*

This motion highlights significant inadequacies in the accessibility, awareness, and availability of women’s healthcare in Australia. Women, comprising 51% of the population, often face affordability and accessibility barriers, leading to delayed diagnoses and poorer health outcomes. Systemic issues discriminate against women, particularly in accessing sexual health services, with affordability, service availability, and stigma as key barriers. Women’s out-of-pocket medical costs are disproportionately higher, and discrepancies exist in bulk billing for women-specific scans.

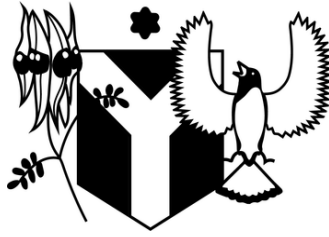
Below is a list of arguments in favour and against the motion. You are encouraged to use arguments that are not on the list, this is just a helpful starting point for debate.

Arguments in support of the motion:

- Women possess bodily functions from which unique health challenges can arise, including menstruation-related disorders to reproductive health related issues, which have historically been underfunded and under-researched. Increased investment helps correct gender-based disparities and promotes fairness.
- Better access to diagnosis and treatment for conditions like endometriosis, PCOS, and maternal health issues leads to earlier interventions, less suffering, and overall reduced healthcare costs in the long term.
- Investing in education and free period products reduces stigma, boosts attendance in schools and workplaces, and fosters a more inclusive and supportive society.
- Healthy women contribute more effectively to the economy. Addressing untreated health issues improves workforce participation, reduces absenteeism, and enhances overall economic performance.

Arguments against the motion:

- Increased funding in this may mean cuts in others, like elderly care or mental health services, which are also critical and underfunded.
- Without proper oversight, increased investment could lead to inefficiencies, bureaucracy, or funding programs that don’t produce measurable outcomes or address root causes.
- Focusing too heavily on gender-specific healthcare might overlook the diversity within women’s experiences (e.g., trans men, non-binary people) or the needs of other vulnerable groups facing different health disparities.
- In some regions, discussions around menstrual health, reproductive rights, or sexual education face cultural resistance, potentially limiting the effectiveness and implementation of such initiatives or creating societal division.



*30th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Build Baby Build Bill 2025

(Planning, Infrastructure and Transport Ministry)

A bill for an Act to implement local government-centred planning reforms, invest in mixed-use development within Metropolitan Adelaide; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
24	8

Lucy McDonald
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
12	11

Alek Luczak
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

In the name of His Majesty, I assent this Act.

His Excellency Edward Mickan
Youth Governor of South Australia
18 July 2025

House of Assembly—No 1

As introduced and read a first time, 14 July 2025

South Australia

Build Baby Build Bill 2025

A BILL FOR

An Act to implement local government-centred planning reforms, invest in mixed-use development within Metropolitan Adelaide; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Build Baby Build Act 2025*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation six (6) months after the day on which it is assented to by the Youth Governor.

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to increase the density of housing within Metropolitan Adelaide; and
- (b) to increase housing supply, with a focus on strategic density; and
- (c) to shift decision making power away from local government towards more representative processes and institutions; and
- (d) to encourage walkable, mixed-use development around community amenities.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) a ‘missing middle’ of density that has furthered urban sprawl within Metropolitan Adelaide; and
 - (ii) a diminishing supply of affordable housing stock in Metropolitan Adelaide; and

- (iii) concentrated local opposition inhibiting the development of higher density housing.
- (b) and addresses these issues by—
 - (i) changing planning standards to enforce denser housing and mixed-use development, alongside increasing opportunities to make specific amendments to the Planning and Design Code; and
 - (ii) legislating specific quotas of housing stock to meet specific access and affordability requirements; and
 - (iii) decision making reform around planning approvals for metropolitan local government areas.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

affordable housing means that renters or homebuyers will not pay more than 30% of their annual income on housing, in line with South Australian Housing Trust provisions;

built means completed to a stage where a dwelling is suitable for occupancy in accordance with applicable building codes, regulations, and occupancy certification requirements;

community amenities means activities, facilities, or services provided by MLGAs primarily for leisure, cultural, sporting, or community enjoyment, including but not limited to, community centres, walking and cycling trails, and public libraries.

complying changes mean changes that do not change zoning boundaries in a significant way, and are made to fix errors, improve clarity, or update rules without changing how land can be used or developed in a major way;

dwelling means a building designed or adapted for permanent use as a place of residence, including detached houses, semi-detached houses, townhouses, apartments, flats, and other residential units, but not short-term accommodation such as hotels, motels, or boarding houses;

green space means parks, verges, street trees, nature strips, green walls, community gardens, large parks, small parks, playgrounds and other shared greened areas;

housing quota(s) means the percentage of the number of homes that need to meet specific criteria as designated in Part 3;

housing stock means the total sum of dwellings built and completed in a metropolitan local government area;

the Minister means the Minister for Planning;

mixed-use development means development that combines residential, commercial, and community uses within a single site or precinct;

MLGAs means local government areas within the boundaries of Metropolitan Adelaide where Metropolitan Adelaide has the same meaning as in section 4 of the *Development Act 1993* (South Australia);

qualified means an individual possessing work experience and a relevant degree within the applicable area of expertise or subject matter;

social housing means secure and affordable rental housing for people on low incomes with housing needs, including public and community housing;

union representative means a union delegate or a union official employed by the relevant union.

Part 2—Metropolitan Planning Board

6—Establishment of the Metropolitan Planning Board

- (1) Eleven (11) board members will be appointed to the Metropolitan Planning Board by the Minister to five (5) year terms.
- (2) The Metropolitan Planning Board, henceforth known as the MPB, shall consist of—
 - (a) three (3) qualified urban planners;
 - (b) two (2) qualified civil engineers;
 - (c) two (2) qualified public infrastructure experts with expertise in areas including accessibility, safety, street design and public transport;
 - (d) two (2) union representatives from any relevant union at the discretion of the minister; and
 - (e) two (2) real estate developers (who shall not have the authority to vote on decisions).
- (3) The Minister will have the power to appoint representatives of—
 - (a) unions relevant to board decisions; and
 - (b) specific MLGAs as relevantas temporary members of the board without voting rights.

Part 3—Planning and Design Code changes

7—Complying code change proposals

- (1) Proposals that either the public or private interests hold to make complying changes to the Planning and Design Code will require the Minister to place a notice on the SA Planning Portal for a period of at least twenty (20) business days, which—
 - (a) specifies that a person may make a representation on the proposal over an online form;
 - (b) advertises the opportunity to submit representations via social media platforms; and
 - (c) indicates contact details of the MPB via both telephone and email.
- (2) The Minister will make a final decision on whether to approve or deny a complying change proposal after—
 - (a) consulting the MPB;
 - (b) considering all representations submitted; and
 - (c) considering populational pressures the proposed changes may incur.

Example—

A complying code change to the Planning and Design Code may be proposed to rezone land at Smithfield from a Rural Zone to an Employment Zone, with the stated intention to support industrial growth and is then approved by the Minister after representations are submitted online over a period of twenty-two (22) business days.

Part 4—Development and planning standards

8—Quotas for social and affordable housing

- (1) When approving new housing developments, MLGAs must follow percentage quotas to be developed by the MPB.
- (2) The quotas in subsection (1) will determine that a certain percentage quota of all new dwellings to be allocated towards—
 - (a) social housing; and
 - (b) affordable housing.

10—Quotas for density and development standards

- (1) Twenty percent of new dwellings built in each MLGA need to meet—
 - (a) specific density requirements, that mean—
 - (i) the maximum dwelling height shall be at least two (2) storeys or eight (8) metres in height and at most five (5) storeys or twelve (20) metres in height;
 - (ii) each dwelling shall have a minimum area of 150 square metres and maximum area of 450 square metres; and
 - (b) mixed-use development standards, that—
 - (i) compact the growth and distribution of housing stock to limited areas;
 - (ii) ensure a mix of commercial and residential development, alongside community amenities;
 - (iii) promotes walkable paths and pedestrian access to key services; and
 - (iv) are developed by the MPB and reviewed annually in line with the above principles.
- (2) Five (5) years from proclamation this section will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

9—First-home buyer advantage scheme

- (1) The MPB shall also determine a certain percentage quota of dwellings to be reserved for first-home buyers preference for three (3) years.
- (2) Any remaining housing stock from subsection (3) (if any) will be open to the broader community or reallocated.
- (3) The values the MPB dictate as per subsections (2) and (3) are not to be altered within a four-year period after their implementation, after which the MPB may decide to either amend the housing quotas anytime within a six (6) month period or keep the existing housing quotas.
- (4) After a decision on whether to either continue or replace existing housing quotas is made by the MPB, the process outlined in subsection (4) will restart and continue on an ongoing basis.

10—Ministerial intervention where MLGAs are non-compliant

- (1) If the MPB and the Minister are both satisfied that a MLGA has failed to make reasonable progress toward an applicable housing quota, the Minister may issue a direction requiring the council to take specified planning or policy actions.

- (2) If, after twelve (12) months from the issuance of such a direction, the MLGA remains non-compliant, the Minister may assume decision-making authority for relevant categories of development applications within that MLGA.
- (3) Before taking action under subsection (1), the Minister must consult via written notice with both the affected MLGA and the MPB.

11—Incentivising medium-density housing development

Developers who demolish and replace at least three dwellings are eligible for a \$20,000 grant per dwelling, to be administered by the MPB, where—

- (a) new dwellings are wholly or substantially medium-density housing;
- (b) construction must commence within twenty-four (24) months of development approval; and
- (c) dwellings must be built within forty-eight (48) months.

Part 5—Reshaping the planning landscape

12—Funding the establishment of community amenities and new green spaces

- (1) Where community amenities and green spaces administered by the MLGA are developed within a radius of at least one (1) kilometre from dwellings built after the application of provisions under Part 3, they may be eligible for additional funding.
- (2) The applicable MLGA meeting subsection (1)’s requirements can receive fifty percent of the cost of construction for the dwellings, where this is defined as half of the total direct and indirect expenses incurred in the process of building a new dwelling, including but not limited to—
 - (a) materials and labour;
 - (b) site preparation and earthworks;
 - (c) fees for permits, inspections, and approvals;
 - (d) utility connections and infrastructure works directly related to the dwelling; and
 - (e) architect, engineering, and professional consultancy fees.



*30th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Cultural Awareness, Respect and Education ('CARE') Bill 2025

(Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation Ministry)

A Bill for an Act to strengthen the education and awareness of First Nation's history and culture for current and emerging generations; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
29	3

Lucy McDonald
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
21	2

Alek Luczak
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

In the name of His Majesty, I assent this Act.

His Excellency Edward Mickan
Youth Governor of South Australia

18 July 2025

House of Assembly —No 2

As introduced and read a first time, 15 July 2025

South Australia

Cultural Awareness, Respect and Education (‘CARE’) Bill 2025

A BILL FOR

An Act to strengthen the education and awareness of First Nation’s history and culture for current and emerging generations; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Cultural Awareness, Respect and Education (‘CARE’) Act 2025*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation one (1) year after the day on which it is assented to by the Youth Governor.

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to facilitate truth telling about post-colonial history of First Nation peoples and their culture to South Australian young people and teachers;
- (b) to reconcile the lack of awareness about the past and ongoing impacts of colonisation;
- (c) to foster a more positive environment and unified understanding of First Nations culture within educational institutions; and
- (d) to close the gaps in understanding of First Nations’ culture.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—

- (i) a lack of respect and opportunities for education about First Nations' culture;
 - (ii) the continuing harmful impacts of colonisation and the Stolen Generations to the loss of First Nations' culture and generational trauma;
 - (iii) entrenched inequality faced by a disproportionate number of First Nations people; and
 - (iv) the lack of accurate truth telling of First Nations' history within educational institutions.
- (b) and addresses these issues by—
- (i) creating a new SACE subject called WIRA Studies;
 - (ii) establishing the SAFNE Board to oversee that SACE subject; and
 - (iii) creating a new compulsory course called First Nation Studies within all education degrees.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

connection to country means connection to lands, waters and skies to which First Nations communities have ancestral connections;

educator means people who work with students in schools, including but not limited to Teachers, Student Support Officers, Education Support Officers, school counsellors and wellbeing officers;

the eight ways of learning means Aboriginal pedagogies, including but not limited to story sharing, community links, learning maps, non-verbal teaching practices symbols and images, land-links, non-linear, and deconstruction and reconstruction; and

Elder means a leader recognised by a First Nations community, affirmed on the basis of cultural wisdom and knowledge;

First Nations means the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples who are the original custodians of the land now known as Australia;

SACE means the South Australian Certificate of Education;

SAFNE Board means the South Australian First Nations Education Board established in part 2 of this act;

school means a secondary level educational institution which teaches students the SACE curriculum;

teacher means a person with a degree in secondary education;

truth telling means ensuring First Nations perspectives are included in education relating to the origins and the effects of colonisation on First Nation peoples.

Part 2—SAFNE Board

6—Composition of SAFNE Board

- (1) The members of SAFNE Board shall be appointed by the Minister for Education, in consultation with the Minister for Indigenous Affairs and the Aboriginal Affairs Executive Committee.
- (2) The SAFNE Board shall consist of nine (9) members (each serving 5 year terms), including—
 - (a) a member nominated by the SACE board who has expertise on First Nations' history topics;
 - (b) an expert in First Nations health;
 - (c) a representative of the South Australian Aboriginal Secondary Training Academy;
 - (d) two (2) Elders from South Australian First Nations' communities;
 - (e) a First Nations person who identifies as a woman or sister girl;
 - (f) Commissioner for Children and Young People South Australia;
 - (g) the Director of Aboriginal Education of the Department for Education; and
 - (h) a representative of the Department for Indigenous Affairs.
- (3) Members of the SAFNE Board shall serve staggered terms which commence on different dates.
- (4) The Minister may dismiss members of the SAFNE Board at their discretion.
- (5) Members of the SAFNE Board shall receive payment, the amount of which is to be decided at the Minister for Education's discretion.

7—Functions of the SAFNE Board

The SAFNE Board shall have the authority to—

- (a) make recommendations to the Minister for Education;
- (b) include a topic deemed appropriate into the SACE subjects created under sections 9 and 10 of this act;

- (c) investigate and conduct regular performance checks to ensure all schools are teaching the SACE subjects created under this act;
- (d) review the curriculum of SACE subjects under sections 9 and 10 of this act to ensure that there is a balance of South Australian and interstate First Nations' perspectives; and
- (e) any other power granted to the SAFNE Board under this Act.

Part 3—SACE subject

8—Repeal Aboriginal Studies

The current SACE subject called 'Aboriginal Studies' shall be repealed.

9—Stage 1 subject

- (1) A compulsory Stage 1 SACE subject called WIRA Studies shall be established.
- (2) The curriculum of Stage 1 WIRA Studies shall include, but is not limited to—
 - (a) accurate and in-depth truth telling of colonisation and its continuing impacts;
 - (b) accurate and in-depth truth telling of the Stolen Generations and its continuing impacts;
 - (c) connection to country;
 - (d) First Nations spirituality;
 - (e) the eight ways of learning;
 - (f) collective pride; and
 - (g) any other topic the SAFNE Board deems appropriate.

10—Stage 2 subject

- (1) An elective Stage 2 SACE subject called WIRA Studies shall be established.
- (2) The curriculum of Stage 2 WIRA Studies shall include, but is not limited to—
 - (a) inequality of health and wellbeing;
 - (b) narrowing the socio-economic differences between First Nations and non-First Nations communities;
 - (c) the language of the First Nations country that the school is on; and
 - (d) any other topic the SAFNE Board deems appropriate.

11—Requirements of both subjects

- (1) WIRA Studies shall be taught by a teacher who has completed the training under sections 12 or 14, and 15 of this act.
- (2) WIRA Studies shall be taught to incorporate the eight ways of learning.
- (3) Each school shall provide an option for students to complete WIRA Studies online through Open Access College.

Part 4—New university courses

12—Compulsory university course

- (1) A compulsory course shall be established within all South Australian education university degrees called First Nations Studies.
- (2) Every student enrolled in an education university degree shall be required to undertake this course as one (1) unit.
- (3) The course coordinator shall be appointed at the discretion of the SAFNE Board with strong consideration given to the following—
 - (a) experience of engaging with a First Nations' community;
 - (b) previous experience as a university course coordinator; and
 - (c) experience in tertiary education.
- (4) Topics that shall be taught and incorporated into the course outline include—
 - (a) First Nations spirituality, including Dreamtime;
 - (b) intergenerational trauma of First Nations peoples;
 - (c) First Nations peoples impact on the Australian government;
 - (d) a brief history First Nation's health; and
 - (e) any other topic the SAFNE Board deems appropriate.
- (5) The relevant university shall have the discretion to decide any other factor related to the course that is not covered by this act.

13—Elective university course

- (1) An open elective course shall be established within all South Australian education university degrees called FIRST Studies.
- (2) The course coordinator shall be appointed as per section 12(3) of this Act.

Cultural Awareness, Respect and Education ('CARE') Bill 2025

- (3) Topics that shall be taught and incorporated into the course outline include, but are not limited to—
 - (a) a subsidised two (2) week placement within a First Nations community or school, including but not limited to SAASTA Academy;
 - (b) Kaurna language and the language of the First Nations country that the university is on, if possible;
 - (c) the significance of First Nations art; and
 - (d) native land rights.
- (4) The assessment shall include an inquiry about a topic that the student selected, with approval from the course coordinator.
- (5) The relevant university shall have the discretion to decide any other factor related to the course that is not covered by this act.

14— Graduate certificate

Teachers who have not completed the course under section 12 may complete it as a graduate certificate established within all South Australian universities.

15—Grant to teach the SACE subjects

Each student shall be eligible to receive a grant of \$30,000, provided they—

- (a) complete the university course in section 12 of this Act; and
- (b) teach the SACE subjects in sections 9 and 10 of this Act at a regional school.

Part 5—Ongoing training

16—Educator training

- (1) All educators and school leaders must complete First Nations cultural responsiveness training annually.
- (2) The SAFNE Board has the power to amend the training to their discretion.
- (3) The training course in sub-section (1) must be available in person and online.



*30th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Democratic Advancement Bill 2025

(Crime, Justice and Rights Ministry)

A Bill for an Act to introduce mechanisms of digital direct democracy in South Australia; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
18	13

Lucy McDonald
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
21	8

Alek Luczak
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

In the name of His Majesty, I assent this Act.

His Excellency Edward Mickan
Youth Governor of South Australia
18 July 2025

House of Assembly—No 2

As introduced and read a first time, 14 July 2025

South Australia

Democratic Advancement Bill 2025

A BILL FOR

An Act to introduce mechanisms of digital direct democracy in South Australia; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Democratic Advancement Act 2025*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation three (3) months after the day on which it is assented to by the Youth Governor.

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to ensure the public have greater faith in and engagement with the democratic process;
- (b) to establish direct communication between the general public and parliamentary bodies;
- (c) to ensure greater representation in democratic processes for the public; and
- (d) to give citizens greater agency over the creation and passage of legislation.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) a lack of faith in the democratic system of South Australia by the general public;
 - (ii) a lack of parliamentary accountability between Members of Parliaments and constituents; and

- (iii) a lack of accessibility for the public to directly engage in optional democratic processes.
- (b) and addresses these issues by—
 - (i) giving the public a platform for direct communication with the government;
 - (ii) establishing an independent body to liaison between the public and government;
 - (iii) implementing a system through which the public can introduce legislation; and
 - (iv) constructing methods for the public to prevent the passage of legislation.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

assorted multimedia means the usage of alternative media alongside side text including but not limited to images, audio and video;

DATC means a Democratic Advancement Temporary Committee associated with the related proposals;

DDG means the Digital Democratic Gateway online website;

logistics team means paid positions to help moderate the processes outlined in the act, educated and qualified in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*;

Parliament means the Parliament of South Australia;

proponent means the original creator(s) of a proposal;

proposal means a synopsis a proponent submits via the DDG;

veto means repealing an act of parliament by public consent.

Part 2—Digital Democratic Gateway (DDG)

6—Digital Democratic Gateway (DDG) and eligibility to participate in

- (1) The DDG will be established through mySAGOV and will comprise of—
 - (a) a direct sign in via mySAGOV account which will be anonymous to the public; and
 - (b) a daily feed which will allow eligible users to—
 - (i) search current proposals;

- (ii) access synopsis submitted by the proponent; and
 - (iii) vote on proposals; and
 - (c) a function to submit proposals as outlined in section 7 of the act; and
 - (d) a function to vote to veto current legislation that has been passed within the last twelve (12) months as outlined in part four of this act.
- (2) Eligible DDG users for the purposes of parts 2 and 3 of this act must—
- (a) have a valid mySAGOV account;
 - (b) have only one active voting account;
 - (c) be at least 15 years old; and
 - (d) reside in South Australia.
- (3) Eligible DDG users for the purposes of part four of this act (‘veto users’) must—
- (a) meet all criteria outlined in sub-section (2); and
 - (b) be at least 18 years old; and
 - (c) have Australian citizenship.

Part 3—Public legislative powers

7—Submission of proposals

- (1) All proposals submitted to the DDG will pass through—
- (a) stage one which is an initial submission through the DDG; and then
 - (b) Stage two which is obtaining required votes as enumerated in section 9(1); and then
 - (c) stage three where a submission reaches the threshold as outlined in Subsection (9), it will continue into the drafting processes in this part.
- (2) Eligible proposals submission to the DDG will comprise of—
- (a) mandatory features which are—
 - (i) a proposal title;
 - (ii) relevant background information;
 - (iii) a proposed solution; and
 - (iv) contact details; and

- (b) optional information which can include—
 - (i) names and/or associated organisations; and
 - (ii) assorted multimedia.
- (3) A proponent's identity when submitting a proposal will be—
 - (a) anonymous to the public and eligible users; and
 - (b) hidden until the proposal meets the threshold under section 9(1) of this act.

8— Moderation

All proposals submitted to the DDG must be reviewed by the logistics team to ensure the subject matter is aligned with the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*.

9—DATCs (Democratic Advancement Temporary Committee) for the purpose of developing a proposal into a bill

- (1) If a proposal receives ten per cent of the voting population's support, the logistics team in charge of the platform will contact the proponent(s) to form a DATC.
- (2) A DATC established under subsection (1)—
 - (a) will consist of—
 - (i) three (3) volunteer representatives from the initial proposal;
 - (ii) two (2) staff members from the office of parliamentary counsel; and
 - (b) will be managed by two (2) members of the logistics team to moderate proposal drafting and handle other DATC administrative matters.

10—How a DATC drafts a bill

- (1) A DATC will work to develop the proposal it was created for into a bill fit to be presented to the parliament.
- (2) A bill created by a DATC must—
 - (a) include clauses that outline the bill's purpose; and
 - (b) be in the DATC members' opinion, constitutional.
- (3) All members of a DATC who are voluntary representatives must be present for a meeting of a DATC to proceed.

11—How a DATC submits a bill to Parliament and is wound up

- (1) If all members of a DATC are satisfied, as indicated by a unanimous vote of that committee, the committee's bill may be, depending on the committee's preference, submitted to either—
 - (a) the Speaker of the House of Assembly; or
 - (b) the President of the Legislative Council.
- (2) Upon undertaking the function in subsection (1), a DATC shall disband.

12—How bills from a DATC proceed through parliament

- (1) Upon receipt of a bill from a DATC the presiding officer of the house of the Parliament in which it was received shall table that bill for debate.
- (2) A bill from a DATC tabled in either house of the Parliament shall proceed through the houses of the parliament, subject to whether it is passed or not by either house, as though it is a regular bill of the South Australian Parliament subject to—
 - (a) subsection (3);
 - (b) the *Constitution Act 1934* (SA); and
 - (c) any other relevant legislation.
- (3) Any proposed amendment in either house of Parliament to a bill from a DATC must be evaluated by the Office of Parliamentary Council to ensure that it remains pursuant to the bill's purpose clause(s).

Part 4—Public veto powers

13—Application of this part

To avoid doubt, this part applies to all acts of parliament, including those created under part 3 of this act.

14—The DDG shall list all acts of Parliament assented to in the past twelve months

All acts of parliament given his majesty's assent in the previous twelve (12) months are to be listed on the DDG's daily feed.

15—DDG veto users may vote on whether to repeal an Act of Parliament

Eligible DDG veto users may vote on the DDG whether an act of parliament listed per section 14 should be vetoed.

16—Postal Referendums on vetoing Acts of Parliament

- (1) If on the DDG an act of parliament reaches a veto vote of 10% or greater of the voting population, the logistics team shall inform the governor by written notice.
- (2) Upon receiving a written notice under subsection (1), the Governor may direct the Electoral Commission of South Australia to issue a mandatory referendum via postal vote on whether the relevant Act of Parliament should be vetoed.
- (3) Should a referendum mandated under this section record a result of a simple majority (that is, more than half) of voters eligible being in favour of the relevant Act of Parliament being vetoed, that act of parliament shall be vetoed.
- (4) The Electoral Commission of South Australia may make regulations pertaining to the mechanics of referendums mandated under this section.



*30th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Equitable Employment and Workplace Inclusion ('EEWI') Bill 2025

(Social Inclusion and Accessibility Ministry)

A Bill for an Act to make workplaces more inclusive and equitable, job opportunities more accessible for disadvantaged groups; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
20	13

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
9	16

Lucy McDonald
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Alek Luczak
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

In the name of His Majesty, I assent this Act.

His Excellency Edward Mickan
Youth Governor of South Australia
18 July 2025

Legislative Council —No [2]

As introduced and read a first time, 15 July 2025

South Australia

Equitable Employment and Workplace Inclusion (‘EEWI’) Bill 2025

A BILL FOR

An Act to make workplaces more inclusive and equitable, job opportunities more accessible for marginalised groups; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

This act may be cited as the *Equitable Employment and Workplace Inclusion* (‘EEWI’) Act 2025.

2—Commencement

This act will come into operation twelve (12) months after the day on which it is assented to by the Youth Governor.

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to improve equity and accessibility in the workplace;
- (b) to improve job opportunities for marginalised groups; and
- (c) to provide support and training for those seeking employment, particularly for marginalised groups.

4—Purpose of the Act

This act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) underrepresentation of marginalised groups in many industries;
 - (ii) a lack of support for the inequalities marginalised groups face in the workplace; and
 - (iii) stigma present around marginalised groups entering certain fields;

- (b) and addresses these issues by—
- (i) mandating that applicable businesses provide an accessible workplace;
 - (ii) providing subsidies to employers to have a representative workforce; and
 - (iii) providing subsidies to employers to create a more accessible workplace.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

BAAA means the Business Accessibility and Accountability Agency;

disability has the same meaning as in section 3 of the *Disability Inclusion Act 2018* (South Australia);

gender diversity means a wide range of gender identities and expressions within a group or society, moving beyond the traditional binary of male and female;

large company means a company with at least 100 employees;

medium company means a company with at least 50 employees;

mental health condition means a person who has been diagnosed with a mental health condition or otherwise has a doctor's referral for mental health support;

recent graduate means a person who has graduated from a high school, a TAFE certificate III or higher, or university bachelors degree or higher in Australia within the previous 12 months;

recent immigrant means a person who has migrated to Australia within the previous three (3) years;

school pick-up and drop-off times means Eight to nine am in the morning and three to four pm in the afternoon, respectively;

small company means a company with less than 50 employees.

Part 2—Subsidising employers to employ a representative workforce

6—The Business Accessibility and Accountability Agency ('BAAA')

- (1) The Business Accessibility and Accountability Agency, henceforth known as BAAA, shall be established to review businesses' workforces for the representativeness of their workforce.
- (2) BAAA will be governed by a board to be appointed and dismissed by the Minister.
- (3) The board will consist of—
 - (a) one (1) industry activist;
 - (b) one (1) South Australian union representative;
 - (c) one (1) disability activist;
 - (d) one (1) immigrant activist;
 - (e) the Minister for First Nations and Indigenous Affairs; and
 - (f) the Minister for Youth.

7—General responsibilities of BAAA

- (1) BAAA shall review businesses registered in South Australia for the representativeness of their workforce compared to the demographics of South Australia.
- (2) In determining whether a workforce is reflective of the South Australian population, BAAA will compare a business' workforce to relevant government and academic demographic data including Australian census data.
- (3) In determining whether a workforce is reflective of the South Australian population BAAA will examine a workforce on diversity metrics including but not limited to—
 - (a) age;
 - (b) physical and mental disability;
 - (c) First Nations status;
 - (d) cultural background;
 - (e) immigration status;
 - (f) gender diversity; and

(g) neurodiversity.

- (4) Where a medium or large business is found to have a significantly non-representative workforce it may receive a penalty at the end of the nearest financial year.

Maximum penalty: Up to ten per cent of the company's profit.

- (5) Where a small or medium business is found to have significantly improved the representativeness of its workforce it may be eligible to be awarded a subsidy of up to ten per cent of their profit at the end of the nearest financial year.

Part 3—Workplace accommodations

8—mandating accessibility supports

- (1) All workplaces must provide the following physical supports—
- (a) accessible bathrooms where bathrooms are provided;
 - (b) gender neutral bathrooms where bathrooms are provided;
 - (c) a sit-stand desk where a desk is required;
 - (d) braille signage where signage directed at employees is used; and
 - (e) personally adequate equipment on a per staff basis.
- (2) All workplaces must provide the following non-physical supports—
- (a) a quiet room with stimming activities;
 - (b) varied temperature, lighting and room options in an office environment; and
 - (c) counselling support.
- (3) All workplaces with greater than two employees are required to have an employee with up-to-date mental health first aid training.
- (4) All workplaces must provide the following support for employees with carer responsibilities—
- (a) flexible working hours arrangements taking into consideration factors included but not limited to—
 - (i) school pick up and drop of time and school holidays;
 - (ii) emergency medical incidents; and
 - (iii) regular medical appointments and medical requirements; and

- (b) for employees with long term carer responsibilities, support including—
 - (i) working from home accommodation where applicable; and
 - (ii) additional paid time off where possible.
- (5) A business may appeal to BAAA where they reasonably believe a requirement in this section is not applicable to their work due to the nature and environment of their business.

9—BAAA may make regulations about religious and cultural accommodations

BAAA shall be empowered to make regulations concerning religious and cultural accommodations in the workplace.

Part 4—Training Programs

10—Creation of BAAA training programs

- (1) BAAA shall be responsible for running training programs to support South Australians in seeking employment.
- (2) These programs, which all are eligible for, shall include—
 - (a) a session on job applications for new graduates and young people;
 - (b) a session for new immigrants on business communication with a focus on supporting those with English as a second language; and
 - (c) a session for those unemployed within the previous six months with a focus on job application.
- (3) Each training sessions shall include basic training on—
 - (a) how to write a resume;
 - (b) business English and professionalism;
 - (c) mock interviews and interview skills;
 - (d) resources and training on job application; and
 - (e) career guidance.

11—Internships in BAAA training programs

- (1) Participants in BAAA training programs will be eligible for an internship or placement in an available field upon request.
- (2) All medium and large companies who accept participant placements will be subsidised for the participant's wage.

12—BAAA training programs for managers

- (1) BAAA shall be responsible for running mandatory training programs for management staff in all medium businesses, large business and government departments.
- (2) These sessions shall each include—
 - (a) cultural sensitivity training including reconciliation and indigenous sensitivity;
 - (b) gender diversity sensitivity training and support for gender diverse employees; and
 - (c) physical disability sensitivity and management and accommodation training; including training on basic AUSLAN non-verbal communication.
- (3) If a company can prove they offer an equivalent mandatory program they may be exempt.
- (4) Companies or employees of companies whose jobs are primarily low-contract jobs may be exempt.
- (5) BAAA shall be responsible for compiling a list of job categories that are 'low-contact' every three years.
- (6) Medium sized companies may be reimbursed for the time employees spend receiving the program.



*30th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Oscar Worthy Bill 2025

(Tourism and Culture Ministry)

A Bill for an Act to boost investment in and prioritisation of South Australian jobs and industry within film; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
17	14

Lucy McDonald
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
18	10

Alek Luczak
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

In the name of His Majesty, I assent this Act.

His Excellency Edward Mickan
Youth Governor of South Australia
18 July 2025

Legislative Council—No 1

As introduced and read a first time, 15 July 2025

South Australia

Oscar Worthy Bill 2025

A BILL FOR

An Act to boost investment in and prioritisation of South Australian jobs and industry within film; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Oscar Worthy Act 2025*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation the day after on which it is assented to by the Youth Governor.

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to provide more opportunities for students to undertake secondary and tertiary film studies; and
- (b) to increase and enhance the opportunities of South Australians to pursue careers in the film industry; and
- (c) to improve the marketing and global reach of the South Australia film industry; and
- (d) to ameliorate the quality of the South Australian film industry.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the decline in support for the South Australian film industry; and
 - (ii) the current challenges blocking accessibility of educational pathways towards the film industry; and

- (iii) the lack of promotion and marketing of South Australian film; and
 - (iv) the need for greater and more accurate representation of South Australians in film, especially with regard to Indigenous Australians.
- (b) and addresses these issues by—
- (i) supporting cast and crew through increasing incentives for locals to participate in film; and
 - (ii) amending the structure of the *Media Studies* SACE subject and establishing new, film-focused apprenticeships; and
 - (iii) increasing existing funding streams, establishing a new promotional initiative; and
 - (iv) supporting the South Australia film industry and productions via new initiatives and programs.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

accommodation means short-term lodging options including but not limited to hotels, motels, hostels, homestay arrangements and rentals of less than three months;

AFF means Adelaide Film Festival;

application means an online form, created and monitored by the South Australian Film Corporation, to receive monetary funds, pools or grants to be administered by the Minister of the Arts;

apprenticeship means a structured training arrangement within TAFE SA under which an individual undertakes employment-based training in a recognised trade or vocation that leads to a nationally recognised qualification;

cinemas means temporary or permanent venues in South Australia open to the public for the primary purpose of exhibiting motion pictures to paying audiences, and includes both single-screen and multi-screen establishments, whether operated commercially or by not-for-profit organisations;

food services has the same meaning as in section 6 of the *Food Act 2001* (South Australia);

key production elements means the elements of film productions, including digital video editing, sound recording and sound design, visual effects, producing, scriptwriting, directing, cinematography and production design;

local cast and crew means those involved in film productions that reside in South Australia according to the *State Records of South Australia*;

local productions means productions that occur wholly or substantially within the geographical boundaries of South Australia;

productions means part, or the sum total of the development, creation, recording, editing, and distribution of audiovisual works intended for screening or broadcast, including feature films, documentaries, television series, short films, and digital screen content, whether produced for cinema, television, streaming platforms, or online distribution;

regional means any part of the State that is outside the Greater Adelaide Planning Region, as defined under section 5(1)(a) of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (South Australia);

subject means *Stage 1 and Stage 2 Media Studies*, as administered by the SACE Board of South Australia;

TAFE SA means the TAFE South Australia Corporation;

the fund means the existing Screen Production Fund supported by the South Australian Film Corporation;

the Minister means the Minister for Arts.

Part 2—Financial supports

6—Changes to the *Screen Production Fund*

- (1) The *Screen Production Fund*, administered by the South Australian Film Corporation, will be expanded to cover all key production elements.
- (2) The Screen Production Fund will be henceforth known as the *SA Screen Fund*.
- (3) The rebate provided by the fund will be increased from ten percent (10%) to twenty percent (20%).

7—Additional financial incentives

- (1) Two (2) new investment pools of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), overseen annually by the South Australian Film Corporation, will be established with one supporting productions centred on Indigenous South Australians, and one supporting productions centred on regional South Australians.
- (2) The Minister may administer the funding of these investment pools, with the requirements on individual disbursements from these investment pools that—
 - (a) up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) may be disbursed to each production; and
 - (b) the productions must be wholly or substantially created in South Australia.

- (3) To access these funds, each production must submit an application, with a decision on each application to be made and notified to those making the claim for funding within twenty-eight (28) business days.

8—Investment in the inclusion and conditions of South Australian cast and crew

- (1) Local productions must include at least seventy percent (70%) of local cast and crews included in all production elements.
- (2) Local cast and crew will receive an offer to vary their applicable award rate, by applying a ten percent (10%) increase on their hourly base rate of pay when working on South Australian based productions.

9—Establishing the *Local Cinema Support Program*

The Minister, at their discretion, will administer a *Local Cinema Support Program*, whereby—

- (a) cinemas screening at least ten (10) local productions annually may receive one grant, *Local Screenings Grant*, of up to twenty five thousand dollars (\$25,000);
- (b) a once-off second grant, *Local Cinemas Grant*, of up to one hundred thousand dollars (\$150,000) may be provided for facility upgrades; and
- (c) applications can be made for each grant separately.

Part 3—Supporting film industry infrastructure

10—Developing new South Australian film industry facilities

- (1) The Minister must initiate the establishment of a new film industry production space, to be known as the *Adelaide Film Park*, within South Australia to support and enhance the State's screen production capabilities.
- (2) The development and administration of the *Adelaide Film Park* will be overseen by the South Australian Film Corporation.
- (3) The *Adelaide Film Park* must be built to include—
 - (a) pre-production offices and planning suites; and
 - (b) creative departments including costume, art direction, and design studios; and
 - (c) fully equipped sound stages suitable for diverse production needs; and
 - (d) post-production and editing studios utilising industry-standard technology.
- (4) The planning, construction and management of the *Adelaide Film Park* must—

- (a) allow for scalable expansion to support the future growth of the South Australian screen industry; and
- (b) provide for efficient access to established filming locations and regional production sites in South Australia; and
- (c) encourage co-location and collaboration with related corporations, departments, and entities involved in film and digital content production.

Part 4—Educational support

11—SACE *Media Studies* subject changes

- (1) The existing subject will be required to be offered at all public secondary schools in South Australia.
- (2) At the earliest possible subject renewal period, the subject will be modified to—
 - (a) meet practically inclined and focused performance standards; and
 - (b) emphasise the existing learning objective of ‘apply[ing] knowledge of forms, contents, contexts, and audiences to design and produce creative, practical media texts’ in the creation of assessment types; and
 - (c) deeply integrate the consideration of the perspectives of Aboriginal South Australians within the subject outline, with the consultation of Indigenous voices throughout this process.
- (3) Schools will be provided—
 - (a) an initial grant of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) to purchase equipment required for the subject; and
 - (b) an additional \$150 grant per year, per enrolled student in the subject.

12—Establishing new apprenticeships

- (1) Film Focused Apprenticeships, known henceforth as FFAs, will be established in each field related to key production elements.
- (2) The FFAs are to be offered by TAFE SA and administered by the Minister for Education, Training and Skills.
- (3) Each FFA created will either run for eighteen (18) or twenty four (24) months, depending TAFE SA’s determination.
- (4) FFAs will include—
 - (a) practical work experience with both the cast and crew of SA film productions, whichever is applicable; and

- (b) quality and competency-based training of those studying them; and
 - (c) cultural and creative literacy, with a focus on Indigenous and regional South Australian perspectives.
- (5) Each FFA will be reviewed by TAFE SA, on an annual basis.
- (6) Within a twelve (12) month period of a local having completed an FFA, they will be granted priority in accessing the fiscal supports listed in Part 2 when the Minister considers applications.

Part 5—Promotional and marketing support

13—AFF Investment Fund changes

The minimum funding bands for feature films seeking investment through the AFF Investment Fund will be changed to—

- (a) between one hundred and thirty thousand dollars (\$130,000) to two hundred and ten thousand dollars (\$210,000) for feature fiction works; and
- (b) between eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000) to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars (\$120,000) for feature documentaries.

14—ACFF establishment

- (1) A new Adelaide-based community film festival, the Adelaide Community Film Festival, henceforth known as the ACFF, will be established.
- (2) The ACFF will be created and administered by the AFF Authority and the South Australian Film Corporation.
- (3) The ACFF will—
 - (a) be run during the month of March in each calendar year; and
 - (b) promote and showcase exclusively community driven film, where this is defined as involving—
 - (i) local productions and local cast and crew; and
 - (ii) a focus on local perspectives while aligning with South Australian cultural values.
- (4) The ACFF will act as an umbrella brand that oversees and funds a range of different community film festivals across the State.
- (5) The Minister may, following sub-section 3(b), approve applications for community film festivals to be eligible to—
 - (a) be a part of the ACFF; and

- (b) be granted five thousand dollars (\$5,000) with the purposes of wholly or substantially funding the opening night of the respective community film festival.

15—AFF on the Road program

- (1) During the month of August in each calendar year, a program to be known as *AFF on the Road* will be created.
- (2) This program will involve the provision of a minimum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) to a maximum of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) to be offered for regional South Australian cinemas to screen local productions.
- (3) Applications, including information about proposed films to be screened, can be made for this funding, and the Minister can determine its approval or not, as well as the degree of funding granted, with consideration to—
 - (a) the size of the applicant venue and a determination of the existing quality of facilities; and
 - (b) the population of the community in and around the venue; and
 - (c) the previous box office performance of the proposed films.

16—New film industry funding

- (1) \$2,000,000 annually will be appropriated to the South Australian Film Corporation to market the South Australian film industry, with the Minister overseeing the provision of this funding.
- (2) At least fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) of the new funding must be invested towards an online film industry promotion campaign known as *Local Film SA* through social media channels and a newly established website.
- (3) *Local Film SA* will include but is not limited to behind-the-scenes content, marketing of upcoming and future local productions, information about screenings of SA film, and promotion of the initiatives established and supported in this Act.

17—Local accommodation and food service refunds

- (1) The Minister, at their discretion, may approve financial refunds of up to thirty percent on the cost of accommodation and food services towards the local cast and crew of local productions, providing that they provide economic benefits to the State.
- (2) These refunds may be sought by the cast and crew seeking them through their company of employment via an application and be provided by the State of South Australia, not the accommodation or food service organisations involved.



*30th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Right to Learn Bill 2025

(Education and Training Ministry)

A Bill for an Act to improve accessibility and equitable provisions in high schools for students with a disability through curriculum reforms, staff training, and provision of resources; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
28	5

Lucy McDonald
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
20	7

Alek Luczak
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

In the name of His Majesty, I assent this Act.

His Excellency Edward Mickan
Youth Governor of South Australia
18 July 2025

House of Assembly—No 1

As introduced and read a first time, 15 July 2025

South Australia

Right to Learn Bill 2025

A BILL FOR

An Act to improve accessibility and equitable provisions in high schools for students with a disability through curriculum reforms, staff training, and provision of resources; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1— Preliminary

1—Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Right to Learn Act 2025*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation at the beginning of the following school year after the day on which it is assented to by the Youth Governor.

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to improve awareness and attitudes around disability in high schools and communities with an emphasis on the diversity of disability;
- (b) to make teaching and learning more accessible within high schools; and
- (c) to provide students with resources to support learning and development.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the lack of understanding and stereotyping of persons with a range of disabilities;
 - (ii) the disadvantage that students with disabilities face because of the inaccessibility, discrimination and lack of resources within high schools; and

- (iii) misconceptions about capacity and support needs of students with certain disabilities, including hidden disabilities.
- (b) and addresses these issues by—
 - (i) reforming current Social Studies curriculum to encompass further disability education;
 - (ii) implementing a wellbeing resources mandate across South Australian high schools; and
 - (iii) creating workshops for students and further education programs for educators to destigmatise disability and increase educator knowledge on teaching students with disabilities.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

ACARA means the Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority;

accessibility means all students learning within a school which operates in a way that benefits all;

disability means mental, physical, or emotional conditions which limit a person's amenities of life through movement, senses, or other activities;

hidden disability means a disability which is not immediately apparent to others;

high schools means a learning institution from grades seven to twelve;

resources means materials, staffing, money and other assets which aid in the effective running of an institution and provide support to those within the space;

sensory means anything relating to the senses, both felt and perceived;

student facing staff means all staff which work directly with students in schools, including but not limited to educators, leadership staff, and student support staff.

support means giving assistance both materially and emotionally to aid learning.

Part 2— Curriculum reform

6—Social Studies curriculum reform

- (1) Working in conjunction with the Department for Education and using pre-existing ACARA guidelines, the Social Studies curriculum for years seven (7) to ten (10) will be reformed to include disability education.
- (2) The content will include, but not be limited to—

- (a) learning about the vast range of disabilities and how they intersect;
 - (b) addressing and breaking down common preconceptions and stereotypes; and
 - (c) forming an understanding of the ways that disability impacts individuals by integrating the lived experiences of persons with disabilities into the education.
- (3) The reformed curriculum will provide a general outline of the intended knowledge and understanding which the subject aims to provide which can be adapted to suit the schools and classrooms it is being taught in.
- (4) Staff will be educated of this change through an after school session, run by the school's subject coordinator.

Part 3—Disability education workshops

7—Student workshops

- (1) Student workshops will focus on education through lived experiences, and aim to—
 - (a) positively amend attitudes and awareness surrounding disability; and
 - (b) prevent the bullying and discrimination of students with disabilities through understanding.
- (2) Workshop duration and facilitation dates are up to the discretion of the school but are required to a minimum of one hour in length for each cohort.

8—Student facing staff workshops

- (1) Workshops for student facing staff will also be provided and will be focussed on—
 - (a) the understanding of disabilities including hidden disabilities and mental health disorders;
 - (b) the recognition of disability and/or support needs for all students including those without a diagnosis;
 - (c) how to assist students with different learning needs; and
 - (d) what resources are available for both teachers and students to utilise.
- (2) Schools will be required to either schedule a pupil free day for all staff to partake in disability education, or to incorporate the workshop into an already allotted pupil free day.

9—Workshop facilitators

- (1) Facilitators will be outsourced from pre-existing disability education and inclusion training providers.
- (2) Providers will be selected by the Department for Education, with programs being adapted into workshops which suit individual school's needs.
- (3) Within a school, facilitators will remain the same for both students and staff.
- (4) Workshops will be mandatory for both students and staff across all South Australian public high schools.

Part 4—Wellbeing spaces and resources

10—Wellbeing spaces

- (1) Incentives for the creation or construction of wellbeing spaces will be offered.
- (2) The goal of the additional wellbeing spaces includes but is not limited to providing students with disabilities—
 - (a) a safe space outside of the classroom to regulate;
 - (b) complete work in a quieter environment; and
 - (c) to connect with and receive support from the school's wellbeing team.
- (3) The spaces should—
 - (a) remain accessible to all students who require it, including those with hidden disabilities and mental health disorders, through clear communication of its availability and function within the school; and
 - (b) should be managed by a dedicated team, which can include both educators and support staff, who monitor how the space is being used, and are accessible for students in need.
- (4) The wellbeing space team should include a minimum of five (5) staff members.
- (5) The department will have disability education specialists available to schools to assist in the establishment and upkeep of wellbeing spaces.

11—Classroom resources

- (1) Government funded learning and regulation resources will be mandated in all classrooms.
- (2) The necessary resources to be provided to students upon request, will be decided by educators, and may include:

- (a) classroom furniture including—
 - (i) adjustable furniture;
 - (ii) wobble chairs;
 - (iii) bean bags; and
 - (iv) floor cushions;
- (b) regulation aids which including—
 - (i) noise cancelling headphones, the types of which are up to the school's discretion;
 - (ii) fidget tools; and
 - (iii) sensory aids; and
- (c) learning aids, including—
 - (i) text-to-speech software;
 - (ii) communication assistance applications;
 - (iii) visual aids; and
 - (iv) adapted texts.

12—Incentives and funding

- (1) The government will provide funding to schools who choose to implement the wellbeing spaces throughout their schools.
- (2) Funding will be allocated by the Department for Education annually based on the population size of the school, to be used for wellbeing spaces upkeep and resources.
- (3) The Minister for Education in conjunction with the Department for Education will conduct research and allocate funds to schools based on projected costs and additional needs.
- (4) Additional funding can be applied for through school leadership, and allocation will be reviewed through spending evidence every six months after funding has been received.



*30th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Rural's Bandid (Regional Healthcare Equity) Bill 2025

(Health and Wellbeing Ministry)

A Bill for an Act to increase the access of outstanding healthcare in regional communities; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
14	17

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
21	7

Lucy McDonald
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Alek Luczak
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

In the name of His Majesty, I assent this Act.

His Excellency Edward Mickan
Youth Governor of South Australia
18 July 2025

Legislative Council—No 2

As introduced and read a first time, 14 July 2025

South Australia

Rural's Band-Aid (Regional Healthcare Equity) Bill

A BILL FOR

An Act to increase the access of outstanding healthcare in regional communities; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Rural's Band-Aid (Regional Healthcare Equity) Act 2025*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation the day after on which it is assented to by the Youth Governor.

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to ensure adequate access to healthcare, both mental and physical, in regional areas, and for young people;
- (b) to increase employment opportunities in healthcare; and
- (c) to increase awareness of health services in regional areas.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the lack of access for adequate healthcare for all South Australians;
 - (ii) the lack of job opportunities for South Australians; and
 - (iii) a lack of awareness of the services available, especially in regard to mental health.

- (b) and addresses these issues by—
 - (i) increasing the number of general practitioners and urgent care clinics in regional areas;
 - (ii) encouragement of employment placements in healthcare in regional areas; and
 - (iii) education via online resources, social media, and in-person presentations to raise awareness of health issues and services available.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

AHPRA means the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency;

carers' fatigue means a state of emotional, physical, and mental burnout caused by the ongoing demands of caregiving;

clinically trained psychologist means a psychologist with a university degree in psychology, trained in clinical psychology;

culturally sensitive care means care that is respectful of and responsive to the unique needs, values, beliefs, and practices of individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds;

Emergency care trained nurse means any nurse with a diploma or other graduate certificate focused on emergency care;

Emergency mental health trained volunteers means volunteers trained in the SA Health Mental Health First Aid training course;

FTE means full time equivalent;

GP means a General Practitioner of medicine;

Health professional means any persons practising as a professional whilst registered with AHPRA;

Level 1 First Aid Certification means a nationally recognised 'Statement of Attainment' issued by a Registered Training Organisation (RTO) for the nationally endorsed first aid unit of competency Provide First Aid, or a course providing equivalent skills.

National board means the boards set up for regulation and registration of professionals in specific health specialties;

psychologist means any persons with a psychology degree focusing on clinical psychology;

regional and **rural** means all postcodes and suburbs not included or **only** partly included in the Australian Bureau of Statistic's greater Adelaide definition;

regional health equity means the inequity of the provision of and access to health services in regional areas;

telehealth means the provision of care remotely via an online video service;

township means rural area with over 100 residents;

young carer means any person under the age of 35 with a responsibility of caring for another individual either part time or full time without pay.

Part 2—Access to healthcare

6—Regional Urgent Care Clinics

- (1) Four (4) regional urgent care clinics will be created.
- (2) Each Regional Urgent Care Clinic will have a mental health department and an emergency care department.
- (3) The mental health department will have both a walk in care department open all hours, and an everyday clinic with at least—
 - (a) an amount of clinically trained psychologists to be determined by the Minister for Health and Wellbeing; and
 - (b) an amount of emergency mental health trained volunteers to be determined by the Minister for Health and Wellbeing.
- (4) The emergency care department will have at least—
 - (a) ten (10) clinically trained nurses;
 - (b) thirty emergency care trained nurses, able to treat low level emergency cases; and
 - (c) ten (10) emergency care vehicles able to travel offsite.
- (5) The emergency care department will be tasked with the responsibility of responding to low level emergencies as defined by AHPRA.
- (6) These will be located in regional areas to be decided at the discretion of the minister.

7—Implementation of a Specialised Call Centre

- (1) One (1) specialised call centre will be created.

- (2) This specialised call centre will—
 - (a) be available for 24 hours a day;
 - (b) facilitate telehealth appointments for rural Australians; and
 - (c) provide a Mental Health Crisis Support Hotline; and
 - (d) provide support for Young Careers, by—
 - (i) being available to provide mental and physical health check-ups; and
 - (ii) providing an opportunity to ask questions regarding their caring situation.
- (3) The number of health professionals is to be determined by the Health and Wellbeing Minister to adequately meet demand.
- (4) The number of emergency mental health trained employees will be calculated based on the average number of mental health crises calls received by 000 in the previous three (3) years.
- (5) Broader accessibility of Telehealth appointments will be increased by—
 - (a) providing upskilling courses for health professionals, specifically doctors, and psychologists, to diagnose and treat over telehealth; and
 - (b) incentivising clinics with a monetary amount to be decided upon by the Minister for Health to provide additional telehealth services.

8— Support for the Royal Flying Doctor Service

- (1) A new contract between the South Australian State Government and the Royal Flying Doctors Service will be drawn.
- (2) This contract will include—
 - (a) increasing funding to \$700 million over the next ten (10) years; and
 - (b) an additional forty (40) FTEs to be provided across industries, including—
 - (i) nurses;
 - (ii) pilots;
 - (iii) engineers; and
 - (iv) clinical support staff; and

- (c) the construction of four (4) Royal Flying Doctor Service bases at locations to be determined by the Minister for Health and Wellbeing in collaboration with the board members of the Royal Flying Doctor Service.

9— Supporting young carers

- (1) Young Carers will be upskilled and supported by distributing resources for carers, including about—
 - (a) how to access the National Disability Insurance Scheme;
 - (b) caring in regional settings;
 - (c) mental health aspects of caring;
 - (d) safety and hygiene;
 - (e) physical care; and
 - (f) carers fatigue including—
 - (i) how to notice signs of fatigue;
 - (ii) how to access support services; and
 - (iii) what to do to treat carer's fatigue.
- (2) Regional young carers will additionally be supported by grants, at an amount to be decided by the Minister for Health and Wellbeing.

Part 3—Job Opportunities

10—Increase in access to psychologists

The number psychologists accessible to regional South Australians will be increased through—

- (a) mandating that each training and practicing psychologist will having to undertake one (1) year of placement in either a—
 - (i) school; or
 - (ii) hospital; or
 - (iii) regional township, with a minimum of two (2) per town of over 100 people; or
 - (iv) workplace with over 50 employees stationed in one (1) office; and
- (b) incentivising the development of an honours year focused upon regional and emergency mental health to be provided by all South Australian

universities with a monetary incentive to be decided upon by the Minister for Health and Wellbeing; and

- (c) creating a number of additional jobs, at the Minister for Health and Wellbeing's discretion, for medical psychologists in all regional public hospitals, with the purpose of providing mental health support for those undergoing and having experienced severe medical complications.

11- Short staffing within the healthcare industry

- (1) Health Professionals will be incentivised to move and practise regionally by—
 - (a) increased assistance to find housing, including—
 - (i) a monetary amount to be determined by the Minister for Health and Wellbeing to provide support for housing;
 - (ii) the construction of new houses; and
 - (b) increasing the available care and check in services for these professionals including—
 - (i) mental health care services and counselling;
 - (ii) GP checkups; and
 - (iii) dentistry checkups; and
 - (c) developing an additional accreditation able to be gained through working regionally for over Five (5) years which is to be developed and awarded by each profession's relevant National Board and APHRA.
- (2) Additional training and upskilling within the healthcare industry—
 - (a) will be developed and provided by each profession's relevant National Board and APHRA; and
 - (b) will include—
 - (i) how to provide culturally sensitive care;
 - (ii) addressing systemic health inequities; and
 - (iii) the development of advanced skills tailored to the relevant health field.

Part 4—First Aid

12—Access to First Aid training

First aid courses will be subsidised by an amount to be decided by the Minister of Education.

13—First Aid training in high schools

All high school students in South Australia will be required to obtain a Level 1 First Aid Certification.

14—First Aid training and driver's licences

All citizens will be required to obtain a Level 1 First Aid Certification in order to gain their P1 license and to maintain their current drivers licence—

- (a) to maintain a drivers licence, all citizens will need to provide evidence of a first aid certificate within two (2) years of this Act coming into enforcement; and
- (b) citizens will need to renew this first aid certificate every three (3) years in order to maintain their license.

Part 5—Public awareness

15—Awareness campaigns

Awareness campaigns for both mental health and regional health equity will be released—

- (a) and will include information about support services available, practical skills, statistics, the availability of telehealth in regional areas and other information deemed relevant and useful; and
- (b) will be distributed through platforms including—
 - (i) conversation starters on fire-trucks and at music venues; and
 - (ii) social media platforms; and
 - (iii) radio; and
 - (iv) television advertisements.



*30th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Resilience ('SACR') Bill 2025

(Climate, Wildlife and Waters Ministry)

A Bill for an Act to increase climate resilience particularly in regional communities, restore native biodiversity and encourage sustainable and regenerative agriculture; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
16	16

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
11	17

Lucy McDonald
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Alek Luczak
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

In the name of His Majesty, I assent this Act.

His Excellency Edward Mickan
Youth Governor of South Australia
18 July 2025

Legislative Council—No 2

As introduced and read a first time, 14 July 2025

South Australia

Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Resilience (‘SACR’) Bill 2025

A BILL FOR

An Act to increase climate resilience particularly in regional communities, restore native biodiversity and encourage sustainable and regenerative agriculture; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Resilience* (‘SACR’) Act 2025.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation the day after on which it is assented to by the Youth Governor.

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to increase climate resilience with a focus on regional communities within South Australia;
- (b) to restore and protect native biodiversity and accelerate reforestation; and
- (c) to encourage the practice of sustainable and regenerative agriculture.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the disproportionate impacts of climate change on regional communities and the need to increase the resilience of regional communities to climate change;

- (ii) the need to ensure the continuation and restoration of native wildlife in regional communities; and
 - (iii) the impact of current agricultural practices on the environment.
- (b) and addresses these issues by—
 - (i) increasing the resilience of regional communities to climate change and natural disasters including through engaging with First Nations communities and implementing land care practices inspired by First Nations practices;
 - (ii) funding research into native biodiversity protection and delivering a net increase of fauna; and
 - (iii) limiting the use of and providing alternatives to, the use of harmful pesticides, as well as increase the practice of regenerative farming.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

bare soil means an area of untouched farmland that does not contain crops at the current season, animals or being used for buildings or transport (e.g. an unsealed road or footpath);

biopesticides are pest control substances derived from natural, non-toxic materials, which have been evaluated and formally declared by SALCC as safe for human health and environmentally benign;

climate resilience is the capacity of communities, ecosystems, infrastructures, or systems to anticipate, absorb, and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change and extreme weather events while minimising long-term social, economic, and environmental damages;

consultation is defined as actively engaging with relevant parties by seeking their opinions, feedback and ideas through meetings, surveys, focus groups, and/or interviews, ensuring their views are considered to gain meaningful input that informs and shapes decisions and actions related to landcare initiatives;

cover crops are defined as non-cash crops planted to protect farming soil, improve soil health and reduce the growth of invasive weeds;

ecological balance is the state in which an ecosystem maintains a stable and healthy relationship between its flora and fauna and their environment, allowing species to coexist sustainably without depleting resources or harming one another;

fauna means native animal life present in a particular region;

flora means native plant life present in a particular region;

GMO seeds are seeds genetically engineered through biotechnology to introduce specific traits including pest resistance, herbicide tolerance, improved nutritional content, or enhanced climate resilience that do not naturally occur in the plant species;

invasive animals means non-native species of fauna that aren't domesticated;

Local Landcare Councils are defined as local entities of the South Australian Landcare council that exist in local government areas;

natural disaster means a natural event including floods, earthquakes, droughts, or fire that causes large amounts of damage to a community or environment;

pollinators are defined as bees, butterflies or any other organism that carries pollen to or from flora for the plant to reproduce;

reusable seeds are seeds that retain their viability, germination capacity, and true-to-type genetic characteristics after harvesting, allowing them to be saved, stored, and replanted across multiple growing seasons;

SALCC means The South Australian Landcare Council.

Part 2—South Australian Landcare Council

6—South Australian Landcare Council Board Members

(1) The South Australian Landcare Council will consist of—

- (a) seven (7) First Nations persons who have been appointed by the South Australian Voice to Parliament;
- (b) five (5) representatives from the Department of Environment and Water who are professional staff in the department who shall be appointed by the Minister for the Department of Environment and Water and must be professional staff in the department;
- (c) three (3) representatives from the State Emergency service and (3) Country Fire Service representatives) appointed by the South Australian Emergency Services Commission; and
- (d) one (1) academic in environmental science with a Doctorate of Philosophy or higher qualification.

(2) Local Landcare Councils will consist of—

- (a) nine (9) First Nations People from the local area concerned but there are less than Nine (9) members, First Nations people from other areas will be able to represent them;
- (b) three (3) representatives from the local CFS units as appointed by the local council;

- (c) five (5) youth living in the area concerned aged between ages of 10 and 21;
 - (d) five (5) local council members; and
 - (e) three (3) randomly selected volunteer residents from the area concerned.
- (3) The South Australian Landcare Council will be responsible for—
 - (a) implementing and adapting traditional First Nations landcare practises to reduce the destruction of local natural environments and suit the changed environment (for example using traditional back-burning practises to create a fire break for potential bushfires);
 - (b) increasing the natural biodiversity of the local area by approving and creating natural environment restoration plans;
 - (c) holding all relevant South Australian government agencies and private sector companies accountable for implementing environmental restoration and climate resilient plans that prioritise ecological sustainability over short term economic outcomes; and
 - (d) creating and promoting educational resources about landcare aimed particularly but not exclusively at farmers, park rangers, effects of littering.
- (4) Local Landcare councils will be responsible for—
 - (a) creating restoration and environmental resilience plans to be implemented in their local area; and
 - (b) presenting ideas and solutions to the South Australian Landcare Council.
- (5) Restoration plans created under subsection (3)(b) will be detailed about which flora will need to be planted in what areas and the ongoing care and maintenance they require.
- (6) The South Australian Landcare Council will be required to conduct a consultation every three months with—
 - (a) at least 30 students from at least three different schools;
 - (b) three (3) volunteering contract landscapers; and
 - (c) ten (10) volunteering ecologists.

Part 3—Resilience of regional communities

7—Restoring, protecting and advancing National Parks in South Australia

(1) Those administering South Australian National Parks will be responsible for—

(a) planting and advancing native trees and scrubs in National Parks by—

- (i) planting 100 native examples of flora, per year, a number which is to be reviewed every five (5) years to compare ecological balance with previous data;
- (ii) taking care of the newly planted or naturally spread flora until they have reached an age of self-stability or maturity;
- (iii) re-planting any flora that get damaged or taken out; and
- (iv) once ecological balance is achieved the area becomes exempt from requiring new flora to be planned and will continue to be surveyed yearly to ensure it remains balanced; and

(b) advancing new and old flora around National Parks by—

- (i) educating park rangers about the flora in the area before being hired by having mandatory workshops run by the SALCC, before going into the workfield;
- (ii) removing invasive species; and
- (iii) working with SALCC to advance the wildlife back to its original state, or a point of ecological balance.

(2) The Department of Environment and Water will be responsible for—

(a) removing all invasive plants in the area by stem-injection and then further removal, to begin immediately after the act is passed and a plan is formed, by working with the SALCC to slowly remove invasive trees and replace them with native ones, as per subsection (1), at a pace that will not negatively impact the ecology of the area; and

(b) removing of invasive animals by—

- (i) controlled fencing around the National Park, with clear monitoring plans, when deemed necessary and effective by the SALCC;
- (ii) working with the SALCC, to educate the community on invasive animals and their impacts;
- (iii) monitoring invasive animals via aerial and ground surveys; and

- (iv) controlled monitoring, including targeted baiting and humane trapping programs tailored to specific invasive species, with regular population assessments and reporting protocols to evaluate effectiveness and environmental impact.

8—Controlling camping and commercialisation

- (1) South Australian National Park Rangers will be responsible for applying and upholding a rubbish littering ban within a 50km radius by—
 - (a) actively tracking any loose rubbish going inside of the National Parks; and
 - (b) working with the SALCC to set up cameras, with the goal to scan number plates while going in and out of National Parks.
- (2) South Australian National Park Rangers will be responsible for—
 - (a) enforcing a total fire ban for campers if campsites are within 20 meters of any endangered fauna;
 - (b) monitoring active campsites and ensuring no native flora or fauna is not damaged while campers are present; and
 - (c) rangers may also allocate dedicated camping areas that are not within 20 meters of endangered fauna.
- (3) A fine of \$500 shall be issued to any person—
 - (a) who is found to have intentionally or negligently littered in a public or protected area; or
 - (b) who breaches requirements under subsection (2) in which case that person shall also have a five (5) year ban from entering the relevant national park.

9—Kati-Thanda National Park no-fly zone

- (1) It shall be an offence for a person to cause an aircraft to fly at altitude of lower than 9000 metres or lower above sea level over Kati-Thanda National Park or within a ten (10) kilometres perimeter from that national park.

Maximum penalty: \$20,000

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to emergency flights or flights that start in one Australian state and end in another.

10—Increasing the resistance of communities to natural disasters

SALCC will assist local councils, the Department of Environment and Water, and SAFECOM by—

- (a) advocating for and supporting the allocation of funding towards the ongoing maintenance of existing streams and stormwater drainage systems;
- (b) supporting employment initiatives aimed at the routine cleaning of public gutters and mandating that private properties within Bushfire Attack Level – Flame Zone (BAL–FZ) areas maintain clean gutters at designated intervals, with subsidies or assistance available for vulnerable households;
- (c) promoting the strategic installation of fire sprinkler systems on residential properties and along key roadsides within BAL–FZ areas to reduce fire risk and improve community protection; and
- (d) coordinating with relevant agencies to ensure the provision of food and water trucks throughout the duration of a natural disaster and for at least one month following its conclusion, ensuring equitable access across the affected population.

Part 4—Sustainable agricultural practises to support climate resilience

11—Limiting the use of harmful pesticides

- (1) SALCC will—
 - (a) provide education through local forums in key farming areas across South Australia to crop farmers on environmentally friendly alternatives to harmful pesticides (such as biopesticides or garlic spray), and support them in transitioning by addressing potential economic impacts;
 - (b) subsidise the price of biopesticides and other alternatives by 50% to provide an incentive to invest in less harmful pesticides;
 - (c) fine companies found selling harmful pesticides in South Australia by \$20,000 every year until they have transitioned to biopesticides; and
 - (d) implement a total ban on the sale of harmful pesticides, fertilizers and herbicides by 2035.
- (2) Any farm found to be using harmful pesticides after 2035 and for any business that supplied them that pesticide shall be guilty of an offence.

Maximum Penalty: \$200 000

12—Encouraging reusable seeds

- (1) SALCC will provide a 50% subsidy for farmers to purchase climate resilient or reusable seeds.
- (2) The SALCC will provide a publicly available list of climate resilient seeds and any farmer who is able to provide evidence of purchase will be eligible for the subsidy.

- (3) South Australian Landcare Council will provide grants to individuals and entities to research, develop, and produce better GMO seeds.

13—Improving soil health

- (1) The Department for Environment and Water will Provide a 50% subsidy, applicable for up to 12 months from the date of transition commencement, for new equipment or operational costs approved by the SALCC, which are directly required for farmers purchasing biochar, organic amendments, and compost to support sustainable agricultural practices.
- (2) The SALCC will offer free ecological advice and landcare support to any farmers who need assistance to transition their farm to include soil tilling practices which support the growth of microbial life.
- (3) Farmers found by the SALCC to have more than 20 square meters of bare soil will be fined \$5000.
- (4) The Department for Environment and Water will invest \$10,000 annually to support farmers by funding educational programs, research on sustainable cover cropping practices, and subsidised seed distribution to encourage soil health and environmental benefits.

14—Improving pollinator health and creating diverse vegetation

- (1) For every 50 square meters of crop or animal paddocks, farmers will be required to, based on SALCC's Regulations and advice, maintain 5 square metres of a nature corridor in their community area.
- (2) The SALCC may make regulations around the nature of these nature corridors with the requirement that nature corridors improve pollinator health and contain diverse flora.
- (3) SALCC's power to make regulations under subsection (2) includes the ability to issue warnings, fines, subsidies and exemptions for the purpose of ensuring the standard of all nature corridors.



Bill Summaries

Build Baby Build Bill 2025

(Planning, Infrastructure and Transport Ministry)

The *Build Baby Build Bill 2025* aims to increase housing density and supply in Metropolitan Adelaide by shifting planning power from local government and encouraging walkable, mixed-use developments. It addresses urban sprawl and opposition to denser housing. A Metropolitan Planning Board (MPB) will be established, setting quotas for social, affordable, and first-home buyer housing. The Bill also outlines changes to planning standards, incentives for medium-density development, and funding for community amenities and green spaces.

Cultural Awareness, Respect and Education ('CARE') Bill 2025

(Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation Ministry)

The *Cultural Awareness, Respect and Education ('CARE') Bill 2025* aims to strengthen First Nations history and culture education in South Australia. It seeks to facilitate truth-telling about post-colonial history, reconcile lack of awareness, and foster a positive understanding of First Nations culture. The Bill establishes a compulsory SACE subject "WIRA Studies," creates the South Australian First Nations Education Board (SAFNE), and introduces a compulsory "First Nations Studies" course in all education degrees. It also mandates annual cultural responsiveness training for educators and offers grants for teaching the SACE subjects in regional schools.

Democratic Advancement Bill 2025

(Crime, Justice and Rights Ministry)

The *Democratic Advancement Bill 2025* aims to enhance public engagement and trust in democracy. It seeks to establish direct communication between citizens and parliament, addressing a lack of accountability and accessibility. The Bill proposes a Digital Democratic Gateway (DDG) for citizens to submit and vote on legislative proposals, and even initiate vetoes on acts passed within the last year. The bill also dictates that all proposals must align with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Equitable Employment and Workplace Inclusion ('EEWI') Bill 2025

(Social Inclusion and Accessibility Ministry)

The *Equitable Employment and Workplace Inclusion ('EEWI') Bill 2025* aims to enhance workplace equity, accessibility, and job opportunities for marginalised groups. It addresses underrepresentation, lack of support, and stigma within the workforce. The Bill mandates accessible workplaces, provides subsidies to employers for representative workforces, and offers training and support for job seekers from marginalised groups. It also requires mandatory training for management staff in medium/large businesses and government on cultural sensitivity, gender diversity, and physical disability awareness.



Oscar Worthy Bill 2025

(Tourism and Culture Ministry)

The *Oscar Worthy Bill 2025* aims to boost South Australia's film industry by increasing investment and prioritising local jobs. It seeks to provide more educational opportunities for film studies, enhance career pathways, improve global marketing, and raise the overall quality of South Australian film. The Bill addresses declining support, educational accessibility challenges, and insufficient promotion. Key initiatives include supporting local cast and crew, amending funding structures, establishing regional cinema grants, and providing new film industry funding for marketing campaigns.

Right to Learn Bill 2025

(Education and Training Ministry)

The *Right to Learn Bill 2025* aims to improve accessibility and equity for students with disabilities in South Australian high schools. It addresses a lack of understanding, discrimination, and resource shortages. The Bill mandates curriculum reforms, staff training, and the provision of resources to support learning and development. Key initiatives include compulsory "Disability Studies" for SACE, mandatory professional development for educators, and establishing "wellbeing spaces" with sensory and learning aids.

Rural's Bandid (Regional Healthcare Equity) Bill 2025

(Health and Wellbeing Ministry)

The *Rural's Bandid (Regional Healthcare Equity) Bill 2025* aims to increase access to quality healthcare, both mental and physical, in South Australian regional communities, and for young people. It addresses insufficient access, lack of job opportunities, and low awareness of available services. The Bill proposes increasing GPs and urgent care clinics, encouraging regional healthcare employment, and raising awareness through education and campaigns. It also mandates first aid training for high school students and drivers.

Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Resilience ('SACR') Bill 2025

(Climate, Wildlife and Waters Ministry)

The *Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Resilience ('SACR') Bill 2025* aims to boost climate resilience in regional SA by restoring native biodiversity and promoting sustainable agriculture. It acknowledges climate change's disproportionate impact on regional communities. The South Australian Landcare Council (SALCC), comprising First Nations persons and experts, and will implement First Nation landcare practices, increase biodiversity, and create educational resources. The Bill also focuses on restoring national parks, controlling commercialisation, boosting disaster resistance, and improving soil and pollinator health through sustainable farming methods.

YMCA South Australia Youth Parliament 2025 | Parliamentary Sittings Schedule

Note: All sittings take place at Parliament House, North Terrace, Adelaide.
Youth Parliament does not sit on Wednesday, 16th July.

		Monday, 14th July		Tuesday, 15th July		Thursday, 17th July		Friday, 18th July		TIME
TIME		House of Assembly	Legislative Council	House of Assembly	Legislative Council	House of Assembly	Legislative Council	House of Assembly	Legislative Council	
9:30										9:30
9:45										9:45
10:00										10:00
10:15		Opening Ceremony (House of Assembly)								10:15
10:30				Formalities				Formalities		10:30
10:45		Youth Governor's Matter of Public Importance (House of Assembly)		Right to Learn Bill 2025	Oscar Worthy Bill 2025	Equitable Employment and Workplace Inclusion (EEWI) Bill 2025	Cultural Awareness, Respect and Education (CARE) Bill 2025			10:45
11:00										11:00
11:15										11:15
11:30										11:30
11:45										11:45
12:00		Build, Baby, Build Bill 2025	Rural's Bandaaid (Regional Healthcare Equity) Bill 2025	Cultural Awareness, Respect and Education (CARE) Bill 2025	Right to Learn Bill 2025	Oscar Worthy Bill 2025	Right to Learn Bill 2025	Motion without Notice	Motion without Notice	12:00
12:15										12:15
12:30										12:30
12:45										12:45
13:00										13:00
13:15										13:15
13:30										13:30
13:45										13:45
14:00										14:00
14:15		Democratic Advancement Bill 2025	Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Resilience Bill 2025	Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Resilience Bill 2025	Democratic Advancement Bill 2025			Closing Ceremony (House of Assembly)		14:15
14:30										14:30
14:45										14:45
15:00										15:00
15:15										15:15
15:30										15:30
15:45										15:45
16:00										16:00
16:15										16:15
16:30										16:30
16:45										16:45

The greatest support for our participants is your presence in chamber
Please RSVP to at <https://forms.gle/F2kNoEJuscYp9arg7>

For more information regarding the Parliamentary Sitting Schedule and registering your attendance, please contact **Jesse Rasheed** at **yp.comms@ymcasa.org.au**

For all contact during the sitting week at Parliament House, please call Program Manager **Tabitha Stephenson-Jones** on **0448 466 787**

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Proceedings Script

First Reading

Presiding Officer

"I call upon the sponsor"

Main Sponsor

"Mr/Madam/Mx Speaker/President, the Honourable <Name>, I move that I have leave to introduce a Bill for an Act to... <long title>."

Presiding Officer

"Is the motion seconded?"

Whip

"I second the motion."

Presiding Officer

"The question is that the motion be agreed to. All those in favour say 'aye', to the contrary 'no'. I think the ayes have it."

REMEMBER: everyone must vote AYE at this stage!

Clerk

"Order of the day number _____. A Bill for an Act to... <long title>"

This concludes the first reading.

Second Reading

Presiding Officer

"I call upon the sponsor"

Main Sponsor

"Mr/Madam/Mx Speaker/President, the Honourable <Name>, I move that this Bill now be read a second time." (Main Sponsor then delivers a speech of no longer than 3 minutes)

Presiding Officer

"Is the motion seconded?"

Whip

"I second the motion."

Presiding Officer

"I call upon a refuter"

Main Refuter

"Mr/Madam/Mx Speaker/President, the Honourable <Name>..." (Main Refuter then delivers a speech of no longer than 3 minutes)

The Bill is now open for debate from the remaining members of the Sponsoring and Refuting teams which have not spoken. Once these participants have spoken, the floor is open for debate for others. Each speech should be a maximum of 2 minutes. After multiple rounds of speeches, the Presiding Officer will call for a final speaker from each side, concluding the second reading with a speaker from the sponsoring side.

Presiding Officer

"The question is that this Bill now be read a second time. All those in favour say 'aye', to the contrary 'no'. I think the ayes have it."

REMEMBER: everyone must vote AYE at this stage!

This concludes the second reading.



Committee of the Whole - In Originating House ONLY

Amendments

The presiding officer will retire from their chair and the Clerk assumes control of the house.

Presiding Officer

"I now yield control of the chamber to the Clerk for Committee of the Whole"

Clerk

"The Committee will now consider the Bill in depth. I call upon the mover of the first amendment."

Parliamentarian (Mover of First Amendment)

"Chair, I move that (read out amendment)." (Mover then speaks for up to 1 minute on why the amendment should be accepted).

Clerk

"Is the amendment accepted?"

A vote by show of hands is conducted.

If accepted

"The amendment has been accepted and now will read... (Clerk reads out section as amended)."

If rejected

"The section will remain unamended."

Process repeated until all amendments have been discussed.

Clerk

"The question is that this Bill now be allowed to pass to the third reading as amended. All those in favour say 'aye', to the contrary 'no'. I think the ayes have it."

The Presiding Officer returns to their place, awaiting the report from the Clerk. Chamber remains seated.

Clerk

"Mr/Madam/Mx Speaker/President, I advise that the Committee of the Whole has reviewed the bill in depth and return it to the chamber for further consideration."

The Clerk then returns control of the chamber to the Presiding Officer.



Third Reading

Main Sponsor

“Mr/Madam/Mx Speaker/President, the Honourable <Name>, I move that this Bill now be read a third time.” (Main Sponsor then delivers a final, brief, summary speech).

Presiding Officer

“Is the motion seconded?”

Debate will continue until the presiding officer calls a final refuter and a final sponsor for their Right of Reply.

Presiding Officer

“I call upon the final refuter”

Presiding Officer

“I call upon the final sponsor for their Right of Reply”

Voting

Presiding Officer

“The question is that this Bill now pass. I now yield control of the chamber to the Clerk.”

Clerk

“The question is that this bill now pass. All those in favour say ‘aye’, to the contrary ‘no’.”

Members will say “AYE” or “NO” - THIS IS WHERE YOU VOTE FOR OR AGAINST THE BILL!

“I think the ayes/noes have it.”

Two members from minority (One Leader and a Whip)

Division!

Clerk

“Division has been called, ring the bells.”

The bells will be rung and members may move to the back of chamber if they wish to abstain before the bars are closed. Abstentions should be reserved for reasons of great emotional connection or personal conflict associated with the bill.

“The Chamber will now divide. Those in favour of the bill move to the right of the chair, those against to the left. The Chamber will now divide in silence.”

Whips will count the votes and report their totals to the Clerk.

If passed

“The Bill for an Act to <long title> has been passed with ___ ayes and ___ noes. Members may resume their seats.

If rejected:

“The Bill has failed to pass with ___ ayes and ___ noes. Members may resume their seats.”

**Presiding Officer**

"I call upon the sponsor."

Sponsor (Mover of the Motion)

"Mr/Madam/Mx Speaker/President, the Honourable <Name>, I move that <text of the motion>" (Sponsor then delivers speech of no longer than 2 minutes).

Presiding Officer

"Is the motion seconded?"

Whip

"I second the motion."

Debate continues back and forth until time is almost finished.

Presiding Officer

"I call upon the Sponsor for their Right of Reply."

Sponsor (Mover of the Motion)

"Mr/Madam/Mx Speaker/President, the Honourable <Name>..." (Sponsor delivers Right of Reply speech of no more than 2 minutes).

Presiding Officer

"The question is that this bill now pass. All those in favour say 'aye', to the contrary 'no'."

Members will say "AYE" or "NO" - THIS IS WHERE YOU VOTE FOR OR AGAINST THE BILL!

"I think the ayes/noes have it."

Two members from minority (One Leader and a Whip)

Division!

Clerk

"Division has been called, ring the bells."

The bells will be rung and members may move to the back of chamber if they wish to abstain before the bars are closed. Abstentions should be reserved for reasons of great emotional connection or personal conflict associated with the motion.

"The Chamber will now divide. Those in favour of the motion move to the right of the chair, those against to the left. The Chamber will now divide in silence."

Tellers (Whips) will count the votes and report their totals to the Clerk.

Clerk**If passed**

"The motion has been passed with ____ ayes and ____ noes. Members may resume their seats."

If rejected:

"The motion has failed to pass with ____ ayes and ____ noes. Members may resume their seats."

[illegible]

[illegible]