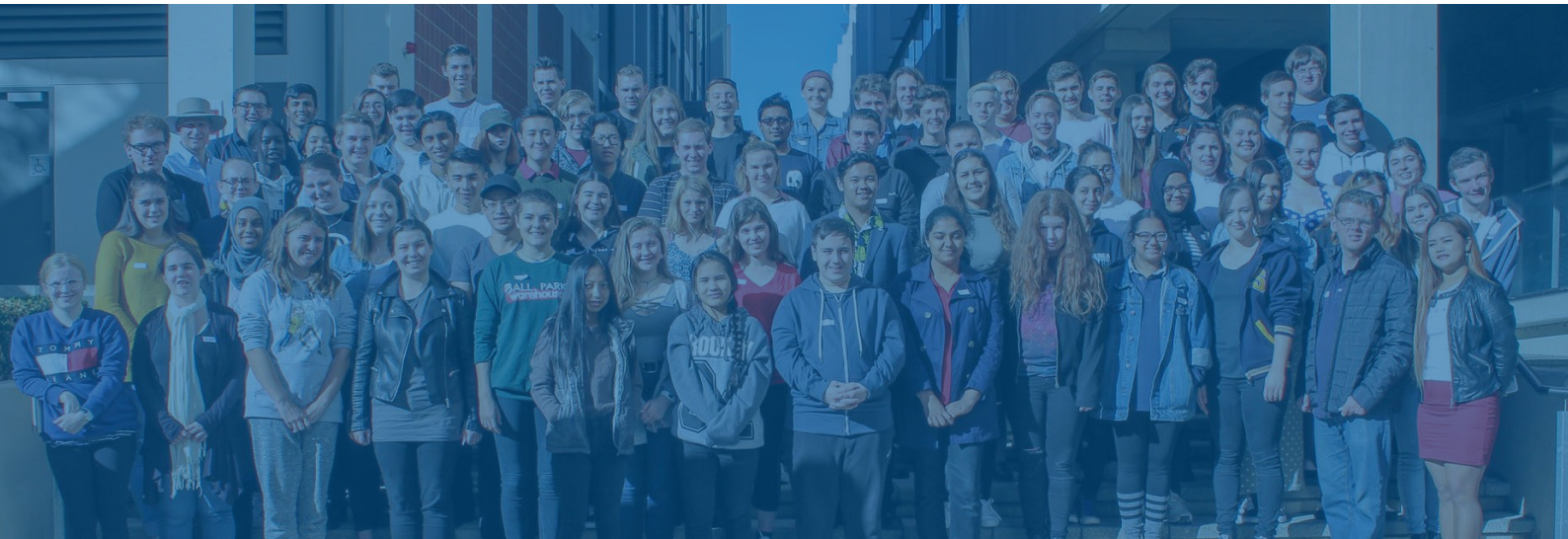




YMCA
YOUTH
PARLIAMENT
South Australia

Motions, Bills, and Acts

of the 23rd Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia



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Contents

- 3 - YMCA SA Youth Parliament 2018 Program Overview
- 4 - Supporters and Sponsors
- 5 - Results of the 2018 Youth Parliament
- 6 - Declaration of the Youth Governor
- 7 - Members of the Youth House of Assembly
- 8 - Members of the Youth Legislative Council

Daily Programs

- 9 - Monday 9th July 2018
- 10 - Tuesday 10th July 2018
- 11 - Thursday 12th July 2018
- 12 - Friday 13th July 2018

Motions

- 13 - Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance
- 14 - National Motion of Public Importance

Bills

- 15 - Regional Healthcare Access Bill 2018
- 20 - Sustainable Housing Accessibility Bill 2018
- 26 - Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Bill 2018
- 32 - Abortion Reform Bill 2018
- 39 - Mandatory Disability Education Bill 2018
- 44 - Housing Reform Bill 2018
- 50 - Affordable Electricity Bill 2018
- 56 - Regional Transport Assistance Bill 2018
- 61 - Electoral Amendment Bill 2018
- 66 - Transparent Wages Bill 2018
- 70 - Digital Direct Democracy Bill 2018
- 76 - Voluntary Euthanasia Bill 2018

YMCA South Australia Youth Parliament 2018

YMCA South Australia Youth Parliament is a non-partisan program providing a platform for young people aged 15 - 25 to have their say on important issues, and build their skills and parliamentary understanding.

At the 23rd sitting of YMCA South Australia Youth Parliament, young people from across the state came together to debate and discuss issues important to young South Australians.

Twelve Youth Bills and two Motions of Public Importance were debated in Parliament House.

Eight of the twelve Youth Bills passed both houses to become Youth Acts. The most strongly supported Youth Bill was the Abortion Reform Bill 2018 which passed with a collective 46 Ayes and 12 Noes. The close results demonstrate the excellent debates that were had.

The National Motion of Public Importance that “This House believes that Australia should become a republic with an Australian head of state” failed.

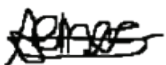
The Youth Governor’s Motion of Public Importance that “This House believes that all South Australian secondary schools should provide comprehensive sexual health education that is inclusive of different gender identities and sexual orientations and acknowledges sexuality as a healthy, normal part of life” passed.

The 2018 Youth Parliamentarians worked hard to research, develop and write the Youth Bills that were debated in Parliament. Their hard work and passion ensured the voices of young people were heard.

On behalf of the YMCA South Australia, the Youth Parliament Taskforce and the Youth Parliamentarians, I encourage you to share the Youth Bills and Acts Book and continue to amplify the voices of young South Australians.

For further information or to provide feedback on any of the following Bills and Acts, please contact the YMCA Youth Empowerment Team.

Regards,
Alana



Alana James - YMCA South Australia
P) 8200 2514 E) sayouth@ymca.org.au

Supporters and Sponsors

YMCA South Australia is very appreciative of the support and sponsorship for the Youth Parliament program. The program simply wouldn't be possible without the generous support, both financial and in-kind, that it receives.

Program sponsors

- Office for Youth, Department for Human Services
- Law Foundation of South Australia
- Electoral Commission of South Australia

Program supporters

- Parliament House of South Australia
- University of South Australia, Student Engagement Unit

Thank you also to everyone that sponsored a young person to participate in the program and ensured a wide range of young people's voices are represented at Youth Parliament.



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Results of the 2018 Youth Parliament

Youth Bill/Motion	House	Ayes	Noes	Result
Regional Healthcare Access Bill 2018	House of Assembly	18	15	PASS
	Legislative Council	34	1	
Sustainable Housing Accessibility Bill 2018	House of Assembly	12	22	FAIL
	Legislative Council	18	17	
Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Bill 2018	House of Assembly	16	17	FAIL
	Legislative Council	16	15	
Abortion Reform Bill 2018	House of Assembly	23	5	PASS
	Legislative Council	23	7	
Mandatory Disability Education Bill 2018	House of Assembly	20	14	PASS
	Legislative Council	31	5	
Housing Reform Bill 2018	House of Assembly	18	17	FAIL
	Legislative Council	16	20	
Affordable Electricity Bill 2018	House of Assembly	18	17	PASS
	Legislative Council	23	11	
Regional Transport Assistance Bill 2018	House of Assembly	17	16	PASS
	Legislative Council	23	12	
Electoral Amendment Bill 2018	House of Assembly	24	10	PASS
	Legislative Council	28	6	
Transparent Wages Bill 2018	House of Assembly	18	16	PASS
	Legislative Council	21	15	
Digital Direct Democracy Bill 2018	House of Assembly	13	22	FAIL
	Legislative Council	24	11	
Voluntary Euthanasia Bill 2018	House of Assembly	17	8	PASS
	Legislative Council	20	13	
Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance		52	18	PASS
National Motion of Public Importance		31	34	FAIL



THE OFFICE OF HIS EXCELLENCY
THE YOUTH GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Ashley Tudo
President
Youth Legislative Council
Parliament of South Australia, North Terrace
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Dear Madame President

I desire the attendance of all honourable members of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council, on the date Monday 9th of July 2018 at 10:30 at the building known as Parliament House, North Terrace, Adelaide, for the Opening of the 23rd Session of the South Australian Youth Parliament.

Signed

His Excellency, Charlie Stivahtaris

Youth Governor of South Australia



Speaker

Susan Britza

Sergeant-At-Arms

Taha Shabibi

Members of the Youth House of Assembly

Premier

*Hon. Ashlee Leach
MYHA*

Deputy Premier

*Hon. Darcy Hermesen
MYHA*

Leader of the Opposition

*Hon. Oliver Douglas
MYHA*

**Deputy Leader of the
Opposition**

*Hon. Adrian Wegrowski
MYHA*

Government Whip

Hon. Breydon Verryt-Reid MYHA

Opposition Whip

Hon. Hannah Mitchell MYHA

Deputy Speaker

*Hon. Samuel Doering
MYHA*

Deputy Speaker

*Hon. Felix Eldridge
MYHA*

Deputy Speaker

Hon. Bhuvirai MYHA

Deputy Speaker

*Hon. Brendon
Maczkowiack MYHA*

Hon. Mara Abigail Guez MYHA

Hon. Jackson Fletcher MYHA

Hon. James Lines MYHA

Hon. Aisha Zaka MYHA

Hon. Emily Ramos MYHA

Hon. Akram Maungkyawmin MYHA

Hon. Samantha Veitch MYHA

Hon. Alex Matters MYHA

Hon. Matthew Smith MYHA

Hon. Klayton Rosario MYHA

Hon. Isaac Solomon MYHA

Hon. Rebecca Lightowler MYHA

Hon. Piper Lewis MYHA

Hon. Stephanie Hopkins MYHA

Hon. Bradley Johnson MYHA

Hon. Louise-Ann Nixon MYHA

Hon. Zeineb Jimie MYHA

Hon. Caitlin Robertson MYHA

Hon. Kirsty Lithgow MYHA

Hon. Grace Paye MYHA

Hon. Ciel Schmarr MYHA

Hon. Gareth Thomas MYHA

Hon. Spencer Rourke MYHA

Hon. Alissar Aleid MYHA

Hon. Taylor Thomson MYHA

Hon. Aryana Alimohammadian MYHA

Hon. Ned Timar MYHA

Hon. Khina Bhattarai MYHA



President

Ashley Tudo

Usher of the Black Rod

Joshuah Yeend

Members of the Youth Legislative Council

**Leader of the Government
in the Legislative Council**

*Hon. Bonnie Pederson
MYLC*

**Deputy Leader of the
Government in the
Legislative Council**

*Hon. Gareth Bailey
MYLC*

**Leader of the Opposition
in the Legislative Council**

*Hon. Chloe Thomson
MYLC*

**Deputy Leader of the
Opposition in the
Legislative Council**

Hon. Jack McAullife MYLC

Government Whip

Hon. Nathan Fiedler MYLC

Opposition Whip

Hon. Deanna Athanasos MYLC

Deputy President

Hon. Grace Franco MYLC

Deputy President

*Hon. Michael Reardon
MYLC*

Deputy President

*Hon. Kilahney Murphy
MYLC*

Deputy President

*Hon. Mercy Ngun Ceu
MYLC*

Hon. Tyler Hughes MYLC

Hon. Nila Javadi Riahi MYLC

Hon. Oliver Shephard-Bayly MYLC

Hon. Wonbin Sun MYLC

Hon. Georgia Thomas MYLC

Hon. Evdokia Papastamouli MYLC

Hon. Georgia Solly MYLC

Hon. Netra Ramkumar MYLC

Hon. Elijah Smith MYLC

Hon. Eloise Duncis MYLC

Hon. Alex Guimelli MYLC

Hon. Chloe Warrick MYLC

Hon. Theodore Kakamoundis MYLC

Hon. George Heys MYLC

Hon. Sheridan Killoran MYLC

Hon. Zoe Strickland MYLC

Hon. Zoe Ritchie MYLC

Hon. Billy Frame MYLC

Hon. Nicole Wilson MYLC

Hon. Stephanie Scannell MYLC

Hon. Amy Mitchell MYLC

Hon. Mirza Ali MYLC

Hon. Sophie Murgatroyd MYLC

Hon. Elizabeth Rualhleng MYLC

Hon. Madeline Ellis MYLC

Hon. Mokhtar Panahi MYLC

Daily Program
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



10:30 AM - Opening Ceremony (in Legislative Council)

Monday 9th July 2018
from 10:30AM

11:15AM - Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance (in Legislative Council)

Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business

1:15 PM - (No. 1) The Hon. Samantha Veitch to move that the *Regional Healthcare Access Bill 2018* be read.

2:00 PM - (No. 2) The Hon. Caitlin Robertson to move that the *Sustainable Housing Accessibility Bill 2018* be read.

3:00 PM - (No. 3) The Hon. Taylor Thomson to move that the *Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Bill 2018* be read.

3:45 PM - (No. 4) The Hon. Alex Matters to move that the *Abortion Accessibility Bill 2018* be read.

Susan Britza
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly

Jaedyn Meissner
Youth Parliamentary Services Manager

Daily Program
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



10:30 AM - Opening Ceremony

Monday 9th July 2018
from 10:30AM

11:15 AM - Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance

The Government to move that: "This House believes that all South Australian secondary schools should provide comprehensive sexual health education that is inclusive of different gender identities and sexual orientations and acknowledges sexuality as a healthy, normal part of life."

Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business

1:15 PM - (No. 1) The Hon. Michael Reardon (*Deputy President*) to move that the *Transparent Wages Bill 2018* be read.

2:00 PM - (No. 2) The Hon. Theodore Kakamoundis to move that the *Voluntary Euthanasia Bill 2018* be read.

3:00 PM - (No. 3) The Hon. Eloise Duncis to move that the *Digital Direct Democracy Bill 2018* be read.

3:45 PM - (No. 4) The Hon. Kilahney Murphy (*Deputy President*) to move that the *Mandatory Disability Education Bill 2018* be read.

Ashley Tудо
President of the Youth Legislative Council

Jaedyn Meissner
Youth Parliamentary Services Manager

Daily Program HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



Tuesday 10th July 2018
from 9:30AM

Commencement

9:30 AM - Acknowledgement of Country and Quiet Reflection

Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business

9:45 AM - (No. 1) The Hon. Louise-Ann Nixon to move that the *Mandatory Disability Education Bill 2018* be read.

10:30 AM - (No. 2) The Hon. Darcy Hermsen to move that the *Housing Reform Bill 2018* be read.

11:30 AM - (No. 3) The Hon. Aryanna Alimohammadian to move that the *Affordable Electricity Bill 2018* be read.

1:00 PM - (No. 4) The Hon. Spencer Rourke to move that the *Regional Transport Assistance Bill 2018* be read.

1:45 PM - (No. 5) The Hon. Jackson Fletcher to move that the *Electoral Amendment Bill 2018* be read.

Government House Reception

Susan Britza

Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly

Jaedyn Meissner

Youth Parliamentary Services Manager

Daily Program LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



Tuesday 10th July 2018
from 9:30AM

Commencement

9:30 AM - Acknowledgement of Country and Quiet Reflection

Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business

9:45 AM - (No. 1) The Hon. Tyler Hughes to move that the *Housing Reform Bill 2018* be read.

10:30 AM - (No. 2) The Hon. Elizabeth Rualhleng to move that the *Affordable Electricity Bill 2018* be read.

11:30 AM - (No. 3) The Hon. George Heys to move that the *Abortion Accessibility Bill 2018* be read.

1:00 PM - (No. 4) The Hon. Georgia Solly to move that the *Regional Healthcare Access Bill 2018* be read.

1:45 PM - (No. 5) The Hon. Sophie Murgatroyd to move that the *Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Bill 2018* be read.

Government House Reception

Ashley Tudo

President of the Youth Legislative Council

Jaedyn Meissner

Youth Parliamentary Services Manager

Daily Program
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



Commencement

Thursday 12th July 2018
from 9:30AM

9:30 AM - Acknowledgement of Country and Quiet Reflection

Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business

9:45 AM - (No. 1) The Hon. Ciel Schmarr to move that the *Transparent Wages Bill 2018* be read.

10:30 AM - (No. 2) The Hon. Akram Maungkyawmin to move that the *Digital Direct Democracy Bill 2018* be read.

11:30 AM - (No. 3) The Hon. Isaac Solomon to move that the *Voluntary Euthanasia Bill 2018* be read.

Question Time

Susan Britza
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly

Jaedyn Meissner
Youth Parliamentary Services Manager

Daily Program
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



Commencement

Thursday 12th July 2018
from 9:30AM

9:30 AM - Acknowledgement of Country and Quiet Reflection

Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business

9:45 AM - (No. 1) The Hon. Nicole Wilson to move that the *Regional Transport Assistance Bill 2018* be read.

10:30 AM - (No. 2) The Hon. Netra Ramkumar to move that the *Electoral Amendment Bill 2018* be read.

11:30 AM - (No. 3) The Hon. Awur Deng to move that the *Sustainable Housing Accessibility Bill 2018* be read.

Question Time (in the House of Assembly)

Ashley Tudo
President of the Youth Legislative Council

Jaedyn Meissner
Youth Parliamentary Services Manager

Daily Program
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
(Joint Sitting)



Friday 12th July 2018
from 9:45 AM

Commencement

9:45 AM - Acknowledgement of Country and Quiet Reflection

9:50 AM - Youth Premier's Address to the House

10:00 AM - Question Time

National Motion of Public Importance

10:30 AM - The Opposition to move that: "This House believes that Australia should become a republic with an Australian head of state."

11:30 AM - Taskforce Takeover

The Youth Governor has declared a debate of a frivolous nature shall occur at this time.

1:00PM - Adjournment Debates

2:15 PM - Closing Ceremony

Susan Britza

Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly

Jaedyn Meissner

Youth Parliamentary Services Manager



THE OFFICE OF HIS EXCELLENCY
THE YOUTH GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

YOUTH GOVERNOR'S MOTION OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

His Excellency, Charlie Stivahtaridis directs and invites the Government of the Youth Parliament of South Australia to move a motion that:

“This House believes that all South Australian secondary schools should provide comprehensive sexual health education that is inclusive of different gender identities and sexual orientations and acknowledges sexuality as a healthy, normal part of life.”

Below is a list of arguments in favour of the motion and arguments against the motion. This list is not exhaustive but may be used as starting points for this debate.

For

- Teaching comprehensive sexual health education promotes more self-assuredness and understanding within one's self about their own identity leading to better mental health.
- There is no such thing as being too well-educated. The more we teach our young people, the better.
- Leaving sexual health education up to parents and/or community members risks young people not receiving information consistent with their peers and potentially missing out on important information.
- Society has an important stake in a person's upbringing through education. The costs and social impact of unsafe sexual practices that result in STDs and teen pregnancy are carried by society as a whole.
- Young people who are made aware of resources and services will better be able to maintain or address issues regarding their sexual health.
- Understanding more about different sexual orientations and gender identities reduces stigma and in turn creates a more harmonious society.
- Sexual health education instils in young people the information to empower them to make decisions about the behaviours they engage in and to say no to unwanted sexual activity.
- Comprehensive sexual health education will ensure young people understand and respect the right to bodily autonomy and consent potentially reducing incidences of sexual assault.

Against:

- Sex education beyond biological facts necessarily involves the teaching of one set of values over another. Schools should be objective in the way they teach students.
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights argues that parents are primarily responsible for their children's moral education. School-based sex education violates that principle.
- Why should the majority of students have to learn content that isn't relevant to them?
- Sex education contributes to the breakdown of modesty that is natural and appropriate in human beings.
- When children are taught academics, such as math and reading, they are given material suitable to their level of readiness for this material. Some students are not psychologically or emotionally mature enough to learn material included in sex education curriculums.
- Sexual health education in this manner would normalise sexual behaviour at teenage ages and some may feel socially pressured to engage in activities of which they are not yet ready or comfortable.
- Some teachers will have inherent biases against certain sexual orientations and/or gender identities and potentially propagate certain stigmas.



THE OFFICE OF HIS EXCELLENCY
THE YOUTH GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

NATIONAL MOTION OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

His Excellency, Charlie Stivahtaris directs and invites the Opposition of the Youth Parliament of South Australia to move a motion that:

“This House believes that Australia should become a republic with an Australian head of state.”

Below is a list of arguments in favour of the motion and arguments against the motion. This list is not exhaustive but may be used as starting points for this debate.

For:

- Holders of public office in Australia should be an Australian citizen with allegiance to Australia.
- An Australian head of state would better represent our values of fairness, equality, merit. Our head of state should not be chosen because of who their mother or father is or where they were born.
- Australians should not have to swear allegiance to a geographically and culturally removed British monarchy.
- The monarchy is an outdated institution that emphasises extravagance and celebrity-culture over equality and democracy.
- Australian tax-money should not be used to fund royal visits and holidays within Australia.
- The British monarchy is a relic of empire and colonialism which Australia should not condone or associate itself with.
- The Queen only represents Britain and British interests. Australia will benefit both culturally and economically through positioning itself as an independent nation.
- The Australia Act 1986 (Cth) does not go far enough in limiting the monarch’s reserve powers.
- The British Monarchy is the titular head of the Church of the England which is inconsistent with section 116 of the Australia Constitution which prohibits the Commonwealth from making laws about the observance of any religion in government affairs.

Against:

- Our British heritage is important to our identity. Changing to a republic would be betraying our history and British culture.
- Changing our flag, anthem, money and legal system would cost a lot of money that could be used for much more important things.
- Australia is already an independent country as the Australia Act 1986 (Cth) eliminated any remaining possibilities for the UK to legislate with effect in Australia, for the UK to be involved in Australian government, and for an appeal from any Australian court to a British court
- We would potentially lose a public holiday.
- Republic supporters cannot agree on the model of republicanism ie whether the head-of-state should be elected by the public, selected by the Prime Minister, what powers they should have etc.
- A presidential model of republicanism risks Australia’s democracy emulating the problems of the United States while an impartial figurehead model would have no tangible difference to what we have currently and isn’t worth the effort to change.
- Our current system of government works fine. If it isn’t broken, we shouldn’t try to ‘fix it’.
- The Australian public has an affinity with the British monarchy evidenced by strong interest in the recent royal wedding and during royal visits to Australia.

*23rd Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Regional Healthcare Access Bill 2018

A Bill for an Act to provide increased regional, rural and remote access to specialised healthcare within the state of South Australia; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
18	15

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
34	1

Susan Britza

*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

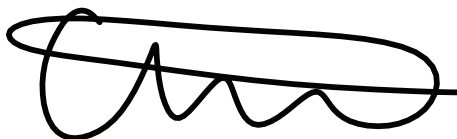
9 July 2018

Ashley Tudo

*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

10 July 2018

In the name of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.



His Excellency, Charlie Stivahtaris

Youth Governor of South Australia

13 July 2018

Regional Healthcare Access Bill 2018

Brief

Citizens of South Australia who live in rural, regional and remote areas of the state deserve the same level of medical services as those provided within the state's capital of Adelaide and other major metropolises. The standard of healthcare should provide equal access to all citizens across South Australia regardless of where an individual is located within the state. Rural South Australians are disadvantaged when it comes to medical access, with many living a considerable distance from the nearest public country hospital, specialist healthcare facility and/or airstrip. The time it takes to gain access to medical services is also fundamentally lacking, as some rural areas do not receive sufficient phone or internet coverage to accommodate for medical emergencies.

The *Regional Healthcare Access Bill 2018* will provide governmental legislation whereby qualified specialists will be placed within four of the major public country hospitals. These specialists will provide essential services such as cardiology, oncology, obstetrics and psychiatry to rural patients within these areas.

Furthermore, this legislation will address the financial burden that patients experience due to high travel costs, as well as facilitate improvements to the quality of education and healthcare facilities for doctors and specialists in rural communities. These hospitals will serve as an outlet for patients aiming to reduce travel times, costs and stress that will serve to better promote regional healthcare within South Australia, respectively.

Regional Healthcare Access Bill 2018

A BILL FOR

An Act to provide increased regional, rural and remote access to specialised healthcare within the state of South Australia; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follow:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Regional Healthcare Access Act 2018*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3—Object of the Act

The objects of this act are—

- (a) to upgrade current facilities at key hospitals within South Australia;
- (b) to increase the specialised healthcare in regional, rural and remote areas;
- (c) to increase accessibility to specialised medical care and equipment; and
- (d) to increase health education in the community and medical professionals.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

CHAC subcouncils means Country Health Advisory Councils area specific subcouncils: Port Lincoln Health Advisory Council; Port Augusta, Roxby Downs, Woomera Health Advisory Council; Berri, Barmera District Health Advisory Council Inc.; and Barossa and Districts Health Advisory Council Inc.;

healthcare professional means an individual expert who provides preventive, curative or rehabilitative health care services to people, families and communities;

metropolitan means any area within a 60km radius of the Adelaide Central Business District;

newly specialised graduates means healthcare professionals recently graduated from a higher education institution with a Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (or equivalent), specialising in one of the four key areas of health;

PATS means Patient Assisted Transport Scheme;

regional means areas greater than 60 kms from the Adelaide Central Business District; and

specialised healthcare means treatments conducted by a healthcare professional in a specific field of medicine.

Part 2—Increase Specialists, Infrastructure and Equipment

5—Upgrading Current Infrastructure and Equipment

- (1) Four key facilities will receive government funding to update infrastructure and equipment required to facilitate specialised healthcare (refer to clause 6). The key facilities will be the—
 - (a) Port Augusta Hospital and Regional Health Service;
 - (b) Port Lincoln Health and Hospital Service;
 - (c) Barossa Health Service; and
 - (d) Riverland General Hospital.
- (2) The key facilities will be overseen by their respective CHAC subcouncils, duties of which may include, but not be limited to—
 - (a) providing additional funding for equipment, provided evidence for additional need is adequately justified;
 - (b) providing maintenance of facilities and equipment; and
 - (c) ensuring appropriate reviews and audits are taken.

6—Increasing Specialised Healthcare Professionals in Regional Areas

- (1) A least four (4) healthcare professionals specialising in the following areas will be employed by each of the key facilities outlined in clause 5, section 1—
 - (a) cardiology;
 - (b) oncology;
 - (c) obstetrics and gynaecology; and
 - (d) psychiatry.

(2) Specialists employed in regional key facilities will—

- (a) be under contract for a duration of two (2) years or equivalent;
- (b) receive a 10% salary bonus compared to equivalent metropolitan positions;
- (c) receive a one-off housing and relocation allowance, the amount of which will be determined by respective CHAC subcouncils;
- (d) receive a graduate stipend if they are a newly specialised graduate; and
- (e) receive extended leave periods should two (2) or more specialists in their field be employed at the same facility.

Part 3—Patient Accessibility to Specialised Care

7—Updating PATS Eligibility Criteria

To increase access, the current guidelines for the PATS will be altered to—

- (a) provide subsidies for patients required to travel more than 60 kms one-way to receive specialised services not available locally; and
- (b) provide subsidies where a patient required to travel to another specialist for a second opinion or other allied health services not available locally.

8—Update Current Ambulance Cover Standards

Ambulance cover guidelines will be amended to include—

- (a) 50% of the total ambulance cover fee subsidized by Medicare; and
- (b) one (1) level of standard cover including emergency and non-emergency.

Part 4—Education Reform

9—University Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS)

The requirements for the completion of a MBBS degree, or equivalent, shall now include—

- (a) 50% of fifth year students placed in regional hospitals for placement; and
- (b) a four (4) week mandatory regional placement for sixth year students.

Part 5—Sunset Clause

10—Sunset Clause

Six years from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

*23rd Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Sustainable Housing Accessibility Bill 2018

A Bill for an Act to establish sustainable and affordable housing communities for the homeless and the struggling; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
12	22

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
18	17

Susan Britza

*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

9 July 2018

Ashley Tudo

*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

12 July 2018

In the name of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.

His Excellency, Charlie Stivahtaris

Youth Governor of South Australia

13 July 2018

Sustainable Housing Accessibility Bill 2018

Brief

Lack of housing is an unfortunate reality that affects many people of South Australia. The Australian Bureau of Statistics found in the Census of Population and Housing that approximately 5,985 people were homeless in 2013, and the number has continued to rise as of the 2016 Census.

These people are left without any basic necessities such as shelter, food, hygienic products, and medical attention. Homeless individuals, on average, are more likely to suffer from mental health issues and addiction than the average person. While about 13% of Australians reported using illicit drugs, approximately 26% of homeless people misuse drugs.¹ Studies have also found that homeless Australians have, on average, even shorter lifespans than citizens of countries with a much poorer economic status. For men suffering with severe cases of homelessness in 2014, the average life expectancy was found to be between 45 to 47 years old. The average Australian lifespan for a male in 2015 was about 82, nearly double that of a homeless man. We believe that creating semi-permanent housing communities whereby the participants can learn and gain accreditation, can not only get them off the streets and into a safer environment, but also help them reintegrate back into the community once they are able to support themselves.

It is proposed that this issue is resolved by recycling shipping containers and unused portable housing to make a safe and supportive environment for the homeless. It will enable affected individuals to be rehabilitated back into, and contribute to society.

¹ Homelessness Australia 2011, *Homelessness statistics*, retrieved 18 June 2018, <<https://www.homelessnessaustralia.org.au/about/homelessness-statistics>>

South Australia

Sustainable Housing Accessibility Bill 2018

A BILL FOR

An Act to establish sustainable and affordable housing communities for the homeless and the struggling; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follow:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Sustainable Housing Accessibility Act 2018*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3—Object of the Act

The objects of this act are—

- (a) to establish an agency to oversee this program;
- (b) to recycle shipping containers and portable houses to provide sustainable housing for the homeless community;
- (c) to teach these communities basic life skills to enable the homeless and struggling to reintegrate back into society; and
- (d) to lower crime rates by teaching civil values and patriotism and minimising risks of addiction and self-harm through rehabilitation.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

affordable means inexpensive and reasonably priced subsidised housing relative to the person's personal income (33% of weekly income);

homeless means to be unable to have a stable living condition and cannot apply for the necessary allowance due to no permanent address;

HRA SA means the Housing and Reintegration Agency South Australia;

program means settling the homeless in sustainable housing communities and training them for employment by HRA SA;

rehabilitation means having the financial stability to be able to provide for oneself, and if applicable ones children. Having employment and the ability to afford accommodation outside of the housing community, and having the ability to reintegrate back into the greater community;

reintegrated means fully rehabilitated and now living outside of, and no longer dependent on the support of the housing community, or the associated professionals;

sustainable means recycling shipping containers and portable bunkers;

training means TAFE level accreditation in fields that can be taught within the housing village itself or external courses. I.e. Certificate II program in Kitchen Operations, Certificate III program in Horticulture, or Diploma program in Visual Communication; and

undesirable living conditions means living without a permanent fixed address.

Part 2— Building of Housing Communities

5—Use of shipping containers as housing

The Minister of Human Services will, subject to and in accordance with the *Land Acquisition Act 1969 (SA)*, acquire land for the establishment of sustainable housing communities composed of recycled shipping containers, the provision of housing, training and care services for South Australia's homeless people; and for any other purpose associated with the performance of any function under this Act.

6—Establishment of HRASA

- (1) The Minister for Human Services will appoint a Commissioner for Sustainable Housing.
- (2) The Commissioner will be responsible for—
 - (a) overseeing the commencement and operation of HRASA;
 - (b) formulating a criteria for acceptance into the program;
 - (c) ensuring the residents' well-being is monitored; and
 - (d) hiring staff members for HRASA.

(3) The Commissioner may hire as many of the following staff as they deem appropriate—

- (a) social workers;
- (b) psychologists and counsellors;
- (c) teachers;
- (d) volunteers;
- (e) security guards; and
- (f) clinic nurses/First aid trained.

(4) The HRASA will be responsible for—

- (a) the engagement of the government with the homeless; businesses interested in hiring or training the homeless; and the wider community;
- (b) removing the homeless from undesirable living conditions, and to settle them in sustainable reintegrated communities;
- (c) teaching essential life skills to the homeless regarding—
 - (i) gaining employment;
 - (ii) using public transport;
 - (iii) cultivating financial stability and self-reliance; and
- (d) facilitating the means for the participants to attend TAFE-level courses leading to qualifications in areas such as first aid, cooking, gardening, cleaning, etc.

Part 3— Application

7—Length of stay

- (1) Every six weeks a social worker will check up on a participant of the program regarding progress with—
- (a) obtaining qualifications in their chosen trade; and
 - (b) gaining paid employment

- (2) If the applicant is proven by a panel of professionals listed in section 6(3) to be able to live in affordable housing with the skills they have, they will be transitioned into a 2 month period where they are aided to find affordable living.

8—Maximum participation period

After 3 years of participating in the program without transitioning into paid employment or self-sustained housing, the participant—

- (a) will be removed from the community and be ineligible to re-apply for a period of 1 year; and
- (b) may appeal this case to a committee who will consist of one professional from each field mentioned in Section 6 (3) who has been involved with this participant.

Part 4—Sunset Clause

9—Sunset Clause

4 years from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

*23rd Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Bill 2018

A Bill for an Act to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in South Australia by offsetting the output of emissions produced by corporations through replacing the Climate Change and Greenhouse Emissions Reduction Act 2007; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
16	17

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
16	15

Susan Britza

*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

9 July 2018

Ashley Tudo

*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

10 July 2018

In the name of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.

His Excellency, Charlie Stivahtaris

Youth Governor of South Australia

13 July 2018

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Bill 2018

Brief

The effect of greenhouse gas emissions is an issue facing South Australia, and the entire world. South Australia has laws, such as the *Climate Change and Greenhouse Emissions Reduction Act 2007*¹ (the “CCGER”) currently in place that aim to indirectly reduce emissions. However, these laws are not sufficient in targeting those entities which produce the most emissions as the programs are voluntary. A report on the operation of the CCGER² [2015] states that, “no South Australian emissions offset programmes have been established or recognised under the Act.” This lack of establishment and participation is due to the voluntary nature of the carbon offset programs.

This Bill will replace the *Climate Change and Greenhouse Emissions Reduction Act 2007*, changing the voluntary aspects to compulsory, ensuring that all South Australian corporations cooperate in an environmentally friendly future. This will occur through Emissions Offset Schemes tailored to each industries’ emitting needs by the Minister. This Scheme will need to be in place within every South Australian corporation for one full trial period. Corporations that follow their Scheme for the full length of the trial period and permanently incorporate aspects of environmental awareness from the Scheme within the corporation will be eligible for recognition and accreditation through being named as a Green Thumb Corps.

¹ *Climate Change and Greenhouse Emissions Reduction Act 2007*, available at: <<https://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/LZ/C/A/CLIMATE%20CHANGE%20AND%20GREENHOUSE%20EMISSIONS%20REDUCTION%20ACT%202007/CURRENT/2007.22.AUTH.PDF>>.

² Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, 2015 ‘*Report on the operation of the Climate Change and Greenhouse Emissions Reduction Act 2007*’, available at: <www.environment.sa.gov.au/files/sharedassets/public/climate—change/2015—climate—change—and—greenhouse—emissions—act—rep.pdf>.

South Australia

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Bill 2018

A BILL FOR

An Act to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in South Australia by offsetting the output of emissions produced by corporations through replacing the *Climate Change and Greenhouse Emissions Reduction Act 2007*; 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 *Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Act 2018*.

2 — Commencement

This Act will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3 — Object of the Act

The objects of this act are—

- (a) to reduce South Australia’s net greenhouse gas emissions by 60% through Emissions Offset Schemes and the facilitation of environmentally friendly practices among corporations in the State; and
- (b) to balance the interests of corporations whilst adhering to the guidelines set out under South Australia’s Climate Change Strategy 2015 – 2050 to achieve a carbon neutral state.

4 — Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

climate change means the changing of weather patterns and therefore ecological systems; as a direct result of human activities producing greenhouse gas emissions;

corporations means any entity that produces an unsavoury amount of greenhouse gas emissions as determined by the Minister;

Emissions Offset Scheme means an agreement designed to achieve a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions for corporations;

greenhouse gas emissions means emissions of—

- (a) carbon dioxide; or
- (b) methane; or
- (c) nitrous oxide; or
- (d) hydro fluorocarbons; or
- (e) perfluorocarbons; or
- (f) sulphur hexafluoride; or
- (g) any other gas brought within the ambit of this definition by the regulations;

Green Thumb Corps means an accreditation for compliance with the offset scheme as established by the Minister;

industry means a group of corporations based on their primary business activities;

minister means the Minister for the Environment and Water; and

trial period means two financial years.

Part 2 — Offset Scheme

5 — Compulsory offset scheme for corporations

- (1) The Minister shall take steps for the purpose of recognising, promoting or facilitating Emissions Offset Scheme (the Scheme) for corporations in the State, initiated at the Minister’s discretion. These steps may include but are not limited to—
 - (a) the creation and maintenance of an industry specific emission output database (ISEOD) for corporations in South Australia to be utilised to inform the contents of the Schemes—
 - (b) the engagement of corporations in compulsory customised Schemes for a trial period;
 - (c) the establishment of accreditation that allows for the recognition of corporations as Green Thumb Corps, for—
 - (i) complying with the prescribed Scheme for the entirety of the trial period; and

- (ii) the permanent incorporation of the revised Scheme by the corporation at the end of the trial period.
- (2) Schemes established under section 5(1)(b) must include provisions that provide methods to—
 - (a) identify and determine the types and extent of emissions reduction targeted by the Schemes that may be prescribed to corporations with reference to the ISEOD;
 - (b) identify and factor in the interests of corporations in establishing the Schemes, so as to balance economic prosperity with environmental responsibility; and
 - (c) review and modify the effectiveness of the prescribed Scheme at the end of the trial period.

6 — Regulation and Enforcement

- (1) All corporations involved in this scheme will be subject to random inspections and audits where the inspectors / auditors will examine and expose any corporation deliberately falsifying their carbon emissions, either in the workplace or through financial malpractice.
- (2) The number of auditors / inspectors will be at the discretion of the Minister.
- (3) The inspectors and auditors will undergo the same training as their federal counterparts in the Clean Energy Regulator.
- (4) Any corporation that decides to withdraw from the scheme after the trial period has expired will be liable to pay to the state, the sum of 1% of the total value of the corporation's assets in the previous financial year.
- (5) Any corporation that decides to withdraw from the Scheme before the expiration of the trial period will be liable to pay the State, the sum of 5% of the total value of the corporation's assets in the previous financial year.
- (6) Any auditor or inspector may petition the Minister to call on the South Australian Police to conduct a full enquiry if they have cause to believe that a corporation was—
 - (a) obstructing their review of the corporation's accounts or the investigation of the workplace; and
 - (b) threatening the auditor / inspector.

- (7) Corporations deliberately falsifying their emission reduction progress will be liable to pay 10% of the recorded profit of that corporation in the previous financial year.

Part 3 — Sunset Clause

7 — Sunset Clause

Eight years from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

*23rd Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Abortion Reform Bill 2018

A Bill For An Act to amend Division 17 of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935, increase abortion availability and establish paternal rights; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
23	5

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
23	7

Susan Britza

*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*


9 July 2018

Ashley Tудо

*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

10 July 2018

In the name of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.



His Excellency, Charlie Stivahtaris
Youth Governor of South Australia

13 July 2018

Abortion Reform Bill 2018

Brief

In South Australia, the laws on abortion in the Criminal Law Consolidation Act state that abortion must be approved by two doctors who agree that the pregnancy would cause harm to woman's or fetus's physical or mental health.¹ Also, a parent not raising a child must pay child support as soon as a child is born, even if they have indicated that they wish for the pregnancy to be terminated. This Bill will make safe abortion as accessible and legal as possible, and will establish paternal rights for fathers.

Safe accessible abortion is important. The alternative is unsafe abortion, which is the reason for 68,000 deaths and millions of injuries per year.² In South Australia, perfectly safe accessible abortion does not exist. The current laws on abortion discourage doctors from performing safe abortions and impacts freedom of choice.³ These laws still see abortion as a crime, not a standard medical procedure. One of the stated benefits of providing accessible abortion include reduced crime, as children will likely lead happier healthier lives. Safe accessible abortion ensures that children are born to parents who are willing and able to support them.

The effort to establish paternal rights in the final part of the Bill, is first of its kind in the world. Fathers should not be forced to support a child that they never wanted. Instead, they must be given an appropriate opt-out alternative. Ultimately this Bill ensures fair and equitable outcomes for all.

¹ *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935, Division 17 - Abortion*. Available at: <https://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/LZ/C/A/CRIMINAL%20LAW%20CONSOLIDATION%20ACT%201935/CURRENT/1935.2252.AUTH.PDF> (Accessed: 1 June 2018)

² Grimes, D. A. et al., 2006. Unsafe abortion: the preventable pandemic. *The Lancet*, 368(9550), p. 1908 – 1919.

³ Heath, M. & Mulligan, E., 2016. Abortion in the shadow of the criminal law?: The case of South Australia. *Adelaide Law Review*, 37(1), pp. 41 - 68.

South Australia

Abortion Reform Bill 2018

A BILL FOR

An Act to amend Division 17 of the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935*, increase abortion availability and establish paternal rights; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follow:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Abortion Reform Act 2018*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3—Object of the Act

The objects of this act are—

- (a) to amend section 81, 82 and 82A of Division 17 of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 to legalise abortion upon request;
- (b) to provide prospective mothers the necessary means to have a safe abortion; and
- (c) to establish paternal rights for the father if they wish to not legally be the child's father.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

abortion means a medically sanctioned process to terminate a foetus either by surgical or medicated means;

certified healthcare professional means a person who is qualified in the necessary healthcare field, for example a pharmacist for giving out medication or an obstetrician for surgical procedures;

duty of care means a moral or legal obligation to ensure the safety or well-being of others;

father means persons who are biologically partly responsible for the conception of a child, as wholly responsible for insemination;

medical facility means any hospital located in South Australia;

medication means drugs that terminate pregnancy by way of inhibiting fetus life and growth in the womb; and

mother means impregnable persons who are biologically partly responsible for the conception of a child.

Part 2—Abortion Accessibility

5—Procedure

- (1) Before an abortion can be performed on their own request, pregnant mothers must consult an obstetrician to determine the best course of action and conduct the abortion in a medical facility.
- (2) The state government will fund the consultancy and procedural costs of the abortion wherever necessary.

Part 3— Amendments

6—Amendments to Section 81

Section 81 (1) is repealed and the following section is substituted—

- (1) Any pregnant mother who, with intent to procure their own miscarriage, unlawfully administers to themselves any poison or other noxious thing, or unlawfully uses any instrument or other means whatsoever with the like intent, or seeks administration of an abortion without compulsory medical oversight, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to be imprisoned for 5 years.

Section 81 (2) is repealed and the following section is substituted—

- (2) Any person who, with intent to procure the miscarriage of any person-who is not a certified healthcare professional, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to be imprisoned for life.

7—Amendments to Section 82

Section 82 is repealed, and the following section is substituted—

Any person who unlawfully supplies any medication, knowing that it is intended to be used or employed with intent to procure the miscarriage of any person, whether they are or are not with child, when they are not a certified healthcare professional, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to be imprisoned for 5 years.

8—Amendments to Section 82A

Section 82A (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10) are repealed and the following section is substituted—

A person shall be guilty of an offence if they receive or administer an abortion after the first 28 weeks of pregnancy.

Part 4—Paternal Rights

9—Rights

- (1) Should a father's child be brought to term regardless of the father's known wishes for an abortion, he may sever duty of care over the child at birth.
- (2) The father will be denied this process in such instances where—
 - (a) The father is knowingly, already a legal parent to a child of the same mother; or
 - (b) As a result of the actions, inactions, or intent of the father, the mother was left unaware of the father's want or lack thereof for duty of care over the child before the 27th week of pregnancy.
- (3) The father of a child must not be made unaware of the foetus' conception by the actions or intent of the mother in such instances where—
 - (a) the mother is knowledgeable of who the father is;
 - (b) the mother wishes for the father to have duty of care over the child; and
 - (c) the father may be contacted without risk to the mothers physical wellbeing.

Part 5— Sunset Clause

10—Sunset Clause

Four years from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

Division 17—Abortion

81—Attempts to procure abortion

- (1) Any woman who, being with child, with intent to procure her own miscarriage, unlawfully administers to herself any poison or other noxious thing, or unlawfully uses any instrument or other means whatsoever with the like intent, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to be imprisoned for life.
- (2) Any person who, with intent to procure the miscarriage of any woman, whether she is or is not with child, unlawfully administers to her, or causes to be taken by her, any poison or other noxious thing, or unlawfully uses any instrument or other means whatsoever with the like intent, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to be imprisoned for life.

82—Procuring drugs etc to cause abortion

Any person who unlawfully supplies or procures any poison or other noxious thing, or any instrument or thing whatsoever, knowing that it is intended to be unlawfully used or employed with intent to procure the miscarriage of any woman, whether she is or is not with child, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years.

82A—Medical termination of pregnancy

- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 81 or 82, but subject to this section, a person shall not be guilty of an offence under either of those sections—
 - (a) if the pregnancy of a woman is terminated by a legally qualified medical practitioner in a case where he and one other legally qualified medical practitioner are of the opinion, formed in good faith after both have personally examined the woman—
 - (i) that the continuance of the pregnancy would involve greater risk to the life of the pregnant woman, or greater risk of injury to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman, than if the pregnancy were terminated; or
 - (ii) that there is a substantial risk that, if the pregnancy were not terminated and the child were born to the pregnant woman, the child would suffer from such physical or mental abnormalities as to be seriously handicapped,

and where the treatment for the termination of the pregnancy is carried out in a hospital, or a hospital of a class, declared by regulation to be a prescribed hospital, or a hospital of a prescribed class, for the purposes of this section; or
 - (b) if the pregnancy of a woman is terminated by a legally qualified medical practitioner in a case where he is of the opinion, formed in good faith, that the termination is immediately necessary to save the life, or to prevent grave injury to the physical or mental health, of the pregnant woman.
- (2) Subsection (1)(a) does not refer or apply to any woman who has not resided in South Australia for a period of at least two months before the termination of her pregnancy.

- (3) In determining whether the continuance of a pregnancy would involve such risk of injury to the physical or mental health of a pregnant woman as is mentioned in subsection (1)(a)(i), account may be taken of the pregnant woman's actual or reasonably foreseeable environment.
- (4) The Governor may make regulations—
- (a) for requiring any such opinion as is referred to in subsection (1) to be certified by the legally qualified medical practitioners or practitioner concerned in such form and at or within such time as may be prescribed and for requiring the preservation and disposal of any such certificate made for the purposes of this Act; and
 - (b) for requiring any legally qualified medical practitioner who terminates a pregnancy, and the superintendent or manager of the hospital in which the termination is carried out, to give notice of the termination and such other information relating to the termination as may be prescribed to the Director-General of Medical Services; and
 - (c) for prohibiting the disclosure, except to such persons or for such purposes as may be prescribed, of notices or information given pursuant to the regulations; and
 - (d) declaring a particular hospital or a class of hospitals to be a prescribed hospital or a prescribed class of hospitals for the purposes of this section; and
 - (e) for providing for, and prescribing, any penalty, not exceeding two hundred dollars, for any contravention of, or failure to comply with, any regulations.
- (5) Subject to subsection (6), no person is under a duty, whether by contract or by any statutory or other legal requirement, to participate in any treatment authorised by this section to which he has a conscientious objection, but in any legal proceedings the burden of proof of conscientious objection rests on the person claiming to rely on it.
- (6) Nothing in subsection (5) affects any duty to participate in treatment which is necessary to save the life, or to prevent grave injury to the physical or mental health, of a pregnant woman.
- (7) The provisions of subsection (1) do not apply to, or in relation to, a person who, with intent to destroy the life of a child capable of being born alive, by any wilful act causes such a child to die before it has an existence independent of its mother where it is proved that the act which caused the death of the child was not done in good faith for the purpose only of preserving the life of the mother.
- (8) For the purposes of subsection (7), evidence that a woman had at any material time been pregnant for a period of twenty-eight weeks or more shall be *prima facie* proof that she was at that time pregnant of a child capable of being born alive.
- (9) For the purposes of sections 81 and 82, anything done with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman is unlawfully done unless authorised by this section.
- (10) In this section and in sections 81 and 82—
- woman** means any female person of any age.

*23rd Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Mandatory Disability Education Bill 2018

A Bill For an Act to introduce mandatory disability education standards for all educators and education providers; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
20	14

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
31	5

Susan Britza

*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*


10 July 2018

Ashley Tudo

*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

9 July 2018

In the name of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.



His Excellency, Charlie Stivahtaris
Youth Governor of South Australia

13 July 2018

Mandatory Disability Education Bill 2018

Brief

The *Mandatory Disability Education Bill 2018* will ensure all teachers, educators and relevant personnel in education settings are adequately trained in identifying those with disabilities, as well as provide them and their families with support and equal opportunities within educational settings. Current legislation on discrimination regarding those with disabilities has no provisions concerning compulsory training and education relating to disabled persons. Under the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*, guidelines in educational settings are instead outlined by the *Disability Standards for Education 2005*.¹

Although these standards work to ensure equal and fair opportunities for students with disabilities, they are only guidelines; this makes it the discretion of the educator to be knowledgeable, and understand the array of differing disabilities, their many educational implications, and provide accurate, adequate, and appropriate support. By implementing compulsory and renewable training with regards to disability education, it will guarantee that educators and the settings in which they work in are consistent, reliable, protect the rights of children, and are truly upholding their duty of care. Moreover, this legislation demonstrates that South Australia can properly uphold their obligation to meet the aforementioned guidelines outlined in the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*.²

¹ Australian Government: Department of Education and Training, *Disability Standards for Education 2005*, Australia, Modified 17th November 2012.

² Australian Government: Federal Register of Legislation, *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*, Australia Amended 12th October 2017.

South Australia

Mandatory Disability Education Bill 2018

A BILL FOR

An Act to introduce mandatory disability education standards for all educators and education providers; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follow:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Mandatory Disability Education Act 2018*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3—Object of the Act

The objects of this act are—

- (a) to guarantee that all educators are qualified and capable of recognising, and responding appropriately to students with disabilities; and
- (b) to establish strict legal obligations and responsibilities of education providers with regards to students with disabilities.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

disability means all physical and mental impairments as defined by the World Health Organisation;

disabled persons means all people who are affected, irrespective of formal diagnosis, by a disability;

education provider means early, primary, and secondary schooling facilities;

educator means teachers and learning assistants belonging to all education providers;

Part 2—Educators

5—Compulsory Training

Compulsory training as determined by the Department of Education and Child Development, with cooperation from the Department of Human Services, will be required by all existing and future educators unless specified otherwise in Part 4, clause 11.

6—Educator Outcomes

Compulsory Training will guarantee that educators can—

- (a) evaluate curriculums, learning tasks, and teaching strategies for students with disabilities in accordance to their needs, interests and abilities;
- (b) recognise traits of common learning differences in students; and
- (c) understand common disabilities, and have a broader understanding of living with a disability.

7—Educator Responsibilities

Educators will be—

- (a) required to formally notify caregivers based on observed traits, with observations of behaviour over time and contact relevant authorities if no action is taken;
- (b) check in regularly with students regarding assessed work, social inclusion, and classroom inclusion; and
- (c) make appropriate adjustments to the curriculum to accommodate students' needs, interests, and abilities.

Part 3—Education Providers

8—Training Opportunities

- (1) All tertiary education providers in receipt of government funding must offer the compulsory disability training course to students currently enrolled in degrees designed to prepare students for professional teaching, or caretaker roles.
- (2) Current teaching, interstate students, and relevant faculty staff looking to work in South Australian primary and secondary education facilities are required to complete the disability training independently through a qualified tertiary training organisation within four years from proclamation.

9—Training Specifications

Under this Act, training will be determined by relevant Departments and shall—

- (a) not exceed one-standard semester of study for tertiary students; and
- (b) not exceed twelve-weeks of full-time study for currently-employed educators; and be evaluated for effectiveness in accordance with the standard curriculum, and with feedback from related Departments.

Part 4—Enforcement

10—Penalties

- (1) Employed educators who fail to complete their training within four years of proclamation are liable to deregistration by the Teachers Registration Board of South Australia until such training is complete.
- (2) Education facilities in receipt of government funding who refuse to offer the disability education course may be liable to independent review.

11—Exemptions

- (1) Exemptions will be granted on the basis of previous study. Teachers who have completed a specialisation in Special Education, or Disability Studies within their degree will automatically be exempt from further mandatory training.
- (2) Educators who can demonstrate that additional study would be of detriment to their current employment, financial security, or mental wellbeing may be deemed exempt at the discretion of the Department of Education and Child Development.

Part 5—Sunset Clause

12—Sunset Clause

Five years from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

*23rd Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Housing Reform Bill 2018

A Bill For an Act to increase home ownership through promoting medium-density housing construction and providing market-entry support; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
18	17

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
16	20

Susan Britza

*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

10 July 2018

Ashley Tudo

*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

10 July 2018

In the name of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.

His Excellency, Charlie Stivahtaris
Youth Governor of South Australia

13 July 2018

South Australia

Housing Reform Bill 2018

Brief

In today's society, it has become a near impossibility for South Australians to find affordable housing. The ongoing struggle to find a house within a reasonable price range, leaves many vulnerable South Australians in debt.

Multiple reports suggest the cost of housing is driving up poverty rates to 13.3%, pushing more than 613,000 people below the poverty line across the country.¹

The rising cost of housing is triggering a massive surge of urban sprawl, leading to extreme habitat destruction and environmental degradation. Rising housing prices are pushing up the cost of living creating mass financial instability leading to a lower quality of life.

This Bill aims to solve the housing crisis in South Australia by introducing a new tax on unoccupied residential properties, providing subsidies for new developments and imposing regulations on new residential construction.

Introducing a new tax will increase pressure on South Australian property owners to rent out, develop, or sell their vacant residences. This will create a more affordable, vibrant and diverse housing market.

Providing subsidies will help developers take on more ambitious and forward thinking residential projects. The new regulations around residential developments will ensure the construction of medium density housing within inner-city suburbs. Raising the minimum height of residential buildings within 2 kilometres of the city limits will help create a wave of new affordable housing.

¹Knaus C. 2018, '*National disgrace*': cost of housing driving up child poverty rates, The Guardian, retrieved 17 June 2018, <<https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2018/may/15/national-disgrace-cost-of-housing-driving-up-child-poverty-rates>>

South Australia

Housing Reform Bill 2018

A BILL FOR

An Act to increase home ownership through promoting medium-density housing construction and providing market-entry support; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follow:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Housing Reform Act 2018*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3—Object of the Act

The objects of this act are—

- (a) to outline and implement regulations for a tax to be applied to unlisted, untenanted properties and undeveloped land;
- (b) to establish an oversight committee to process exemptions, grant subsidies and enforce regulations; and
- (c) to create regulations around the development of new medium density housing in South Australia.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

city limits means the outlining roads of the Adelaide City Council District;

holiday house means a house which is visited for the holidays monthly or yearly;

inability to rent means inability to find a tenant for a house that is advertised to be rented within the average rental price;

medium density housing means an apartment block consisting of 4-10 storeys;

primary residence means the residence in which the homeowner actively lives in;
and

U&U tax means Unlisted and Untenanted tax. Applies to properties and undeveloped land which do not meet exemption requirements and are not actively occupied for 4 months of the year.

Part 2—Implementing U&U Tax

5— Implementation

- (1) A tax, henceforth known as the U&U Tax, will be applied to lands and properties that are untenanted, unlisted or undeveloped—
 - (a) the tax will consist of an annual 5% tariff of the property value applied to assets that meet the requisites in clause 5, section 1; and
 - (b) exemptions may be applied for by the landowner, to be considered for approval by the South Australian Housing Oversight Committee outlined in Part 3.
- (2) Revaluation of property shall be conducted at the commencement, or as close as possible, to the financial year to maintain the accuracy of the value of the tax applied—
 - (a) this taxation and subsequent revaluations will be conducted and adjusted by The South Australian Housing Oversight Committee in conjunction with Revenue SA and Australian Tax Office.

Part 3—South Australian Housing Oversight Committee

6—Establishment

- (1) An oversight committee will be established within the South Australian Housing department that will henceforth be referred to as The South Australian Housing Oversight Committee (SAHOC).
- (2) The board of the committee will include, but not be limited to—
 - (a) Chief Executive of Renewal SA;
 - (b) Chief Executive of the Housing Industry Association;
 - (c) Minister of Transport and Infrastructure; and
 - (d) Shadow Minister of Housing and Urban Development.

7—Responsibilities

- (1) SAHOC will be responsible for reviewing and enforcing the relevant policies including, but not limited to—
 - (a) approving development granting subsidies and processing exemptions; and
 - (b) addressing exploitations by investigating, identifying, and referring to relevant courts.
- (2) Exemptions shall be as follows—
 - (a) Primary residences are not taxed;
 - (b) Holiday Houses can be exempted if the following occurs—
 - (i) apply for exemption to SAHOC is approved;
 - (ii) proven inability to rent; and
 - (iii) proven Holiday Houses status.

Part 4— Subsidising and Restricting Development

8—Subsidies

- (1) Subsidies up to 25% of total cost will be given upon application to SAHOC on a case by case basis, based on the value of land and the cost of development incurred.
- (2) Subsidies will only be granted for new residential developments that meet the following requirements—
 - (a) are at least 4 stories in height;
 - (b) contain a minimum of 1 residential dwelling per story;
 - (c) are within at least 4 kilometres of the outer city limits; and
 - (d) adhere to all restrictions set place in section 11.

9—Restrictions

- (1) All new residential developments within 1km at the city limits from proclamation must be at least 5 stories or higher.
- (2) All new residential developments within 2km of the city limits from proclamation must be 4 stories or higher.
- (3) Approval for construction will only be granted to developments that meet the requirements outlined and approved by SAHOC.

Part 5—Sunset Clause

10—Sunset Clause

Seven years from proclamation, this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

*23rd Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Affordable Electricity Bill 2018

A Bill For an Act to reduce the electricity prices and energy bill costs in South Australia; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
18	17

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
23	11

Susan Britza

*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

10 July 2018

Ashley Tudo

*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

10 July 2018

In the name of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.



His Excellency, Charlie Stivahtaris

Youth Governor of South Australia

13 July 2018

South Australia

Affordable Electricity Bill 2018

Brief

South Australians are experiencing the highest electricity prices in the nation.¹ While the current extravagant prices already affect the lives of South Australians every day, the prices seem to increase each year.² Within the past year only, South Australian electricity bills have risen almost 25 per cent and “the massive price hike was more than twice that of the national rise.”³

Growing electricity prices become an issue as it results in pushing more people into poverty. Anglicare SA's General Manager of Community Services, Nancy Penna, states that “there are at least 500 additional, new people who have been seeking financial assistance and counselling related to their cost of living,” having to choose whether to pay the bills or put food on the table.⁴

It is unfair that South Australians are forced to pay more for the price of electricity than any other state. This bill aims to reduce power prices in an effort to ensure fairer electricity prices small costumers and improve the quality South Australian lives, by introducing new regulations for electricity retailers, increase the accessibility of solar panels for the State's residents, and creating a workshop to ensure that South Australians are aware of their rights and responsibilities as energy costumers.

¹Australian Energy Market Commission 2017, *2017 Residential Electricity Price Trends*, Council of Australian Governments, retrieved 17 June 2018, <<https://www.aemc.gov.au/sites/default/files/content/bf56a5d5-e2b2-4c21-90ed-79dda97eb8a4/2017-Residential-Electricity-Price-Trends.pdf>>

²Harmsen, N 2017, *Curious Adelaide: Why does SA have the nation's highest electricity prices?*, accessed 17 June 2018, <<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-11-17/curious-adelaide-the-problem-of-power/9158240>>.

³Holderhead S. 2018, *A electricity bills rise nearly 25 per cent in one year, ABS data reveals*, The Advertiser, retrieved 17 June 2018, <<https://www.adelaidenow.com.au/news/south-australia/sa-electricity-bills-rise-nearly-25-per-cent-in-one-year-abs-data-reveals/news-story/6b3948e2a5cf67ec52e8ba7269914cda?login=1>>

⁴Dayman, I 2017, *South Australia power prices to rise to highest in the world on Saturday, energy expert warns*, ABC, accessed 17 June 2018, <<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-06-28/sa-has-most-expensive-power-prices-in-the-world/8658434>>

South Australia

Affordable Electricity Bill 2018

A BILL FOR

An Act to reduce the electricity prices and bill costs in South Australia; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follow:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Affordable Electricity Act 2018*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3—Object of the Act

The objects of this act are—

- (a) to establish new regulations to reduce electricity costs and improve energy retail competition by making the switch from one retailer to another, more convenient;
- (b) to encourage the use of solar panels by households; and
- (c) to increase awareness about customer rights and responsibilities.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

development application means a formal request for consent to carry out development;

Energy means electricity;

ESC means Essential Services Commission;

flexible pricing means different rates for electricity at different times of the day;

program means the process of ensuring that all existing houses get 50% discount on the installation of solar panels;

retailer means the supplier of electricity;

small customers means residential and small business customers who consume no more than 160 MWh of electricity per annum;

smart meter means an electricity meter that will digitally send meter readings to the retailer and displays exactly how much energy is being used at different periods of time; and

solar panels means devices that convert light into electricity. Solar panels also include batteries to store the converted electricity.

Part 2—Establishment of New Regulations

5—The Essential Services Commission of South Australia (ESC)

To reduce electricity costs for small customers and improve competition between energy retailers, the commission, under the direction of the Minister for Mineral Resources and Energy, will be responsible for introducing new regulations for energy retailers.

6—Regulations

(1) These regulations must include, but not be limited to—

(a) Prohibition of fees for early termination—

- (i) a retailer must not include in a customer retail contract, a term or condition that permits the retailer to charge the customer a fee or charge for terminating a contract if a customer wishes to switch to another retailer; and

(b) Installation of Smart Meters for customers—

- (i) all energy retailers must provide their customers with Smart Meters, unless a customer specifically refuses to accept them;
- (ii) these meters will be installed with no cost to the customer at all;
- (iii) retailers must ensure that customers have received a 28 day notice prior to the installation; and

(c) Introduction of Flexible Pricing—

- (i) all energy retailers must make Flexible Pricing available to their customers;
- (ii) the transition onto Flexible Pricing must be voluntary and due to the explicit request of the customers; and
- (iii) retailers will support this process by ensuring that accessing consumption data are free of charge for the customers.

- (2) Failure to comply with regulations mentioned in this clause, by retailers, may result in forfeiture of licence to continue distributing electricity in SA.

Part 3—Solar Panels

7—New Houses

- (1) All newly constructed residential buildings that their Development Application has been lodged on, or after, 1 January 2019 must have solar panels installed as part of the building, unless:
 - (a) the building is located in a shaded area which doesn't allow the production of solar energy; and
 - (b) have been instructed otherwise by councils.
- (2) The installation of panels must satisfy all relevant requirements prescribed by *Development Regulations 2008*.
- (3) The value of a property must not be affected by the installation of solar panels on new buildings.
- (4) Buildings must not be occupied before the installation of solar panels.
- (5) The owner of the property that breaches sections (2) or (4) is guilty of an offence;

Maximum Penalty—\$10,000.

8—Existing Houses

- (1) All households will be eligible for a financial assistance of up to 50% of the purchase and installation cost of solar panels, by the government.
- (2) The State Planning Commission will be responsible for—
 - (a) carrying out the program;
 - (b) creating an assessment to determine an appropriate amount of financial assistance for each household. The assessment may include, but not be limited to—
 - (i) total income;
 - (ii) number of individuals within the household; and
 - (iii) size and type of infrastructure.

Part 4—Facilitating a Workshop for Customers

9—Workshop

- (1) The ESC will be responsible for the design and facilitation of workshops to increase awareness about customer rights.
- (2) The workshop will include, but not be limited to—
 - (a) information on the new regulations imposed in Part 2 clause 6, and Part 3 clause 7 of this act;
 - (b) the new financial assistance mentioned in Part 3 clause 8;
 - (c) switching retailers and price comparison services;
 - (d) costumer rights and retailer responsibilities; and
 - (e) customer responsibilities.
- (3) The workshops may be delivered in several languages to educate new arrivals and improve engagement levels.
- (4) The workshops may take place in government departments, councils, community centres and other public locations determined by the ESC.

Part 5—Sunset Clause

10—Sunset Clause

Five years from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

*23rd Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Regional Transport Assistance Bill 2018

A Bill For an Act to subsidise costs for consumers and providers of transport for persons in regional areas; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
17	16

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
23	12

Susan Britza

*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*


10 July 2018

Ashley Tudo

*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

12 July 2018

In the name of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.



His Excellency, Charlie Stivahtaris
Youth Governor of South Australia

13 July 2018

Regional Transport Assistance Bill 2018

Brief

Public transport is central to ensuring that South Australia stays connected and liveable. South Australia has a well-established public transport system, which is easy to negotiate and accessible to urban residents. It is considered a high priority that sees the issue receiving almost \$674 million in funding over the 2017-2020 period.

Regional and rural constituents that do not live in the Greater Adelaide Region (29.2% of our population)¹ do not have access to the same transport options. Residents living south of Murray Bridge, and north of Gawler have limited public transport options. This leaves regional and rural residents vulnerable to corporate greed and monopoly of unsubsidised public transport operators.

In the interests of making South Australia a more affordable and liveable state for all residents regardless of their location, this Bill aims to enact the subsidisation of public transport in regional and rural areas. The Bill will see the lowering of transport costs for passengers and providers, in the interest of increasing accessibility to both regional and suburban areas, while promoting more options and making transport more affordable for those most in need of it.

¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics 2018, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2016-17, cat. no. 3218.0, ABS, Canberra, accessed 28 May 2018, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3218.0>>.

South Australia

Regional Transport Assistance Bill 2018

A BILL FOR

An Act to subsidise costs for consumers and providers of transport for persons in regional areas; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follow:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Regional Transport Assistance Act 2018*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3—Object of the Act

The objects of this act are—

- (a) to facilitate access to urban areas of the state for persons living in regional areas through the introduction of a subsidy split into two sections;
- (b) to reduce the overall cost of transport by reducing airport Head Taxes, charged by Local Councils for use of the airport.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

business means an entity formed or incorporated in Australia who holds a valid ABN;

definitive proof means evidence, such as recommendations, receipts, or referrals;

eligible person means an individual person whose—

- (a) main residence is regional; and
- (b) has lived at this main residence for six months or more;

intercity means any trip undertaken to or from the City of Adelaide to a regional area;

minister means the Minister for Transport, Infrastructure and Local Government;

regional means 100 kilometres or more from the boundaries of the Adelaide CBD, as the crow flies, in South Australia; and

trips means travel to or from a regional place and another place within South Australia.

Part 2— Personal Transport Subsidy Scheme

5— Individual Transport Card

- (1) An eligible person is entitled to apply for an Individual Transport Card if they provide proof of eligibility to their local council.
- (2) An Individual Transport Card entitles its holder to travel for 12 return trips per financial year, per person.
- (3) An Individual Transport Card holder will have the right for unlimited trips as long as there is definitive proof that each trip took place exclusively, or principally, for the purpose of a medical consultation, scan or treatment.
- (4) Each return trip must be—
 - (a) for a value of up to \$300 for each return trip; and
 - (b) used for personal use only, not for employer paid or government use.

6— Working Transport Card

- (1) An eligible person is entitled to apply for a Working Transport Card if—
 - (a) they can provide proof of their eligibility to their local council; and
 - (b) they can provide proof of employment or business in a non-regional area.
- (2) A Working Transport Card entitles its holder to travel for 100 return trips per financial year, per person.
- (3) Each return trip must be—
 - (a) for a value of up to \$300 for each return trip; and
 - (b) used for travel between places of work or business and main residence.

7—Application

This Act delegates the powers and responsibility of circulation and consideration of applications of all Individual and Working Transport Cards to councils.

Part 3—Regional Airport Head Tax Reduction

8— Reduction of the Head Tax at Regional South Australian Airports

The onus of responsibility lies with the Minister to—

- (a) assess the minimum Head Tax required to maintain the upkeep of regional airports and related infrastructure which is not covered by Local Government tax or State and Federal Government funding;
- (b) conduct an annual review of the head tax feasibility of the previous year; and
- (c) define the Head Tax which a council can reasonably charge.

9— Enforcement of the Committee Nominated Head Tax

- (1) The Head Tax decided by the Minister will be enforced by the Office of Local Government, undertaking—
 - (a) auditing of Council charges and Airline invoices; and
 - (b) receiving and actioning feedback from Councils and Airlines regarding the Head Tax charges, where appropriate
- (2) If a council fails to enforce the Head Tax, it will be fined an amount equal to the sum they would have otherwise collected, payable to the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure.

Part 4—Sunset Clause

10—Sunset Clause

Two years from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

*23rd Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Electoral Amendment Bill 2018

A Bill For an Act to permit individuals aged sixteen and seventeen to vote voluntarily in state elections; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
24	10

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
28	6

Susan Britza

*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

10 July 2018

Ashley Tudo

*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

12 July 2018

In the name of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.



His Excellency, Charlie Stivahtaris
Youth Governor of South Australia

13 July 2018

Electoral Amendment Bill 2018

Brief

The voting age must be reduced to sixteen to ensure that sixteen and seventeen year olds have the option to express their views on issues, such as youth unemployment, that will directly affect their welfare in one to two years. This will ensure that the voices of young people are heard and taken seriously as per their right under article 12 of the United Nations *Convention on the Rights of the Child*¹, creating an environment in which it is essential for them to be informed and engaged in the current political climate. It would serve as a societal trial to increase young people's involvement in politics and to inform the decisions that they will have to make in the future.

The addressed issue is of significant importance as, when they come of age, individuals aged sixteen to seventeen are placed into a political environment which they have no means of selecting or changing for up to four years.

This Bill aims to address the issue through lowering the voting age, as has been outlined previously. This will be implemented through the existing system of the enrolment letters; however, such letters will be sent out at an earlier date to inform citizens at the age of fifteen, of the voluntary option to vote at the age of sixteen and above. An educational module, as part of the curriculum, will be implemented in high schools in order to inform young people on how to vote properly. Through providing an option for eligible young people to vote, there will be no negative ramifications on those who do not wish to vote. However, by establishing a voluntary system, it gives the opportunity for those previously unable, to utilise their democratic right.

¹ UN General Assembly, *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, 20 November 1989, United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 15577, p. 4, available at: <http://refworld.org/docid/3ae6b38f0.html> [accessed 13 June 2018].

South Australia

Electoral Amendment Bill 2018

A BILL FOR

An Act to permit individuals aged sixteen and seventeen to vote voluntarily in state elections; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follow:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Electoral Amendment Act 2018*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3—Object of the Act

The objects of this act are—

- (a) to lower the age to sixteen whereby an eligible person may voluntarily enrol to vote;
- (b) to lower the age in which an enrolment letter is received by eligible persons; and
- (c) to implement an educational module as part of the curriculum to inform eligible persons about the processes of voting.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

elector means a person whose name appears on the electoral roll as an elector (not being provisionally enrolled) pursuant to the Electoral Act 1985;

electoral means relating to elections or electors; and

enrolment letter means the letter which is sent to a person by the Electoral Commission of South Australia that informs them of their requirement to enrol to vote.

Part 2—Enrolment

5—Entitlement to enrolment

A person is entitled to be put on the electoral roll for a district if—

- (a) the person is at the age of 16 years or older; and
- (b) has satisfied all other requirements prescribed by the *Electoral Act 1985 (SA)*.

6—Letter of enrolment

The current system for the letter of enrolment will be amended so as to effect the following changes—

- (a) letters will be sent to citizens upon reaching the age of 15 to inform them they may voluntarily enrol to vote;
- (b) further letters will be sent in the consecutive years should no action be taken; and
- (c) a final letter will be sent at age 17 to inform of their legal obligation to enrol to vote at age 18.

Part 3—Voting Requirement Amendment

7—Compulsory voting

An elector has the option to abstain from voting during an election, where no penalty will be incurred, if—

- (a) the elector was, on polling day, the age of 17 or lower; and
- (b) the elector has provided valid and sufficient reason for not voting as determined in accordance with the *Electoral Act 1985 (SA)*, if over the age of 18.

Part 4—Educational Module

8—Implementing an Educational Module

An educational module implemented into the South Australian curriculum through the Department for Education and the SACE Board, to—

- (a) inform year 10 and 11 students of the electoral process and associated logistics; and
- (b) ensure year 10 and 11 students understand their right in being able to vote.

Part 5—Sunset Clause

9—Sunset Clause

Six months from the conclusion of the preceding State Election, this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

*23rd Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Transparent Wages Bill 2018

A Bill For an Act to make company wages transparent to the public to create normative pressure to decrease pay discrepancies; and for related purposes

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
18	16

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
21	15

Susan Britza

*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

12 July 2018

Ashley Tudo

*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

9 July 2018

In the name of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.



His Excellency, Charlie Stivahtaris

Youth Governor of South Australia

13 July 2018

Transparent Wages Bill 2018

Brief

The cornerstone of a strong, vibrant, and healthy democracy is equality, and this Bill will reinforce these democratic values and benefit all working South Australians by making wages transparent. The Workplace Gender Equality Agency in February 2018 reported that women working full-time are paid on average \$253.70 less than their full-time working men with South Australia having a gender pay gap of 10.3%.¹ Consequently, there is still more work to be done. This Bill aims to reduce this gap by creating and placing normative pressure on companies to pay their employees equally, whilst simultaneously empowering workers with the knowledge to identify pay discrepancies. Moreover, this Bill is designed to make companies more accountable regarding the wages they pay their workers, ensuring all South Australians can have confidence in knowing they will be paid equally for the work they undertake.

By passing this legislation in the Youth Parliament, the South Australian Government will be better equipped to exercise its powers by keeping organisations accountable for conduct regarding wage transparency as well as implementing various procedures in which companies must follow in order to ensure the gender gap is of the past and stays in the past. Further, the debate and passage of this Bill is a vital component in ensuring all organisations in South Australia, irrespective of size or market share, act responsibly by paying employees what they are owed. This policy will make a tangible difference to the lives of hard working South Australians and ensure that no citizen of our state is disadvantaged because of their gender.

¹Workplace Gender Equality Agency 2018, *Australia's gender pay gap statistics*, Workplace Gender Equality Agency, retrieved 17 June 2018, <<https://www.wgea.gov.au/sites/default/files/gender-pay-gap-statistics.pdf>>

South Australia

Transparent Wages Bill 2018

A BILL FOR

An Act to make company wages transparent to the public to create normative pressure to decrease pay discrepancies; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follow:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Transparent Wages Act 2018*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3—Object of the Act

The objects of this act are—

- (a) to make wages transparent;
- (b) to decrease pay discrepancies; and
- (c) to increase trust in companies.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

company means any public or private entity operating in South Australia with an Australian Business Number (ABN) such as a sole trader, corporations, and non-for-profit business;

employee means any individual that is employed by a company; and

wages means any form of payment made to an employee, this includes: hourly rate, casual rate and contract payment.

Part 2—Transparent Wages

5—Transparent Wages

- (1) Companies are to make wages publically available and accessible through any available method including:

- (a) online websites;
 - (b) recruitment processes; and
 - (c) position advertisements.
- (2) Employees are able to discuss and disclose their wages with anyone, including other employees.

6—Commencement

Companies will have 5 months immediately preceding the date of proclamation to satisfy section 5(1) of the Act.

Part 3—Penalties

7 - Penalties

- (1) It is an offence under this act to violate any regulations detailed in clause 5.
- (2) A company that does not comply with clause 5 and 6 is guilty of an offence—
 - (a) companies with an annual turnover less than \$2,000,000 are subject to a maximum penalty of—
 - (i) \$50,000 fine; and
 - (ii) loss of Australian Business License or Permit for 1 year;
 - (b) companies with an annual turnover less than \$250,000,000 are subject to a maximum penalty of—
 - (i) maximum fine \$200,000; and
 - (ii) Loss of Australian Business License or Permit for 2 years.
 - (c) Companies with an annual turnover greater than \$250,000,000 are subject to a maximum penalty of—
 - (i) \$10,000,000 fine; and
 - (ii) Loss of Australian Business License or Permit for 4 years.

Part 4—Sunset Clause

8—Sunset Clause

Five years from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

*23rd Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Digital Direct Democracy Bill 2018

A Bill For an Act to implement direct democracy methods into the process of passing legislation; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
13	22

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
24	11

Susan Britza

*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

12 July 2018

Ashley Tundo

*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

9 July 2018

In the name of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.

His Excellency, Charlie Stivahtaris

Youth Governor of South Australia

13 July 2018

Digital Direct Democracy Bill 2018

Brief

A democratic society is one often sought for in Western civilisations, including Australia.¹ Currently, all Bills in South Australia must be passed by Members of Parliament within the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council, respectively, to become law. Arguably, this form of voting system is not the most effective democratic process.² Members of Parliament are elected by individual electorates to represent their people. However, the extent to which these Member's opinions accurately represents the needs and desires of every individual within the electorate is questionable.³

The *Digital Direct Democracy Bill* 2018 aims to address the issue of accurate public democracy. This will be achieved by instigating a digital voting platform monitored by the Digital Electoral Commission of South Australia (DECSA) in association with the Electoral Commission of South Australia (ECSA). Members of the public can make a digitised formal vote regarding issues that matter to them on a frequent and consistent basis.

Accessibility of the DECSA digital voting platforms has been considered through ensuring that local councils can provide adequate devices in a variety of locations for voting purposes. Furthermore, exemptions may apply to certain groups, including but not limited to; those with disabilities, those with criminal convictions or those who are long-term absent from South Australia.

Implementation of the Digital Direct Democracy Bill 2018 will ensure that the requests of the public are genuinely heard and considered, and not relying solely on the personal views of a local MP.

¹Museum of Australian Democracy at Old Parliament House, n.d., Australian democracy: an overview, retrieved 17 June 2018, <<https://www.moadoph.gov.au/democracy/australian-democracy/>>

²Scott B. n.d., Representative roles and responsibilities, Parliament of Australia, retrieved 17 June 2018, <https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/APF/monographs/What_lies_beneath/RepresentativeRoles>

³Cassidy B. 2015, Actually how representative are our polities?, Australian Broadcasting Corporation, retrieved 17 June 2018, <<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2015-06-12/cassidy-how-representative-are-our-polities/6539486>>

South Australia

Digital Direct Democracy Bill 2018

A BILL FOR

An Act to implement direct democracy methods into the process of passing legislation; 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 *Digital Direct Democracy Act 2018*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3—Object of the Act

The objects of this act are—

- (a) to implement a mandatory direct democracy method for all adults;
- (b) to create a government body to administer the online implementation of public voting;
- (c) to provide necessary resources to facilitate public voting; and
- (d) to create penalties for failure to comply with requirements of this Act.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

adequate device means a computer or mobile device which is fully functional for the running of the ECSA voting platform, has language support and is easily accessible;

DECSA means the Digital Electoral Commission of South Australia, a Government body formed under ECSA;

disability means an impairment that may be cognitive, developmental, intellectual, physical, sensory or mental in nature. The impairment must cause significant distress or impairment in social, occupational or other important areas of functioning;

ECSA means Electoral Commission of South Australia;

long term absent means if a member of the South Australian population is absent from the state for a span of over 10 years;

reasonable support and accommodation means assistance and accommodation from a secondary professional or family related source;

two-factor authentication means the method of confirming a voter's claimed identity by firstly logging in by username and password and then receiving a six digit code processed immediately by either text message or email; and

voting effectively means voting in such a manner as to achieve a desired result.

Part 2— Implementation of Direct Democracy Methods

5— Amendment to the passing of a Bill into an Act

- (1) All Bills are subject to the requirements of this Act.
- (2) Before a Bill may be given to the Governor for their Royal Assent to become an Act, it must receive a majority of votes in favour in a public vote.

6— Minimum participation requirements

- (1) For a public vote to be considered valid, a participation rate of 50% of South Australia's voting population must be achieved.
- (2) In the instance that the participation rate is not achieved, the Bill will automatically pass on to the Governor for their assent.

Part 3— Facilitation of Direct Democracy Methods

7— Government Body

Under this Act, a separate office under the auspices of ECSA called the DECSA will be established. The primary responsibility of the office shall be—

- (a) to provide an online platform through which registered citizens on the electoral roll may be able to register their votes on each bill; and
- (b) to maintain the integrity and security of this platform.

8— Platform

The online platform must—

- (a) consist of a website and a mobile application for all operating systems;
- (b) ensure a minimum two-factor authentication including—

- (i) an individual's unique login code; and
- (ii) SMS or Email verification code.

9— Providing resources to support voting

Local councils must ensure the availability of adequate devices for local residents, in—

- (a) libraries;
- (b) post offices; and
- (c) any other place easily accessible to the general public.

10— Exemptions

- (1) An individual may be excused from voting if they—
 - (a) have a disability that makes them unable to vote effectively even with reasonable support and accommodations;
 - (b) have a criminal conviction;
 - (c) are serving a term of imprisonment or detention; and
 - (d) are long-term absent from South Australia when the voting occurs.
- (2) Those wishing to be excused must apply to be excused 7 days prior to the voting period. To be excused the individual must apply to DECSA.

Part 4—Offences

11— Offences

Votes undertaken through the powers of this Act are subject to the same offences regarding bribery, undue influence, and interference with political liberty as specified under Part 13, Division 1 of the *Electoral Act 1985* (SA).

Part 5—Sunset Clause

12—Sunset Clause

1 year from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

Part 13—Offences

Division 1—Bribery, undue influence etc

109—Bribery

- (1) A person must not offer or solicit an electoral bribe.

Maximum penalty: Imprisonment for 7 years.

- (2) In this section—

bribe does not include a declaration of public policy or a promise of public action;

electoral bribe means a bribe for the purpose of—

- (a) influencing the vote of an elector; or
- (b) influencing the candidature of any person in an election; or
- (c) otherwise influencing the course or result of an election.

110—Undue influence

A person must not, by violence or intimidation, influence or attempt to influence—

- (a) the vote of an elector; or
- (b) the candidature of any person in an election; or
- (c) the course or result of an election.

Maximum penalty: Imprisonment for 7 years.

111—Interference with political liberty

A person must not hinder or interfere with the free exercise or performance, by any other person, of a right or duty under this Act.

Maximum penalty: Imprisonment for 1 year.

*23rd Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Voluntary Euthanasia Bill 2018

A Bill For an Act to to allow voluntary euthanasia for the terminally ill; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
17	8

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
20	13

Susan Britza

*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

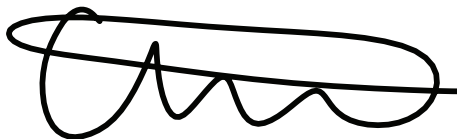
12 July 2018

Ashley Tudo

*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

9 July 2018

In the name of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.



His Excellency, Charlie Stivahtaris
Youth Governor of South Australia

13 July 2018

Voluntary Euthanasia Bill 2018

Brief

Voluntary Euthanasia, a topic heavily debated internationally, is a safe and justifiable alternative to the long term suffering of a terminally ill patient, in which a medical practitioner may assist the death of said patient through medical procedures.

Terminal illnesses, such as leukaemia, can inflict unbearable pain and suffering onto a patient with no solution to heal the illness. Removing a patient's personal choice and freedom to reduce their own pain and suffering of a terminal illness, can be considered by some to be a violation of the patient's human rights.

This legislation provides a patient with a personal choice in that when terminally ill, the patient is given the choice of reducing the time of suffering before death through the means of medical procedures, in accordance with this legislation.

South Australia

Voluntary Euthanasia Bill 2018

A BILL FOR

An Act to allow voluntary euthanasia for the terminally ill; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follow:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Voluntary Euthanasia Act 2018*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3—Object of the Act

The objects of this act are—

- (a) to legalise the facilitation of voluntary euthanasia in South Australian hospitals; and
- (b) to ensure euthanasia is conducted in an appropriate and ethical manner by qualified medical professionals.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

medical practitioner means a qualified individual medically trained in the specialisation applicable, to the relevant terminal illness experienced by an applicant for euthanasia;

sound mental state means a state of mental well-being which is achieved through the absence of mental illness which has been determined by a qualified psychologist;

terminal illness means an incurable and irreversible disease that has been medically confirmed and will, within reasonable medical judgment, result in death within six months; and

voluntary euthanasia means the intentional termination of life by somebody other than the person concerned at their request.

Part 2—Implementation

5—Exemption to Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 (SA)

- (1) A state certified doctor performing euthanasia on a willing patient will be exempt from s11 and s13A(5) of the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 (SA)*.
- (2) s13A(1) of the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 (SA)* will not apply to all cases of voluntary euthanasia being conducted in accordance with this Act.

6—Required qualifications for medical practitioners administering euthanasia

- (1) A mandatory education course will be put into effect to allow doctors to ethically euthanize patients.
- (2) The course must include but not be limited to—
 - (a) ethical considerations for patients;
 - (b) each patient’s unique circumstances; and
 - (c) the correct procedure for administering euthanasia as stipulated in s7.

7—Administration of voluntary euthanasia

- (1) The procedure for euthanasia shall only be lethal injection.
- (2) The lethal injection shall consist of a triple drug protocol as follows—
 - (a) an injection of a barbiturate that acts on the central nervous system to render the patient unconscious;
 - (b) an injection of a muscle relaxant to cause paralysis; and
 - (c) an injection of potassium chloride to stop the heart.

Part 3—Eligibility

7—Eligibility

- (1) To qualify for access to voluntary euthanasia, nominees must—
 - (a) be terminally ill or in a deteriorating condition with no chance of improvement;
 - (b) must be fully aware of their condition and all other treatment options;
 - (c) be a permanent resident of South Australia;
 - (d) be of a sound mental state; and

(e) be 18 years of age or older.

(2) Euthanasia is permitted for persons aged between 13 and 17 provided—

(a) clause 7, sections 1(a), (b), (c), and (d) are met;

(b) consent is given by the child’s legal guardians;

(c) the legal guardians are of a sound mental state;

(d) the child is deemed not to be living in neglectful or abusive circumstances; and

(e) the child consents to their nomination in a consultation with a psychologist.

Part 4—Sunset Clause

8—Sunset Clause

18 months from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

Part 3—Offences against the person etc

Division 1—Homicide

11—Murder

Any person who commits murder shall be guilty of an offence and shall be imprisoned for life.

12—Conspiring or soliciting to commit murder

Any person who—

- (a) conspires, confederates and agrees with any other person to murder any person, whether he is a subject of Her Majesty or not and whether he is within the Queen's dominions or not;
- (b) solicits, encourages, persuades or endeavours to persuade, or proposes to, any person to murder any other person, whether he is a subject of Her Majesty or not and whether he is within the Queen's dominions or not,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable to be imprisoned for life.

12A—Causing death by an intentional act of violence

A person who commits an intentional act of violence while acting in the course or furtherance of a major indictable offence punishable by imprisonment for ten years or more (other than abortion¹), and thus causes the death of another, is guilty of murder.

Note—

- 1 ie an offence against section 81(2).

13—Manslaughter

- (1) Any person who is convicted of manslaughter shall be liable to be imprisoned for life or to pay such fine as the court awards or to both such imprisonment and fine.
- (2) If a court convicting a person of manslaughter is satisfied that the victim's death was caused by the convicted person's use of a motor vehicle, the court must order that the person be disqualified from holding or obtaining a driver's licence for 10 years or such longer period as the court orders.
- (3) Where a convicted person is disqualified from holding or obtaining a driver's licence—
 - (a) the disqualification operates to cancel any driver's licence held by the convicted person as at the commencement of the period of disqualification; and
 - (b) the disqualification may not be reduced or mitigated in any way or be substituted by any other penalty or sentence.

13A—Criminal liability in relation to suicide

- (1) It is not an offence to commit or attempt to commit suicide.

- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), a person who finds another committing or about to commit an act which he believes on reasonable grounds would, if committed or completed, result in suicide is justified in using reasonable force to prevent the commission or completion of the act.
- (3) If on the trial of a person for the murder of another the jury is satisfied that the accused killed the other, or was a party to the other being killed by a third person, but is further satisfied that the acts or omissions alleged against the accused were done or made in pursuance of a suicide pact with the person killed, then, subject to subsection (11), the jury shall not find the accused guilty of murder but may bring in a verdict of manslaughter.
- (4) The killing of another or an attempt to kill another in pursuance of a suicide pact shall, for the purposes of determining the criminal liability of a person who was a party to the killing or attempt but not a party to the suicide pact, be regarded as murder or attempted murder, as the case may require.
- (5) A person who aids, abets or counsels the suicide of another, or an attempt by another to commit suicide, shall be guilty of an indictable offence.
- (6) The penalty for an offence against subsection (5) shall be—
 - (a) subject to paragraph (b)—
 - (i) where suicide was committed—imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years;
 - (ii) where suicide was attempted—imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight years;
 - (b) where the convicted person committed the offence in pursuance of a suicide pact and—
 - (i) suicide was committed—imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years;
 - (ii) suicide was attempted—imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.
- (7) A person who, by fraud, duress or undue influence, procures the suicide of another or an attempt by another to commit suicide shall (whether or not he was a party to a suicide pact with the other person) be guilty of murder or attempted murder, as the case may require.
- (8) If on the trial of a person for murder or attempted murder the jury is not satisfied that the accused is guilty of the offence charged but is satisfied that he is guilty of an offence against subsection (5), the jury may bring in a verdict that he is guilty of an offence against that subsection.
- (9) In any criminal proceedings in which it is material to establish the existence of a suicide pact and whether an act was done, or an omission made, in pursuance of the pact, the onus of proving the existence of the pact and that the act was done, or the omission made, in pursuance of the pact shall lie on the accused.
- (10) For the purposes of this section—
 - (a) ***suicide pact*** means an agreement between two or more persons having for its object the death of all of them whether or not each is to take his own life; and