



YMCA
YOUTH
PARLIAMENT
South Australia

Official Documents

of the 24th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia



Supported by



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I wish to congratulate you all on your bill development efforts this year. These bills are a reflection of your passion on issues that matter to you most; and your drive, innovation and commitment to resolve those issues and to create change. You have made me immensely proud! I look forward to watching you debate these bills with the same passion and enthusiasm during Parliament Week!



Taha Shabibi
Bill Development Officer

The 2019 YMCA SA Youth Bill Book does not just represent the opportunity for the ideas of Youth Parliamentarians to be transformed into Acts. It represents that young people are passionate about finding solutions to issues affecting our state and that they are striving for opportunities to create and make change. The wide range of bills reflect not just the diverse range of perspectives amongst our Youth Parliamentarians, but also reflect the diversity of opinion within our state and also the importance of spaces where differing groups can have their voices heard. Congratulations on all your contributions and commitment to being a strong advocate for the future of our state.



**Her Excellency
Rebecca Lightowler**
Youth Governor

On behalf of the YMCA of South Australia, I would like to congratulate the Youth Parliamentarians and Taskforce of 2019 in bringing this Bill Book together. After four months of dedication and teamwork, you have come together to create, present and debate bills about topics that you feel need to be discussed in Parliament. You are representing the voice and views of all young South Australians and you're almost there. I am so very excited to see how you all handle what is to come next. The highs of delivering a powerful speech, the pressures of Parliament and finally the positive impact of putting your words into action. At the YMCA of South Australia, we believe in the power of inspired young people – and we have the opportunity to witness this come July 2019.



Joshua Stokes
Youth Empowerment Manager

YMCA South Australia Youth Parliament 2019

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 24th 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.

During the week, the Youth Members were challenged to consider different viewpoints and models of decision-making. Particularly in the context of the 125th anniversary of Women's Suffrage in South Australia, this year's program continued to build upon a strong emphasis on developing a critical appreciation of Australian liberal democratic institutions. Youth Members were asked to consider how democracy in Australia could be improved and recommended the following top two priorities for reform: (a) less partisanship and more conscience/free votes, and (b) reform of political donations and campaign financing.

Eight Youth Bills, two Motions of Public Importance, and two Deliberative Motions were debated in Parliament House.

Four of the eight Youth Bills passed both houses to become Youth Acts. The most strongly supported Youth Bill was the Drug Safety Management Bill 2019 prepared by the Health, Mental Health and Disability Services Committee. The Bill passed with a collective 57 Ayes and 17 Noes.

The National Motion of Public Importance decided by the Council of Australian Youth Parliaments was that "This House endorses the introduction of a national universal basic income for all Australian citizens." This motion was passed.

The Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance that "This House endorses the merging of South Australia and the Northern Territory into a new single state." This motion did not pass.

The 2019 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,
Joshua



Joshua Stokes- 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
- Commissioner for Children and Young People

Program supporters

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

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.



Vote Records of the 24th Session of the South Australian Youth Parliament

Youth Bill/Motion	House	Ayes	Noes	Result
Bill of Rights Bill 2019 (Police and Justice Committee)	House of Assembly	17	24	FAIL
	Legislative Council	17	16	
Driver's Licensing Regulation and Reform Bill 2019 (Transport and Road Safety Committee)	House of Assembly	20	21	FAIL
	Legislative Council	19	16	
Drug Safety Management Bill 2019 (Health, Mental Health, and Disability Services Committee)	House of Assembly	29	12	PASS
	Legislative Council	28	5	
Education Equity Bill 2019 (Education and Training Committee)	House of Assembly	29	12	PASS
	Legislative Council	19	14	
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 Amendment Bill 2019 (Environment and Energy Committee)	House of Assembly	20	21	FAIL
	Legislative Council	18	17	
Sexual Health Education Bill 2019 (Women and Gender Equality Committee)	House of Assembly	28	10	PASS
	Legislative Council	18	14	
Small Business Energy and Water Regulation Bill 2019 (Commerce, Trade, and Employment Committee)	House of Assembly	24	14	PASS
	Legislative Council	20	11	
Statewide Free Data Bill 2019 (Science, Innovation, and Technology Committee)	House of Assembly	17	25	FAIL
	Legislative Council	18	16	
Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance		8	66	FAIL
National Motion of Public Importance		41	32	PASS
Deliberative Motion #1 (Office for Women)		60	17	PASS
Deliberative Motion #2 (Participant Choice)	House of Assembly	36	5	PASS
	Legislative Council	31	3	PASS



The Office of Her 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 15th of July 2019 at 10:15am at the building known as Parliament House, North Terrace, Adelaide, for the Opening of the 24th session of the South Australian Youth Parliament.

Signed

Her Excellency, Rebecca Lightowler
Youth Governor of South Australia



Speaker

Hon. Taha Shabibi

Sergeant-At-Arms

Mr Nathan Fiedler

Members of the Youth House of Assembly

Premier

*Hon. Felix Eldridge
MYHA*

Deputy Premier

*Hon. Isaac Solomon
MYHA*

**Leader of the
Opposition**

*Hon. Oliver Shephard-
Bayly MYHA*

**Deputy Leader of the
Opposition**

*Hon. Mara Abigail
Guez MYHA*

Government Whip

Hon. Spencer Rourke MYHA

Opposition Whip

Hon. Piper Lewis MYHA

Deputy Speaker

*Hon. Eloise Duncis
MYHA*

Deputy Speaker

Hon. Ben Egerton MYHA

Deputy Speaker

*Hon. Chloe Thomson
MYHA*

Deputy Speaker

*Hon. Clare Edgecombe
MYHA*

Hon. Jayce Dimitriadis MYHA

Hon. Tyler Hughes MYHA

Hon. Akshay Jadhav MYHA

Hon. Sharlette-Rose Jones MYHA

Hon. Serena Lange MYHA

Hon. Sara Pacella MYHA

Hon. Devansh Patel MYHA

Hon. Heemel Rahman MYHA

Hon. Jake Reedman MYHA

Hon. Fatima Salihi MYHA

Hon. Shakila Orozgani MYHA

Hon. Olivia Smith-Munro MYHA

Hon. Rachel Stanley MYHA

Hon. Holly Wallman-Craddock MYHA

Hon. Hope Yates MYHA

Hon. Madeline Budgen MYHA

Hon. Bianca Chu MYHA

Hon. Alyssa Deane MYHA

Hon. Laura Fewster MYHA

Hon. Orlando Kennedy MYHA

Hon. Jason Lintvelt MYHA

Hon. Tallulah Lochert MYHA

Hon. Brendon Maczkowiack MYHA

Hon. Morag McGoldrick MYHA

Hon. Alison Michael MYHA

Hon. Angus Millikan MYHA

Hon. Jackson O'Leary MYHA

Hon. Ana Apolonia Ribeiro Dos Santos MYHA

Hon. Divsha Sharma MYHA

Hon. Georgia Solly MYHA

Hon. Ned Timar MYHA

Hon. Thien Khoi Tran MYHA

Hon. Samantha Veitch MYHA



President

Hon. Ashley Tudo

Usher of the Black Rod

Ms Taylor Thomson

Members of the Youth Legislative Council

**Leader of the
Government**

*Hon. Wren Lochert
MYLC*

**Deputy Leader of the
Government**

*Hon. Emily Williams
MYLC*

**Leader of the
Opposition**

*Hon. Leah Schamschurin
MYLC*

**Deputy Leader of the
Opposition**

*Hon. Tyson Puckridge
MYLC*

Government Whip

Hon. Harry Passehl MYLC

Opposition Whip

Hon. Ashlee Leach MYLC

Deputy President

*Hon. Claire Muscat
MYLC*

Deputy President

*Hon. Artin Arjomandi
MYLC*

Deputy President

*Hon. Connor Watson
MYLC*

Deputy President

*Hon. Anika Pietek
MYLC*

Hon. Alissar Aleid MYLC

Hon. Monu Chamlagai MYLC

Hon. Sara Kazemi MYLC

Hon. Dante McDonald MYLC

Hon. Tahlia Moffatt MYLC

Hon. Ange Nishimwe MYLC

Hon. Sara Omar MYLC

Hon. Amelia Ranger MYLC

Hon. Caitlin Robertson MYLC

Hon. Tania Scaffidi-Muta MYLC

Hon. Elina Sheeba Jose MYLC

Hon. Tiawana Sleep MYLC

Hon. Kushum Chapagai MYLC

Hon. Alyssa Feltus MYLC

Hon. Brayden George MYLC

Hon. Stephanie Hopkins MYLC

Hon. Mikhalya Kumaria MYLC

Hon. Natalia Lock MYLC

Hon. Joshua Matolcsy MYLC

Hon. Amy Meo MYLC

Hon. Zainab Mohammadi MYLC

Hon. Connor Pangallo MYLC

Hon. Luke Reidy MYLC

Hon. Zoe Ritchie MYLC

Hon. Ruby-lee Robinson MYLC

Hon. Joshua Rudiger MYLC

Hon. Zacharie Steele MYLC

Hon. Lauren Twine MYLC

Daily Program
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



10:15 AM - Opening Ceremony (in Legislative Council)

Monday 15th July 2019
from 10:15AM

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

Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business

12:00PM - (No. 1) The Hon. Orlando Kennedy MYHA to move that the State-Wide Free Data Bill 2019 be read.

3:00 PM - (No. 2) The Hon. Akshay Jadhav MYHA to move that the Driver Licensing and Regulation Reform Bill 2019 be read.

4:00 PM - (No. 3) The Hon. Georgia Solly MYHA to move that the Drug Safety Management Bill 2019 be read.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Taha Shabibi", written over a horizontal line.

Mr Taha Shabibi
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Jaedyn Meissner", written in a cursive style.

Mr Jaedyn Meissner
Chief Clerk

Daily Program
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



10:30 AM - Opening Ceremony

Monday 15th July 2019
from 10:15AM

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

The Government to move that: "This House endorses the merging of South Australia and the Northern Territory into a new single state."

Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business

12:00 PM - (No. 1) The Hon. Caitlin Robertson MYLC to move that the Education Equity Bill 2019 be read.

1:45 PM - (No. 2) The Hon. Elina Sheeba Jose MYLC to move that the Small Business Energy and Water Regulation Bill 2019 be read.

4:00 PM - (No. 3) The Hon. Alyssa Feltus MYLC to move that the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 Amendment Bill 2019 be read.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Ashley Tundo", written in a cursive style.

Ms Ashley Tundo
President of the Youth Legislative Council

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Jaedyn Meissner", written in a cursive style.

Mr Jaedyn Meissner
Chief Clerk

9:30 AM - Commencement

Tuesday 16th July 2019
from 9:30AM

Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business

9:45 AM - (No. 1) The Hon. Thien Koi Tran MYHA to move that the Bill of Rights Bill 2019 be read.

10:45 AM - (No. 2) The Hon. Sara Pacella MYHA to move that the Sexual Health Education Bill 2019 be read.

12:00 AM - (No. 3) The Hon. Tyler Hughes MYHA to move that the Education Equity Bill 2019 be read.

Other Business

1:45 PM - Deliberative Motion: Addressing the Gender Pay Gap

2:30 PM - Question Time

Government House Reception



Mr Taha Shabibi
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly



Mr Jaedyn Meissner
Chief Clerk

9:30 AM - Commencement

Tuesday 16th July 2019
from 9:30AM

Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business

9:45 AM - (No. 1) The Hon. Tahlia Moffat MYLC to move that the Sexual Health Education Bill 2019 be read.

10:45 AM - (No. 2) The Hon. Joshua Rudiger MYLC to move that the State-Wide Free Data Bill 2019 be read.

12:00 PM - (No. 3) The Hon. Connor Pangallo MYLC to move that the Bill of Rights Bill 2019 be read.

Other Business (in House of Assembly)

1:45 PM - Deliberative Motion: Addressing the Gender Pay Gap

2:30 PM - Question Time

Government House Reception



Ms Ashley Tудо
President of the Youth Legislative Council



Mr Jaedyn Meissner
Chief Clerk

9:30 AM - Commencement

Thursday 18th July 2019
from 9:30AM

Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business

9:45 AM - (No. 1) The Hon. Bianca Chu MYHA to move that the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 Amendment Bill 2019 be read.

11:15 AM - (No. 2) The Hon. Hope Yates MYLC to move that the Small Business Energy and Water Regulation Bill 2019 be read.

1:00 PM - Deliberative Motion



Mr Taha Shabibi
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly



Mr Jaedyn Meissner
Chief Clerk

9:45 AM - Commencement

Thursday 18th July 2019
from 9:30AM

Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business

10:00 AM - (No. 1) The Hon. Brayden George MYLC to move that the Drug Safety Management Bill 2019 be read.

11:15 AM - (No. 2) The Hon. Monu Chamlagai MYLC to move that the Driver Licensing and Regulation Reform Bill 2019 be read.

1:00 PM - Deliberative Motion



Ms Ashley Tundo
President of the Youth Legislative Council



Mr Jaedyn Meissner
Chief Clerk

Daily Program
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
(Joint Sitting)



Friday 19th July 2018
from 9:30 AM

9:30AM - Commencement

- Acknowledgement of Country and Quiet Reflection
- Leaders Statements

9:45AM - Taskforce Takeover

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

11:00AM - National Motion of Public Importance

The Opposition to move that: "This House endorses the introduction of a national universal basic income for all Australian citizens."

12:45PM - Adjournment Speeches

2:15 PM - Closing Ceremony

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Taha Shabibi", written over a horizontal line.

Mr Taha Shabibi
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jaedyn Meissner", written in a cursive style.

Mr Jaedyn Meissner
Chief Clerk



The Office of Her Excellency
The Youth Governor of South Australia

Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance

Her Excellency, Rebecca Lightowler invites a Government Member of the South Australian Youth Parliament to move a motion that:

“This House endorses the merging of South Australia and the Northern Territory into a new single 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:

- In 2015, members of the Council of Australian Governments unanimously agreed that the territory should become its own state by 1 July 2018.
- The new state would allow NT communities the constitutional right to make its own legislation that cannot be overridden by the Federal Government like done so in 1997.
- The two jurisdictions already share infrastructure and work closely together in a number of areas, including tourism, resources and the management of remote communities.
- The NT already relies predominantly on the SA Education curriculum and SACE system.
- A merger would reduce duplication of administration and bureaucracy. A merger could potentially unlock the productive potential of the vast land and its resources within the borders of the new state and generate greater investment.
- Will assist the NT budget and finances.
- Trade and transport networks with direct access to Asia could help expand global connections particularly with Asian partners.
- Can utilise the success of each state to create coherent and effective policy and procedures.
- Will increase and diversify opportunities for local businesses to expand with fewer financial and administrative issues.
- Opportunity to create a more representative flag and state emblem as well as a unique state name.

Against:

- Unfair distribution of money to certain populations and departments.
- Implementing law enforcement could be confusing and inconsistent.
- The Northern Territory is currently in significant debt and has a large structural budget deficit which would be a burden on South Australian finances.
- South Australia and the Northern Territory already have developed their own distinct identities.
- Places pressure on governing bodies to fix the ‘other’ state’s issues.
- Decision-making bodies and processes would inevitably be Adelaide-centric, especially if Adelaide remained the capital city.
- The Northern Territory would lose their allocation of two Senators as the new State would only be entitled to the standard twelve Senators.
- Former NT communities would lose a great deal of autonomy over decisions that affect them.
- Merging the flags and emblems could lead to a costly and time-consuming referendum.
- A new state name would be confusing, and all historical documents would have to be amended.
- To change the time zone forever would be disruptive to state.
- The transition period would be confusing and costly with road rules, school starting ages, and a myriad of regulations having to be consolidated and harmonised.



The Office of Her Excellency
The Youth Governor of South Australia

National Motion of Public Importance

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

“This House endorses the introduction of a national universal basic income for all Australian citizens.”

A universal basic income (UBI) is a payment made to all adult individuals that allows people to meet their basic needs. It is made without any work or activity tests. Most UBI proposals share three features:

- universal—it is paid automatically to all individuals (or all adult individuals) without a means test;
- unconditional—it is paid without conditions (for example, job search requirements); and
- adequate—it is set at a high enough level to protect citizens against poverty.

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:

- A UBI would relieve the financial stress of making ends meet which contributes to mental health issues.
- Increasing capacity for automation may mean that many jobs disappear and the labour market will be unable to provide enough jobs for everyone.
- With a guaranteed income, wages do not have to be set high enough to make a living and can instead be set at an amount that better reflect their value thereby increasing economic efficiency.
- Rising inequality and an inability to make ends meet has undermined support for free trade and free movement. A UBI would help reverse this.
- People would be freer to be able to undertake otherwise undervalued activities in society such as caring for elderly or disabled family members, undertaking education, volunteering, etc.
- There would be lower administration and bureaucratic costs associated with a UBI than traditional welfare models.
- The increased ability of low socio-economic households to spend money will boost economic growth and consumer confidence.
- It would create a more-even playing field for negotiations regarding working conditions and compensation between employees and their employers.

Against:

- A UBI would encourage low income earners to drop out of the labour market and disincentivise work altogether.
- It would promote freedom over responsibility and undermine the willingness of others to work and contribute to the tax pool that would fund a UBI.
- People have different needs; why should a healthy young person from a wealthy background receive the same amount as a struggling single mother or an elder disabled person.
- There would be a significant skills shortage and increase in the price of goods and services associated with jobs and activities that are undesirable and low-paying.
- A UBI would require significant increases in the overall tax rate to fund the program.
- The system could create dependence on the government for survival and could lead to the erosion of certain freedoms as future governments could potentially add conditions like national service to receiving the payment.
- Costs of living are significantly different depending on geographic location e.g. inner Sydney is vastly more expensive to live in than in Darwin.
- There is dignity in work; without an incentive to work, many will lose a sense of purpose and identity in their lives.

Deliberative Motions

The following deliberative motions are conducted in a distinctly different manner to the other debates within the Youth Parliament program. During these motions, Members are encouraged to approach discussions with an open mind and in a collaborative manner. Members will not debate in the adversarial back-and-forth format (ie. Government, Opposition, Government, etc.), rather they are encouraged to engage and contribute to the discussion based on their personal beliefs, ideas, and understanding of the issue. Consequently, the 'call' to speak shall not alternate between Government and Opposition members. Instead, any member with a contribution may seek the call. Members are still required to obey parliamentary etiquette rules as relevant. Members will not sit within their traditional Government and Opposition groupings; they will instead be randomly seated around the chamber.

During this debate, Members may seek to amend the motion. After fifteen (15) minutes of discussion on the original motion, the Clerk will call for amendments to the Motion. A Member must stand, be acknowledged by the Clerk and then state the line of the motion they wish to amend, delete, or add. This amendment must then be seconded by four other members. If successful, discussion shall be allowed on the amendment for a maximum of ten minutes before a voice vote is conducted to determine if the amendment is accepted. Only one amendment may be discussed at a time, and a maximum of three amendments may be discussed. At the conclusion of the allotted time, the motion as amended (if done so) shall be put to a vote.

Deliberative Motion #1

Prepared in collaboration with the Office for Women

A Member to move that:

This House:

- (a) notes the ongoing issue of the gender pay gap despite the determination of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the 1972 National Wage and Equal Pay Cases that established the principle of 'equal pay for equal value';
- (b) acknowledges cultural and structural barriers for fathers in obtaining primary carer status for paid parental leave;
- (c) recommends an increase to the minimum parental leave entitlement from eighteen (18) weeks to the minimum recommended amount by the World Health Organisation to allow for breastfeeding of twenty-six (26) weeks; and
- (d) recommends that the first thirteen (13) weeks of parental leave are mandatory to be taken by each parent.

Deliberative Motion #1 (as amended)

This House:

- (a) notes the ongoing issue of the gender pay gap despite the determination of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the 1972 National Wage and Equal Pay Cases that established the principle of 'equal pay for equal value';
- (b) acknowledges cultural and structural barriers for fathers in obtaining primary carer status for paid parental leave;
- (c) recommends an increase to the minimum parental leave entitlement from eighteen (18) weeks to the minimum recommended amount by the World Health Organisation to allow for breastfeeding of twenty-six (26) weeks; and
- (d) recommends that the first thirteen (13) weeks of paid parental leave are available to be taken by each parent.

Deliberative Motion #2

The second deliberative motion session will occur in both Houses of the Youth Parliament. A significant part of being a decision-maker is simply deciding what is on the agenda. There is rarely enough time or resources to give all issues the attention they deserve and as such, choices must be made about what is put on the public agenda.

For the second Deliberative Motion session, there are five motions to choose from. The Youth Parliamentarians of each chamber must discuss and decide which of these motions they deem the most important and worthy of discussion. The final decision will rest with the Leadership teams of each House. The House of Assembly and the Legislative Council may not discuss the same motion.

Deliberative Motion #2a - Privacy

This House:

- (a) acknowledges a significant reliance on digital technology and the frequent volunteering of personal information through social media;
- (b) notes that the right to privacy is an inalienable human right and essential to preserving the autonomy and control individuals have over their lives and enabling a space for authentic self-development and expression;
- (c) acknowledges that in the digital age, a wealth of data concerning personal information is continuously being collected by governments and corporations;
- (d) acknowledges that this significant collection of data represents a serious breach of individual freedom; and
- (e) recommends decisive action is taken to restore the right to privacy.

Deliberative Motion #2b - Homelessness

This House:

- (a) acknowledges that according to data from the 2016 Census, the number of homeless Australians has increased by 13.7% since 2011;
- (b) endorses a commitment to reduce homelessness within the Adelaide Central Business District by 100%; and
- (c) recommends the complete erasure of homelessness through the funding of accommodation for all homeless Australians.

Deliberative Motion #2c - Employment

This House:

- (a) notes South Australia's unemployment level of 5.9% as of March 2019 compared to a national average of 5%;
- (b) notes South Australia's youth unemployment level of 11.8% as of May 2019;
- (c) notes that the number of unemployed vastly outnumber available job vacancies;
- (d) acknowledges that young people are not responsible for an inability to gain employment; and
- (e) recommends that welfare payments for jobseekers be replaced with a federally-funded Job Guarantee program to reduce unemployment to zero.

Deliberative Motion #2d - Climate Change

This House:

- (a) notes that globally, nationally, and locally, human induced climate change is contributing to record breaking temperatures, extreme weather events, and a range of negative social, environmental, and economic outcomes;
- (b) acknowledges that Australian governments at local, State and Federal levels must take actions to become carbon neutral by 2060; and
- (c) acknowledges the significant role of the agricultural and mining industries in contributing to environmental destruction.

Deliberative Motion #2e - Population

This House:

- (a) notes Australia's population is growing at a current rate of 1.6% per year with an increase of approximately 400,000 people per year;
- (b) acknowledges that increasing population growth creates challenges for the management of our environment, urban infrastructure, and economy;
- (c) acknowledges that the primary driver of Australian population growth is immigration; and
- (d) recommends a significant reduction in Australia's net immigration rate.

Deliberative Motion #2

The two motions discussed by the Youth Parliament are as follows:

Deliberative Motion #2b - Homelessness (Legislative Council)

This House:

- (a) acknowledges that according to data from the 2016 Census, the number of homeless Australians has increased by 13.7% since 2011;
- (b) endorses a commitment to reduce homelessness within the Adelaide Central Business District by 100%; and
- (c) recommends the complete erasure of homelessness through the funding of accommodation for all homeless Australians.

As amended:

This House:

- (a) acknowledges that according to data from the 2016 Census, the number of homeless Australians has increased by 13.7% since 2011;
- (b) endorses a commitment to reduce homelessness within the Adelaide Central Business District by 100%;
- (c) recommends the complete erasure of homelessness through the funding of accommodation and facilitation of employment opportunities for all homeless Australians; and
- (d) recommends the State Government increases funding for crisis accommodation especially for those fleeing domestic abuse.

PASSED: 31 Ayes, 3 Noes.

Deliberative Motion #2d - Climate Change (House of Assembly)

This House:

- (a) notes that globally, nationally, and locally, human induced climate change is contributing to record breaking temperatures, extreme weather events, and a range of negative social, environmental, and economic outcomes;
- (b) acknowledges that Australian governments at local, State and Federal levels must take actions to become carbon neutral by 2060; and
- (c) acknowledges the significant role of the agricultural and mining industries in contributing to environmental destruction.

As amended:

This House:

- (a) notes that globally, nationally, and locally, human induced climate change is contributing to record breaking temperatures, extreme weather events, and a range of negative social, environmental, and economic outcomes;
- (b) acknowledges that Australian governments at local, State and Federal levels must take actions to become carbon neutral by 2030; and
- (c) acknowledges the significant role of the agricultural and mining industries in contributing to environmental destruction.

PASSED: 36 Ayes, 5 Noes.

*24th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Bill of Rights Bill 2019

(Police and Justice Committee)

A Bill for an Act to expound human rights for South Australians; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
17	24



Mr Taha Shabibi
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
16 July 2019

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
17	16



Ms Ashley Tudo
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
16 July 2019

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

Her Excellency, Rebecca Lightowler
Youth Governor of South Australia
19 July 2019

South Australia

Bill of Rights Bill 2019

Brief

Australia is now the only Western democracy without a Bill of Rights or a Human Rights Act¹. This leaves South Australian citizens without a legislative document that sets out fundamental and inalienable human rights. Due to the lack of fundamental statements of basic human rights, the freedoms of these residents depend upon sound legislation and sensible governance.

As it currently stands, South Australian residents are vulnerable to attacks on human rights because they are not protected and enshrined in any legislative capacity. Parliament needs to resolve this issue to ensure the people are granted fundamental protection against violations of human rights and to secure that public entities cannot make decisions that negatively affect human rights.

This Bill will address the issue by laying out and codifying the inalienable human rights of South Australians in a single, accessible document which places a legislative onus on lawmakers to ensure legislation passed is compatible with the human rights outlined in the Bill of Rights. It is important to note that while it protects human rights it does not stop governments of the day from making difficult decisions such as dealing with security threats.

¹ George Williams "Legislating for a Bill of Rights Now*" – Parliament of Australia, 2019

South Australia

Bill of Rights Bill 2019

A BILL FOR

An Act to expound human rights for South Australians; 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 *Bill of Rights Act 2019*.

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 provide an non-exhaustive list of fundamental and inalienable human rights for all South Australians;
- (b) to promote and protect human rights; and
- (c) to prevent the government, its agents and contractors breaching human rights.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

court means a court of law established under Chapter III of Australia’s Constitution or state or territory legislation pertaining to the judiciary of that state or territory;

court order means an order made by a court in an Australian jurisdiction;

discrimination is where a person treats another unfavourably on the basis of a particular attribute or circumstance, as defined in s6(3) of the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* (SA);

human rights means civil, political rights and economic rights;

indigenous persons means the indigenous persons of Australia, including the inhabitants of Torres Strait Islands, and any descendants of those peoples;

law enforcement officers means any member of the Federal or State government enforcement agencies;

sanitation means living conditions relating to public health, especially the provision of clean drinking water and adequate sewage disposal; and

the State means the Government of the State of South Australia.

Part 2—Civil and Political Rights

5—Equality before the law

- (1) Everyone is equal before the law.
- (2) Everyone is entitled to enjoy their human rights without arbitrary discrimination.
- (3) Everyone is entitled to the equal protection of the law without discrimination and is entitled to equal and effective protection against discrimination.

6—Right to life

- (1) Everyone is entitled to enjoy their human rights without arbitrary discrimination.
- (2) Everyone is entitled to life and is entitled to not be arbitrarily deprived of their life.
- (3) This does not intend to interfere with *Division 17* of the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935* (SA).

7—Freedom from slavery

- (1) A person cannot be held in slavery or servitude.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not include—
 - (a) labour normally required of a person who is under detention because of a court order or who has been conditionally released from detention or ordered to perform community service; or
 - (b) labour required due to an emergency threatening all or part of the South Australian community; or
- (3) Labour forming part of normal civil obligations.

8—Freedom of movement.

Everyone lawfully within South Australia can move freely within and out of South Australia and may freely choose where to live.

9—Free speech, thought, conscience and expression

- (1) Everyone is entitled to hold opinions, thoughts or consciences without arbitrary interference.
- (2) Everyone is entitled to free expression including to communicate information of all types via any medium.
- (3) Free speech and expression may be subject to lawful restrictions reasonably necessary—
 - (a) to respect the rights and reputation of other persons; or
 - (b) for the protection of national security, public order, public health or public morality.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (3), *lawful restrictions reasonably necessary* include, but are not limited to—
 - (a) federal or state counter terrorism offences including the offence of advocating terrorism;
 - (b) federal or state statutes or regulations maintaining the confidentiality of sensitive personal information; and
 - (c) federal or state secrecy laws reasonably necessary to maintain the security of Australia or a state or territory.

10—Peaceful assembly and freedom of association

- (1) Every person is entitled to peaceful assembly or protest.
- (2) Every person is entitled to freedom of association with others, including to form and join unions.

11—Privacy, reputation and protection of personal information

- (1) Every person is entitled to—
 - (a) not have their privacy, family, home or correspondence unlawfully or arbitrarily interfered with; and
 - (b) not have his or her reputation unlawfully attacked.
- (2) The State shall protect information of all persons once the State obtains the information by all means and under all circumstances.

- (3) When obtaining information from a person, the State must state the purpose for collection and use the information solely for that purpose.

12—Right to self-defence

- (1) Everyone is entitled to self-defence against harm from others insofar as this defence is reasonably proportional to the danger being faced by the individual exercising the self-defence.
- (2) The right to self-defence is extinguished where it would hinder public officials in the reasonable execution of their duties.

13—Religious and cultural rights

- (1) Everyone with particular cultural, religious, racial or linguistic backgrounds cannot be denied the right, in community with others of that background, to enjoy their culture, declare and practise their religion and use their language.
- (2) This Act recognises that Indigenous persons hold distinct cultural rights and cannot be denied the right, with others in their community—
 - (a) to enjoy their identity and culture;
 - (b) to maintain and use their language; and
 - (c) to maintain their kinship ties.

14—Right to education

- (1) Everyone is entitled to a free, compulsory primary and secondary education.
- (2) The standard of education provided by any legally-recognised educational institution must be generally acceptable in the community.
- (3) Students are entitled to withdraw from education upon reaching Year 10.
- (4) The State will make it mandatory that human rights be taught in compulsory primary and secondary education so that every person will be reasonably aware of their human rights.

15—Right to adequate food, water, electricity and sanitation

Everyone will have the right of obtaining adequate food, clean water, electricity and sanitation.

16—Right to emergency health care

Everyone is entitled to access to free and timely healthcare for medical emergencies, including ambulance transport.

Part 3— Economic rights

17—Property rights

Individuals must not be arbitrarily deprived of their property other than pursuant to Federal or South Australian law.

Part 4—Implementation

18- Attorney General’s statement of compatibility

- (1) This section applies to each bill presented before the House of Assembly and/or the Legislative Council.
- (2) The Attorney General must prepare a written statement (the *statement of compatibility*) about the bill for presentation to the relevant house.
- (3) The statement of compatibility must state—
 - (a) whether, in the Attorney General’s opinion, the Bill is consistent with the human rights in this Act; and
 - (b) if it is not consistent, how is it not consistent with these human rights.

19—Administration of Human Rights

- (1) An independent Human Rights Commission will be established to monitor and handle human rights complaints.
- (2) The State will ensure adequate funding for the operation and expansion of the Human Right Commission.
- (3) The State will not unduly influence the Human Right Commission by ways of funding, appointment or allocation of resources.

20—Human Rights Commission

The Commissioner will be Connor Francesco Pangallo. He may only be replaced upon death by next of kin.

21 - Judicial Review

- (1) If the Supreme Court, upon review of legislation, is satisfied the piece of law in question is inconsistent with this Act, then the Court may declare it inconsistent with this Act and issue a declaration of incompatibility.
- (2) A declaration of incompatibility does not affect—
 - (a) the validity, operation or enforcement of the law; or
 - (b) any person's rights or obligations.
- (3) If the Court issues a declaration of incompatibility, the Court's registrar must promptly give the Attorney-General a copy of this declaration.

Part 5—Sunset Clause

22—Sunset Clause

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

*24th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Driver Licensing and Regulation Reform Bill 2019

(Transport and Road Safety Committee)

A Bill for an Act to increase accessibility to driver licensing, and implement reforms to increase road safety; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
20	21



Mr Taha Shabibi
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
15 July 2019

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
19	16



Ms Ashley Tudo
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
18 July 2019

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

Her Excellency, Rebecca Lightowler
Youth Governor of South Australia
19 July 2019

South Australia

Driver Licensing and Regulation Reform Bill 2019 Brief

Drivers on South Australian roads are subjected to a diverse range of legal requirements to be permitted to drive. These include holding a current and valid driver's license, driving a registered and insured vehicle and adhering to situational road conditions. However, new drivers face a number of unnecessary and tedious obstacles before being permitted to drive. In addition, provisional license holders are placed under unneeded stress and expectations that are not expected of full license holders. Finally, full license holders and senior drivers have no further accountability to ensure a maintenance of awareness of road laws. Having a driver's license is crucial for young people in gaining employment, maintaining social relationships and having a sense of independence. Furthermore; the highest age bracket with road fatalities is persons aged over 70, followed by persons between 40 and 49¹.

To accommodate new drivers, this legislation will fairly apportion community cars to be available for use by learner drivers to attain their requisite 75 hours and build experience in their local community for progression onto their provisional license. Furthermore, this Bill will standardise costs for all drivers seeking licenses. All driver's licenses will have a five-year duration and no administrative fee will be levied at any stage of licensing. Furthermore, all renewals will require successful completion of the theory test to ensure consistent awareness of the latest road laws. Drivers over the age of 65 seeking to renew their licenses will be required to successfully complete the virtually Simulated Hazard Perception Test alongside the License Theory Test to renew their license, as this age bracket is at the highest risk of a road fatality. Changes will also be made to the *Criminal Consolidation Act 1935 (SA)* to criminalise road rage. Demerit point changes will also be made to further improve access to the roads for safe drivers and to remove the burdensome stresses Provisional License holders.

This Bill aims to reform the licensing process for South Australians to provide greater accountability for drivers, reduce the financial burdens of a driver's license & provide a more consistent process of licensing.

¹ SAPOL. (2019). *Collision Casualties To Midnight [DW001 V2.0]*.

South Australia

Driver Licensing and Regulation Reform Bill 2019

A BILL FOR

An Act to increase accessibility to driver licensing, and implement reforms to increase road safety; 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 *Drivers Licensing and Regulation Reform Act 2019*.

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) increase the number of young drivers on South Australian roads enabling more employment/and or training opportunities;
- (b) relieve excess financial pressures from associated driver licensing costs on lower socioeconomic households;
- (c) improve road safety and lower road casualties in South Australia; and
- (d) assist learner and probationary license holders, by shortening the extended demerit point restoration period.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

basic levels of driving means limitations determined by a medical professional and supervised driving instructor that would allow senior drivers to complete tasks such as maintaining community/family connections and attaining their basic living necessities;

demerit points means the system of points which are deducted for offences committed under the *Road Traffic Act 1961 (SA)*, the loss of which will result in suspension of the licence;

medical professional means a registered health practitioner practicing in the fields of; audiology, optometry, physiotherapy or any other health practitioner whose expertise would be relevant to assessing driving abilities;

qualified driving instructor means someone who possesses a motor driving instructor's licence under the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959*; and

road rage means a broad range of behaviours that could be interpreted as aggressive whilst driving.

Part 2— Assisting License Attainment

5— Subsidisation

- (1) Learner drivers in low-income households would be entitled to a subsidisation of the costs of their driving lessons, subject to a means test by the Department of Treasury and Finance. The amount of subsidisation would be as follows—
 - (a) income below \$45,000 = 100% subsidisation; and
 - (b) income below \$70,000 = 75% subsidisation.
- (2) The subsidisation of lessons would be made possible by an online portal maintained by the Department of Treasury and Finance, which would allow students to select, book lessons with, and pay their Qualified Driving Instructor, and book lessons with them.
- (3) Learner drivers, irrespective of whether they have received income-based subsidisation, who have demonstrated safe and responsible vehicle operation throughout their learning period, including no fines from councils or SAPOL, shall be eligible for a concession on the cost of applying for a provisional licence.

6— Driver Education Programs

- (1) To develop the driving skills and knowledge of socially and/or financially disadvantaged learner drivers, a number of Government-funded cars shall be loaned to all councils/local government authorities.
- (2) This number would be proportional to the number of young people located in each particular Local Government area.
- (3) The cars would be utilised by a council-governed learner driver program with the key objectives of—
 - (a) driver education; and
 - (b) the completion of learner drivers' practical driving hours.

- (4) The driver education will consist of council and community-run education sessions, and practical training and development from council engaged driving supervisor volunteers.
- (5) Driving supervisors do not perform driving instructor duties. Their role involves—
 - (a) coaching learner drivers on their driving;
 - (b) encouraging and supporting their development as drivers and responsible road users; and
 - (c) performing as a signatory to the learners' supervised driving hours.

Part 3— Reassessment of Practicing Drivers

7— Licence Theory Test

- (1) To revise and reinforce current road laws, all licenced drivers shall be required to complete a licence theory test every 5 years after a full driver's licence has been obtained.
- (2) The questions included in the licence theory test—
 - (a) will be inclusive of a combination of multiple choice questions, give way questions, and Hazard perception questions;
 - (b) will be completed online;
 - (c) must include questions to test experienced drivers' knowledge on updated or new laws; and
 - (d) will be reviewed for relevance and accuracy every 3 years.
- (3) To renew a licence, an individual must achieve a score of 60% or greater. If the individual achieves a score lower than 60%, their licence will not be renewed and they must re-sit the test in order to renew their licence.
- (4) The cost of completing the licence theory test will be included in Driver's Licence renewal costs.
- (5) Only two licence renewal theory tests can be attempted within a 24 hour period.
- (6) If an individual fails to pass the Licence Theory Test on the first day of attempt, they will have to pay an extra \$12 on subsequent day of the attempt.

8— Senior Driver Reassessment

- (1) In order to renew their licence, drivers aged 65 years or older will need to—
 - (a) complete the licence theory test;
 - (b) complete a virtual driving simulator test including hazard perception type situations; and
 - (c) existing exemptions for rural South Australians will continue to apply.
- (2) If they fail this test, they may be permitted to continue basic levels of driving depending on work and home circumstances. Exemptions to drive would be assessed and determined by—
 - (a) a medical professional; and
 - (b) a supervised driving instructor.

Part 4—Demerit Point Reform

9— Demerit Point Allocations and Renewal

- (1) The maximum number of demerit points within a category of a licence shall be as follows—
 - (a) Provisional 1: 6 demerit points;
 - (b) Provisional 2: 8 demerit points.
- (2) Points shall be restored eighteen (18) months after they have been deducted.

Part 5—Offences

10— Road Rage

This Act shall amend the Criminal Consolidation Act 1935 (SA) insofar as to give effect to the creation of the offence of *road rage*.

Maximum Penalty: 31,536,001×2π seconds of imprisonment.

Part 6—Sunset Clause

11—Sunset Clause

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

*24th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Drug Safety Management Bill 2019

(Health, Mental Health, and Disability Services Committee)

A Bill for an Act to manage and reduce the risk of harm associated with controlled substance use; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
29	12



Mr Taha Shabibi
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
15 July 2019

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
28	5



Ms Ashley Tudo
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
18 July 2019

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



Her Excellency, Rebecca Lightowler
Youth Governor of South Australia
19 July 2019

South Australia

Drug Safety Management Bill 2019 Brief

The Drug Safety Management Bill 2019 aims to promote the reduction of fatalities and harm amongst those affected by drug addiction, while also providing adequate rehabilitation services and education for those who are, or those potentially at risk of abusing drugs. Across Australia, an estimated 43% of Australians have taken at least 1 of the 16 classes of illicit drugs in their lifetime and since 2014, there have been over 1,100 deaths per year as a result of substance abuse and this is increasing annually.¹ A level of urgency needs to be placed around reducing harm associated with drug consumption, providing rehabilitation and education opportunities, as well as creating a destigmatised environment for those that are addicted to controlled substances to heal.

As illicit substances are becoming more easily accessible across Australia and the level of harmful use and fatalities are on the rise, the need for systems which reduce the effect of drug misuse, promote education and encourage rehabilitation are becoming increasingly important. With many campaigns focussing solely on the effects of drugs, or on the abstinence of consumption, there remains little in the ways of helping and addressing those that are already under the influence of addiction. This Bill aims to address those most in need, through constructing and promoting medically supervised injection centres, providing accessible pill testing facilities, and initiating education opportunities for current and potential future drug users.

Free from police presence, consumers will be given safe spaces to reduce the risk of harm from drug intake, receive proper counselling and support, treatment and education while also being allowed to heal. By providing educational campaigns about drug harm reduction, as well as the impacts of drug addiction, the Bill puts the health of South Australians first, ensuring the safety of citizens for the future.

¹ Nicole Lee, 'Three Charts on who uses illicit drugs in Australia', *The Conversation*, 22nd January 2019, < <https://theconversation.com/three-charts-on-who-uses-illicit-drugs-in-australia-110169>; Amanda Lyons, 'Australian overdose deaths are increasing – and the demographics are changing', *The Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP)*, 30th August 2018, < <https://www1.racgp.org.au/news/gp/clinical/australian-drug-overdose-deaths-are-increasing-%E2%80%93-a> >.

South Australia

Drug Safety Management Bill 2019

A BILL FOR

An Act to manage and reduce the risk of harm associated with controlled substance use; 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 *Drug Safety Management Act 2019*.

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 facilities at key locations in South Australia to allow for the safe and monitored use of controlled substances;
- (b) to establish the practice of testing controlled substances at events and festivals;
- (c) to increase popular knowledge about controlled substances; and
- (d) to educate and provide users with updated rehabilitation services.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

advisory council means the Controlled Substances Advisory Council;

aggressive behaviour means a type of action carried out with the intent to cause physical or emotional harm to another;

consumer means an individual who is consuming drugs;

controlled substances means a drug, plant or chemical in which the manufacturing, possession, or use is regulated under the *Controlled Substances Act 1984*;

managing director means a healthcare professional who has graduated from a higher education institution with a Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (or equivalent), specialising in addiction;

medical professionals means an individual with a Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (or equivalent);

MSIC means Medically Supervised Injection Centre;

purpose-built means constructed with the specific intention of the function in mind;

qualified technicians means an individual that is qualified to use and run drug analysis equipment;

self-contained means complete, or having all that is needed, in itself; and

under the influence means affected by controlled substances.

Part 2—Update to Controlled Substances Advisory Council

5—Members of the Advisory Council

Members of the established Controlled Substances Advisory Council, hereafter referred to as the Advisory Council, as outlined in the *Controlled Substances Act 1984*, shall remain the same with the addition of the state coroner.

6—Additional Responsibilities

The Advisory Council will possess the additional responsibilities of, but are not limited to—

- (a) finalising and establishing locations for centres outlined in Part 3;
- (b) employment of contractors to build centres outlined in Part 3;
- (c) overseeing the establishment and facilitation of testing in Part 4; and
- (d) liaising with relevant groups about educational campaigns.

Part 3—Establishment of Medically Supervised Injection Centres

7—Location of New Facilities

Four (4) new self-contained, purpose-built facilities will be established at the discretion of the Advisory Council throughout the state of South Australia in key locations with high documented drug use. These may be—

- (a) Murray Bridge;
- (b) Yorke Peninsula;

- (c) Mount Gambier; and
- (d) Northern Metropolitan Suburbs.

8—Employment and Specialists

- (1) finalising and establishing locations for centres outlined in Part 3;
 - (a) one managing director;
 - (b) two privately sourced security guards;
 - (c) two nurses; and
 - (d) one pharmacist.
- (2) At least one (1) part-time and on-call employee will be employed at each new facility consisting of a trained social worker with experience in addiction cases.
- (3) Additional options will be given to consumers at facilities for referrals to supplementary help including, but not limited to —
 - (a) psychologists/psychiatrists; and
 - (b) rehabilitation clinics.

9—Safety and Exclusion Zones

- (1) The Advisory Council will be in charge of establishing conditions of entry which may include, but may not be limited to—
 - (a) denial of services if persons are found to be under the influence of a controlled substance; and
 - (b) removal from premises if persons display aggressive behaviour.
- (2) Each MSIC will establish an exclusion zone radius of approximately 100 metres from the centre. The Advisory Council will establish the restrictions of this zone, and may include, but not be limited to—
 - (a) no police presence within the exclusion zone; and
 - (b) no outward advertising.

10—MSIC Specifications

- (1) Each MSIC will possess three (3) zones within the facility—
 - (a) check in and registration;

(b) medically supervised injection; and

(c) aftercare and rehabilitation.

(2) Each MSIC will operate under extended business hours to be determined by the Advisory Council.

Part 4—Establishment of Controlled Substance Analysis

11—Locality and Obligations of Drug Analysis Facilities

(1) From the proclamation of this act, all major events and festivals will require drug analysis tents where—

(a) attendees exceed 5,000, one tent must be provided;

(b) attendees exceed 10,000, at least two (2) tents will be provided; or

(c) for every three (3) medical tents, one (1) must contain a drug analysis tent, whichever is greater.

(2) Each tent or structure will be co-located within the medical tent or alongside—

(a) if located alongside, the full area of the medical and drug analysis tents must be concealed by shaded fences or other discrete structures;

(b) if located within medical tents, no signage will be displayed externally; but

(c) final placement will be subject to approval by the Advisory Council.

12—Legalities, Private Security and Exclusion Zones

(1) The Advisory Council will be required to determine the legal procedures at the drug analysis structures or tents. These may include, but are not limited to—

(a) establishing regulatory and liability policies;

(b) constructing a waiver for consumers to sign prior to drug analysis; and

(c) developing regulations for music festivals to include safe pill testing tents in conjunction with medical tents.

(2) Private security will be mandatory within each drug analysis tent at events and festivals to remove the need for police presence within the exclusion zones.

(3) Exclusion zones will be put into place twenty-five (25) metres around drug analysis tents.

13—Drug Analysis Procedure

Drug analysis and intervention will be conducted by—

- (a) qualified technicians to collect drug sample and run analysis;
- (b) medical professionals to describe results and provide recommendations;
- (c) volunteers to help with interpretation of the results and provide advice; and
- (d) volunteers to describe the process.

Part 5—Education Campaigns

14—Additional Training and Resources

Additional training shall be provided to health professionals and social workers present at facilities or testing sites to—

- (a) educate and combat stigma and discrimination associated with controlled substance use; and
- (b) recommend consumers to services available to them for additional help.

15—Targeted Education Campaigns

Educational campaigns will be designed by the Advisory Council and may include—

- (a) high school campaigns that educate about the harm drugs can have, their associated misuse and what it may do to a person;
- (b) general education campaigns dispersed through traditional print media (e.g. television, newspaper, brochures); and
- (c) education reforms including a requirement that social work, psychology, medicine, health, or equivalent degrees must include specialisation in addiction studies and treatment.

Part 6—Sunset Clause

16—Sunset Clause

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

*24th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Education Equity Bill 2019

(Education and Training Committee)

A Bill for an Act to establish educational services for students of low socioeconomic status; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
29	12



Mr Taha Shabibi
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
16 July 2019

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
28	5



Ms Ashley Tudo
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
15 July 2019

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



Her Excellency, Rebecca Lightowler
Youth Governor of South Australia
19 July 2019

South Australia

Education Equity Bill 2019

Brief

Socioeconomic status (SES) not only encompasses income, but also the attainment of education, financial security, and subjective perceptions of social status and class. It addresses quality of life, and opportunities and privileges afforded to people within society. The impacts of being in a low-SES background have long been studied, with data showing a relationship between low SES people and lack of participation in higher education¹. Research indicates that low-SES households and communities develop academic skills much slower than children from higher SES groups. The school systems in low-SES communities also often don't have appropriate resources, negatively affecting academic processes and outcomes for students. As such, students are often left behind, leaving students struggling.

This Bill aims to introduce a tutoring program to assist secondary school students with their academic studies. It will do so by creating academic tutoring jobs, providing services to secondary school students. Focussing on key subjects like mathematics, science, English and the creative arts, but also accommodating all other curriculum subjects offered by the Department of Education and Child Development, the Bill will allow students to receive the additional help they might need. This Bill will not only help disadvantaged secondary students achieve higher grades, but it will also increase their socialisation with tertiary education through their tutors. Connecting disadvantaged secondary students with tertiary education through the medium of a tutor is an integral part of this Bill, and will have lasting effects on both secondary school grades for low-SES students, as well as the rates at which low-SES students go on to tertiary education.

¹ Morgan, P.L., Farkas, G., Hillemeier, M.M., & Maczuga, S. "Risk factors for learning-related behaviour problems at 24 months of age: population-based estimates." (2019): 37. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*.

South Australia

Education Equity Bill 2019

A BILL FOR

An Act to establish educational services for students of low socioeconomic status; 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 *Education Equity Act 2019*.

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 a program that will bridge the learning gap between students of different socioeconomic statuses;
- (b) to create jobs available to tertiary students; and
- (c) to encourage further specialisation and experience within tertiary institutions.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

ABS means Australian Bureau of Statistics;

DECD means the South Australian Department of Education and Child Development;

educational professional means a person working in the education system such as a teacher, principal, or coordinator;

low-socioeconomic means a household or student who live in the bottom 25% of statistical area 1 according the Australian Bureau of Statistics;

primary household means a student's main residence;

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

SACSA Framework means South Australian Curriculum Standards and Accountability Framework;

schooling clusters means a group of schools within the same geographical location;

secondary education means the stage of education following primary education, typically ranging from years 10-12;

The Board means The South Australian Curriculum Standards and Accountability Board; and

USI means Unique Student Identifier.

Part 2—Update to South Australian Curriculum Standards and Accountability Framework

5—Establishment of SACSA Board

The South Australian Curriculum Standards and Accountability Board, hereafter referred to as The Board, will be established with the SACSA Framework under the supervision of DECD.

6—Members of The Board

Members of The Board will consist of educational professionals trained in key curriculum areas in secondary education as appointed by DECD. These members will consist of at least—

- (a) two mathematics teachers;
- (b) two science teachers;
- (c) two creative arts teachers;
- (d) two English teachers;
- (e) two senior school coordinators; and
- (f) ten other representatives chosen by The Board from South Australia schooling clusters.

7—Responsibilities of The Board

The responsibilities of The Board shall consist of, but may not be limited to—

- (a) establishing a state-wide tutoring program;

- (b) overseeing the function of the tutoring program outlined in Part 3;
- (c) establishing paid employment for tutors; and
- (d) advertising and marketing of the program to metropolitan and regional locations.

Part 3—Tutoring Program Establishment

8—Employment and Appointment of Tutors

- (1) Students currently enrolled in tertiary education institutions shall be employed as academic tutors to secondary school students.
- (2) Applicants will need to provide an academic transcript, or an equivalent.
- (3) Positions will be advertised as job openings through the State Government.
- (4) Tutors will be paid with funds to be secured by The Board.
- (5) Tutors will be required to hold the same clearances as employed teachers which are set by DECD. Costs of clearances shall be borne by the tutors, but may be paid retrospectively by 5% salary sacrifice until paid off.

9—Regulation and Review

- (1) The Board will establish position entry requirements.
- (2) Students employed will be subject to regular performance reviews.
- (3) Feedback will be required from tutored students after each session through the online domain outlined in s10.
- (4) Complaints and tutor change request may be lodged with the Board.
- (5) Tutors that fail to meet the standard for performance outlined by the Board shall have their employment terminated.

10—Contracts and Payment

- (1) Tutors shall be paid at an hourly rate established by the Board, and is congruent with employment standards.
- (2) Tutors shall be paid an increased hourly rate relative to the number of students in attendance to each session, capped at five students, to be established by the Board.

Part 4—Tutoring Program Provision

11—Registration and Application for Students

An online registry will be established by the Board, with applicants requiring—

- (a) students to possess a USI to login into the domain and register; and
- (b) register for tutoring sessions in fields available.

12—Secondary Education Provision of Tutoring Program

All secondary education institutions will be required to advertise and provide guidance to students on the application process for receiving an academic tutor outlined by The Board.

13—Program Eligibility

- (1) Access to the tutoring program will only be granted to students who—
 - (a) come from a primary household identified to be of a low socioeconomic status, as defined by the ABS; or
 - (b) are from a regional background or area; and
 - (c) are full secondary students in years 10-12, or equivalent.
- (2) The Board will reassess eligibility of students annually upon reapplication.

Part 5—Sunset Clause

14—Sunset Clause

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

*24th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 Amendment Bill 2019

(Environment and Energy Committee)

A Bill for an Act to preserve, conserve and rehabilitate South Australian flora and fauna; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
20	21



Mr Taha Shabibi
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
18 July 2019

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
18	17



Ms Ashley Tudo
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
15 July 2019

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

Her Excellency, Rebecca Lightowler
Youth Governor of South Australia
19 July 2019

South Australia

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 Amendment Bill 2019 Brief

Globally, biodiversity and the effects of climate change have become increasingly prevalent in government priorities. A proven method of reducing the impact of these intrinsically linked issues is through the conservation of wildlife in municipalities which are undergoing social development. With the protection of native flora and fauna comes sustained biodiversity, which subsequently increases carbon sequestration, thus mitigating climate change.

As a developed economy with a high capacity for change, Australia is in a strong position to lead conservation efforts. Australia is home to unique flora, fauna, and ecosystems that cannot be found anywhere else. Meanwhile its population of only 0.3% of the world is creating a disproportionate 1.3% of total greenhouse gas emissions. Australia must take responsibility and act now to protect these unique ecosystems.

The proposed amendments to the South Australian *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* are intended to establish South Australia as a leader in environmental action, paving the way for the rest of the nation to follow. Not only does this amendment Bill intend to secure a high quality of life for all living species, most notably through the protection of the state's unique biodiversity, but also that of future generations. This is to be achieved through amendments that maintain, develop, and rehabilitate conservation parks and geographical locations; redevelop the council, which was initially created as part of the original Act in 1972; to strengthen penalties for those who hinder the policies stated within the Bill; and, to strengthen restrictions on mining in conservation parks and geographical locations.

South Australia

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 Amendment Bill 2019

A BILL FOR

An Act to preserve, conserve and rehabilitate South Australian flora and fauna; 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 *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 Amendment Act 2019*.

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 maintain and develop further conservation parks;
- (b) to rehabilitate depleted geographical locations, flora and fauna;
- (c) to redevelop the committee; and educate the community; and
- (d) to prescribe penalties for those who hinder the maintenance and rehabilitation of South Australian geographical locations and wildlife.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

conserve means to protect, particularly something of environmental or cultural importance, from harm and destruction;

council means the Parks and Wilderness Council established under Part 4, section 9.

environment means the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates;

fauna means the animals of a particular region, habitat, or geological period;

flora means the plants of a particular region, habitat, or geological period;

harvesting of protected animals means the ethical relocation of animals to another location for conservation or scientific purposes;

mining tenement means a claim, lease, licence, permit or other authority granted under mining legislation; and

wildlife means all native plants and animals indigenous to Australia existing apart from cultivation or domestication.

Part 2—Flora and Fauna Protection

5—Amendment of section 35—Control of reserves

Section 35 of the Act dealing with the control of reserves shall be amended insofar as to give effect to the following changes—

- (1) A person authorised by a relevant authority to enter a reserve must have successfully passed a background check one month prior to entry for scientific or private purposes.
- (2) A licence granted to enter the reserve must be processed one month prior to the entry, with the reasons being strictly categorised as: scientific or for other private purposes.
- (3) Processing fees, to be determined by the council, for scientific or private purposes, are to be paid once the licence has been approved. The fee may vary depending on the purpose.
- (4) Entry onto conserved land for the purposes of investigation and survey to benefit the rehabilitation and maintenance of the land and wildlife may be conducted without charge.
- (5) Profit generated from these processing fees are to be strictly utilised towards the improvement of the reserve.

6—Amendment of section 36—Management of reserves

Section 36 subsection 3 of the Act dealing with the management of reserves shall be amended insofar as to give effect to the following changes—

- (a) the direction of the Minister or the Chief Executive relating to the management of reserves must be discussed in a meeting with the committee, with the majority in favour prior to action;

- (b) intrusion upon the reserve by exterior personnel of whom do not benefit the reserve is not permitted until the reserve has been established for one calendar year; and
- (c) the council must conduct frequent inspections upon the reserve every 3 months, by a council-approved ecological surveyor upon the quality and size of the reserve.

Part 3—Rehabilitation of Depleted Geographical Locations and Wildlife

7—Amendment of section 51—Taking of protected animals etc

Section 51 of the Act dealing with the taking of protected animals shall be amended insofar as to give effect to the following changes—

- (1) Protected animals which have been removed from their environment due to the presence of disease, injury, or illness, must be under the care of an approved permit holder in accordance with a veterinarian for a minimum of four weeks. Rehabilitative care after this period is subject to the individual animal's requirements.
- (2) Release of wildlife in established areas of vegetation in protected wildlife reserves is to be in accordance with a veterinarian.

8—Amendment of section 60J—Permit for harvesting protected animals

Section 60J of the Act dealing with the harvesting of protected animals shall be amended insofar as to give effect to the following changes—

- (1) The 'person' permitted to harvest animals must be approved by the Committee.
- (2) Approval may only be granted on the condition that harvesting would be deemed to have a low impact on the population, where low impact means;
 - (a) the park has a sufficient population; and—
 - (b) harvesting would not jeopardize the conservation of the species or the broader ecosystem.
- (3) The number of animals available for harvesting shall be under the control of the council.
- (4) Wildlife may not be harvested from wildlife parks under this Act for the purpose of profit including trading of wildlife to zoos or petting zoos.
- (5) Wildlife from the reserves under this Act which are undergoing rehabilitative care are not permitted to be taken interstate.

- (6) Wildlife being released after rehabilitative care must be released, if deemed viable by the council, in the location which they were apprehended. If the original habitat is deemed unsuitable, release on protected land under this Act is to be decided by the Council.

Part 4—Community Research and Education

9—Redevelopment of the Council

- (1) The composition of the organisation is to be of a director and sixteen (16) other people which collectively have, in the opinion of the Minister, the knowledge, skills and experience in the following areas necessary to enable the Council to carry out its functions effectively.
- (2) The council must—
- (a) have appropriate gender diversity in its composition; and
 - (b) incorporate representatives with expertise in—
 - (i) indigenous cultural affairs;
 - (ii) farmers rights;
 - (iii) ecological research; and
 - (iv) community education and engagement.

10—Functions of the Organisation Council

- (1) The functions of the Council are—
- (a) to conduct preliminary research and focus groups for the purpose of—
 - (i) providing advice to the Minister at the Minister's request on any matter relating to the administration of the act;
 - (ii) highlighting critical issues for further in depth research; and
 - (iii) gaining an initial measure of community knowledge, perception and engagement in conservation parks.
 - (b) to increase both knowledge and improve community value/perception of native flora and fauna through—
 - (v) distribution of current knowledge pertaining to the importance of native flora and fauna;
 - (vi) creating positive relationships with the community and providing first-hand experiences of flora and fauna; and

- (vii) providing an accessible community knowledge base and a place for clarification of misconceptions; and
- (c) to ensure maintenance and rehabilitation of wildlife and geographical locations.

Part 5—Penalties/Hunting

11—Amendment of s68A—Hunting permits

This section of the Act shall be replaced with the following;

- (1) In council managed reserves a person must not hunt, or have possession of any firearm or device for the purpose of hunting.

Maximum penalty: \$1000.

Expiation fee: \$150.

- (2) In any proceedings for an offence against this section that the defendant cannot provide evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that their possession of a hunting device was not intended to breach this section, it will be presumed that the defendant be guilty.
- (3) No permit is required under this section for the purpose of—
 - (a) the destruction of animals that are proved to be endangering human life; or
 - (b) the destruction of animals, other than protected animals, by the owner of any land, a member of their household, or an employee or agent of the owner, which are causing damage to crops, stock or other property on the land; or
 - (c) the taking of an animal in pursuance of any other permit under this Act.

Part 6—Rights of prospect and mining

12—Amendment of s40—Implementation of management plan

Section 40 of the Act dealing with the implementation of management plans for mining reserves shall be amended insofar as to give effect to the following changes—

- (1) Where a mining tenement has been granted prior to proclamation in relation to land that has become a regional reserve, the management of the reserve is subject to the exercise by the Minister, the Council, and the holder of the tenement of rights under the tenement.

13—Amendment of s43—Rights of prospecting and mining

Section 43 of the Act dealing with the rights of prospecting and mining shall be amended insofar as to give effect to the following changes—

- (1) Rights of entry, prospecting, exploration, or mining cannot be acquired or exercised pursuant to a mining Act in respect of land constituting a reserve.
- (2) All mineral rights within the reserve are subject to the Minister and Council.
- (3) A person must not contravene or fail to comply with this section.

Maximum penalty: \$12 000 or imprisonment for 2.5 years, or both.

14—Amendment of s43a—Prospecting and mining in regional reserves

- (1) All mineral rights within the reserve are subject to the Minister and Council.
- (2) The relevant mining Minister must not grant an application for a mining tenement in relation to a regional reserve without first submitting the application to the Minister and Council administering this Act.
- (3) In the case of an application for a mining production tenement in relation to a regional reserve, the relevant mining Minister must not grant the application without the consideration and approval of the Minister and Council administering this Act.
- (4) If the Minister, in consultation with the Council, administering this Act refuses to give the approval required by subsection (2), the relevant mining Minister may not exercise authority over the decision.

Part 7—Sunset Clause

15—Sunset Clause

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

*24th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Sexual Health Education Bill 2019

(Women and Gender Equality Committee)

A Bill for an Act to legislate the provision of compulsory and comprehensive sexual health education for secondary students within the public education system; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
28	10



Mr Taha Shabibi
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
16 July 2019

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
18	14



Ms Ashley Tundo
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
16 July 2019

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



Her Excellency, Rebecca Lightowler
Youth Governor of South Australia
19 July 2019

South Australia

Sexual Health Education Bill 2019

Brief

The purpose of this bill is to ensure the provision of comprehensive and adequate sexual health education in South Australian public high schools. Although, sexual education exists within the current curriculum, its enforcement is dangerously inadequate. Subsequently, discrepancies in what students are taught through sexual education varies depending on the ideology of the school. As individuals are allowed to manage their My Health Record at 14, these young individuals must be taught about their own health, and maintaining their sexual health is a vital part of this. Enforcing sexual education will cost the government less in future expenditure as coherent sexual education is a preventative step to lessen the burden on our health system. According to 2014 La Trobe studies, by year 12, 50% of students have had sexual intercourse¹, while a study of 2,500 students conducted in the UK, by the National Union of Students revealed that 60% of respondents use pornography as a source of information about sexual intercourse². This highlights the necessity of enforcing sexual health education during secondary school so young people are aware of risks, safe practices and where to seek help. Furthermore, the education students receive from viewing pornography does not reflect healthy relationships and often interactions in pornography are based on disrespect, violence and detachment.

Education is imperative so that young people understand the importance of not only their sexual health but subsequently their mental and physical health too. According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics; victims of sexual assault are commonly female (82%) and aged between 15-19 years of age³. Sexual education reform is needed urgently to address a rise in sexual violence as well as recognising gender and sexual diversity. With new understandings of gender and sexual diversity, it is time our sexual education framework reflected current understandings. 80% of all homophobic abuse occurs at school where 61% of young people reported verbal abuse because of homophobia⁴. A lack of cultural awareness can be resolved through sexual education which would offer greater safety and protection for gender and sexually diverse students. This Bill aims to solve these curriculum failures through implementing compulsory sexual education in South Australian secondary schools in the public system. An auditing body will be selected to help regulate processes, and a compulsory framework will ensure students receive all the necessary information.

¹ Mitchell A, Patrick K, Heywood W, Blackman P, Pitts M. 2014. "5th National Survey of Australian Secondary Students and Sexual Health 2013", *Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health and Society*, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia.

² Fleming MJ, Greentree S, Cocotti-Muller D, Elias KA & Morrison S 2006, 'Safety in Cyberspace: Adolescents' Safety and Exposure Online', *Youth & Society*, vol. 38, pp. 135–142 <https://fightthenewdrug.org/see-how-many-students-use-porn-to-learn-about-sex/>

³ Australian Bureau of Statistics 2018, "Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2017" cat no. 4510.0, June 28, viewed online 25 June 2019, <<https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4510.0>>

⁴ *Sexual Health information networking & education SA* 2014, ShineSA, viewed 20 April 2019 <<https://www.shinesa.org.au/media/product/2015/04/Sexual-health-statistics-2014-update.pdf>>

South Australia

Sexual Health Education Bill 2019

A BILL FOR

An Act to legislate the provision of compulsory and comprehensive sexual health education for secondary students within the public education system; 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 *Sexual Health Education Act 2019*.

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 independent auditing body;
- (b) to implement a sexual education framework provided by SHine SA through the auditing body; and
- (c) to ensure measures are implemented to encourage student self-determination in sexual health education.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

authorised officers means only those outlined in Part 4 (8)(3) of the Act;

biennial means occurring once every two years;

brother-boy and sister-girl means a gender identity unique to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders;

director general means the chief executive of the Department for Education;

lessons means 45 minute periods of the school day dedicated to a particular subject;

secondary school age means younger than 16 and older than the age of 12;

selected service provider means a sexual health education organisation selected to advise the auditing body and assist in sexual health education reviews;

sexual health education means schooling instruction about sexual wellbeing and relationships; and

the Act means the Sexual Health Education Bill 2019.

Part 2—Independent Auditing Body

5—Auditing Body

- (1) A sexual education auditing body will be appointed on the basis of—
 - (a) professional competence, means capability, experience, flexibility, value for money and quality systems;
 - (b) auditors acting—
 - (i) in accordance with the Department of Education’s requirements; and
 - (ii) providing conclusions about the findings of audits.
- (2) The auditing body is established by—
 - (a) an independent board of auditors to facilitate reviews of sexual health education strategies, selected by the Director-General; and
 - (b) appointing the Auditor-General as an independent head auditor to oversee the body.
- (3) The auditing body will include a selected service provider to—
 - (a) provide training programs for health teachers; and
 - (b) advise the body in sexual health program reviews.
- (4) The selected service provider will be selected by the auditing body.

6—Role of the Auditing Body

- (1) An independent auditing body will mandate the enforcement of the sexual health curriculum in government schools by—
 - (a) training the staff teaching sexual education via the—
 - (i) selected service provider’s annual training programs for new sexual health teachers; and

- (ii) biennial sexual education review courses for health teachers to ensure teachers are kept up to date with emerging terminology and inclusive information.
 - (b) conducting reviews of school teaching methods by—
 - (i) consulting students about current teaching methods; and
 - (ii) evaluating the sexual health teaching standards in schools.
 - (c) increasing the frequency and extent of auditing if—
 - (i) a school performs ‘poorly’ or ‘unsatisfactorily’ on the annual review as mandated by the auditing body subsequent to this as identified from the major issues of audit; or
 - (ii) a school requests additional support in implementing sexual health education.
- (2) If the school fails to comply with the mandatory curriculum the auditing body will refer the school in question to relevant liaison officers within the auditing body. If they have not implemented previous audit recommendations they will also be subject to more frequent audits.
- (3) Schools must be familiar and comply with the requirements in accordance with this Act by—
 - (a) cooperating with auditors to provide access to all information that is required for them to express an opinion on the financial statements of the schools;
 - (b) being professional in their approach to audits and cooperating with auditors in the discussion of any identified issues and implementation of any rectification actions; and
 - (c) responding to electronic satisfaction surveys conducted by the Department.
- (4) Schools will be provided with—
 - (a) government funding of \$5,000 per financial year to be used in relation to the establishment and continuation of the sexual health curriculum;
 - (b) all materials required to successfully implement and maintain the sexual health curriculum in accordance with the Act
- (5) Schools will be required to submit a yearly financial report to the auditing body detailing the expenditure of the government funded 5,000 Australian dollars.

- (6) Schools found to be inappropriately using funding may—
 - (a) be given a formal warning, to be delivered by Australian Post no later than four weeks following the submission of yearly financial reports; and
 - (b) receive a total of two consecutive formal warnings.
- (7) The accrual of two consecutive formal warnings may render schools ineligible to receive funding the following year.
- (8) Schools failing to comply with the Act may be subject to recovery of government funding.

Part 3—Sexual Education Framework

7—Framework

- (1) Core components that must be taught to comply with the standards of the auditing body include—
 - (a) sexual health, including—
 - (i) protection from sexually transmitted infections through the use of barriers. Abstinence methods will not be regarded as a protection against sexually transmitted infections for the purposes of complying with the Act;
 - (ii) consent to sexual activity; and
 - (iii) reproduction and family planning, including termination of unwanted pregnancies, and health needs of pregnant persons.
 - (b) gender and diversity, including—
 - (i) transgender identities including brother-boys and sister-girls; and
 - (ii) transgender rights and discrimination based on transgender identities.
 - (c) sexuality, including that—
 - (i) lesbian, gay, bisexual, intersex, queer and asexual identities will be respected and considered in learning approaches; and
 - (ii) the sexual health of sexually diverse students will be considered.
 - (d) healthy relationships, including—
 - (i) coping mechanisms for handling stressful situations;

- (ii) identifying types of abuse such as mental, emotional, physical, sexual and financial;
 - (iii) identifying safe places and how to report abuse; and
 - (iv) contact details for services necessary to report or counselling relating to emotional wellbeing to be provided to all students.
- (2) SHINE SA will be responsible for the management of the Framework so long as it—
 - (a) remains the appointed sexual health counselling body by the State Government.
 - (b) complies with standards set out by—
 - (i) section 7(1) of the Act; and
 - (ii) standards set out by the World Health Organization.
- (3) The Framework will be reviewed by SHine SA and the auditing body annually to ensure the Framework adequately covers the needs of students.
- (4) The needs of students will be determined via survey of—
 - (a) secondary school aged students residing within South Australia; and
 - (b) sexual health providers in metropolitan and rural locations.
- (5) If the standards set out in section 7(1) are not met, the auditing body will be responsible for appointing another body to administer the framework.
- (6) The framework implemented by SHine SA must be taught over a minimum of fifteen lessons per year level to ensure the framework remains comprehensive.

Part 4—Compulsory Attendance

8—Attendance

- (1) Sexual health classes are compulsory for all South Australian children of secondary school age, enrolled in the public schooling system. However, students may be exempt from attendance due to—
 - (a) illness or family reasons; or
 - (b) expression of religious freedom.

- (2) Where a child does not attend required compulsory sexual education classes, parents of the child will be guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty; \$5,000.
- (3) It is obligatory for authorised officers to take practicable action in order to ensure children of secondary school age attend all compulsory sexual health lessons.
- (4) For the purposes of this part, the following persons are considered authorised officers—
 - (a) members of the South Australian Police Force;
 - (b) members of the ‘South Australian Sexual Health Education Auditing Body’;
 - (c) anyone given the authority in writing, by the Chief Executive Officer (within the meaning of the *Family and Community Services Act 1972*) to exert the powers of an authorised officer; and
 - (d) those given written permission from the Director-General to exert the powers of an authorised official.
- (5) The powers of the authorised officials as per this part include—
 - (a) the authority to ask any person whom they believe to be within secondary school age for their name, address and reasoning for absence, if seen in a public space during regular schooling hours; and
 - (b) the authority to take children of secondary school age who fail to provide a genuine reason for school absence into custody with the intent on returning them to the school or designated parents/guardians.

Part 5— Sunset Clause

9—Sunset Clause

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

*24th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Small Business Energy and Water Regulation Bill 2019

(Commerce, Trade, and Employment Committee)

A Bill for an Act to regulate the energy and water costs for small businesses, and to provide increased transparency on the prices associated with running a small business; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
24	14



Mr Taha Shabibi
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
18 July 2019

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
20	11



Ms Ashley Tundo
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
15 July 2019

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



Her Excellency, Rebecca Lightowler
Youth Governor of South Australia
19 July 2019

South Australia

Small Business Energy and Water Regulation Bill 2019 Brief

The Small Business Energy and Water Regulation Bill 2019 is aimed at lowering the cost of utilities for small businesses in South Australia, in order to further support key local industries in the state. Energy and water costs for small businesses are currently unregulated, and they are unable to have a clear understanding of what rights they may have in regards to their energy providers. This Bill aims to provide transparency from third-party energy providers, provide support for small businesses in regards to organising electricity and alter the method of which water costs are calculated. The use of water and energy is imperative to the successful functioning of any small business. South Australia in particular, faces exorbitant energy prices and a steady decrease in small business confidence, which is ultimately reflected through their decreased investment. Such falls in small business activity, lower their potential to contribute through their unique skills, talents and ideas, to the cultural hub of the state.

Although the development of new technologies for water and energy is crucial to the lowering of their respective costs, the role of government support is pivotal. This Bill aims to improve monetary and governmental support for small businesses in relation to their energy costs. Small businesses will be given access to a rebate for their energy expenses determined annually by the Essential Services Commission of South Australia.

The Essential Services Commission of South Australia has authority over energy suppliers in relation to the regulation of energy costs, billing support and supplier behaviour etc. Energy suppliers will provide smart meters to ensure the full transparency of energy consumption and the related costs. Grants will be made available for energy suppliers and energy development companies to undertake research and development for the process of creating efficient smart meters up to the value of \$10,000 annually. The Commission will also provide quarterly courses for small businesses to inform them about the use and management of their energy costs using the digital meter.

The Bill also intends to reduce sewerage costs. SA Water will alter the method of sewerage cost calculation for small businesses to a charge rate for small businesses in a metropolitan area that will be calculated by a base rate combined with a business rate (\$0.05 for regular business or \$0.10 for hospitality businesses) multiplied by the value of the property owned by the small business and divided by 1000. The quarterly sewerage rate for small businesses in a country area will be calculated by combining a base rate with a business rate (\$0.05 for regular business or \$0.10 for hospitality businesses) multiplied by the value of the property owned by the small business and divided by 1000. In addition, the minimum sewerage charge will be lowered to \$50 per quarter.

South Australia

Small Business Energy and Water Regulation Bill 2019

A BILL FOR

An Act to regulate the energy and water costs for small businesses, and to provide increased transparency on the prices associated with running a small business; 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 *Small Business Energy and Water Regulation Act 2019*.

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 increase transparency surrounding energy costs for small businesses;
- (b) to provide support for small businesses in relation to energy costs; and
- (c) to introduce changes to the method that is used to calculate quarterly sewage costs.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

catering business means any business that primarily trades in the provision of ready to consume food or beverages;

digital smart meter means any digital electrical meter that allows remote reading and control by energy suppliers;

electricity expenses means the quarterly electricity bills received by small businesses for their energy used in the operation of their business;

energy costs means the electricity costs incurred by a small business, through the state energy suppliers;

energy development companies means companies that conduct research and development into energy usage;

energy suppliers means suppliers who own more than 20% of the market share in the National Energy Market (NEM) as defined by the AEMC;

relevant documentation means documents including tax statements, past electricity expense bills and other relevant items to be decided at the Treasurer's discretion on an annual basis;

small business means any business that earns under two million dollars in revenue and employs less than 20 people; and

support means financial and legal advice and guidance, in addition to the contribution of resources for lowering of energy costs and water expenses.

Part 2—Support for Energy Costs

5—Small business energy rebate

- (1) All small businesses will be entitled to a rebate to subsidise electricity expenses.
- (2) The amount of the rebate will be determined on an annual basis by the Essential Services Commission of South Australia (ESCOSA).
- (3) Application for rebate requires proof of small business status, a copy of the electricity invoice and any other supporting documentation.
- (4) Application is to be submitted to the Department of Treasury and Finance.
- (5) This energy rebate will be void unless application is submitted within 95 days of the electricity invoice date.

Part 3—Transparency of Energy Costs

6—Increasing transparency of energy costs

- (1) ESCOSA will have oversight over Energy Suppliers in relation to—
 - (a) regulation of energy costs;
 - (b) billing support;
 - (c) credit management;
 - (d) privacy breaches;
 - (e) price negotiation; and
 - (f) supplier behaviour.

- (2) Failure to notify ESCOSA of any material change in writing or comply with requests of ESCOSA regarding section 6(1) within 28 days will incur a financial penalty.
- (3) Continuous or repeated non-compliance in relation to section 6(1) may result in the termination of any energy license issued by ESCOSA; including generation, transmission or distribution, and retail licenses.
- (4) Energy suppliers will provide digital smart meters for full transparency of energy consumption and related costs to any new business-titled entity and/or if the meter is deemed to be faulty and in need of replacement under Australian Energy Regulator specifications.
- (5) A grant for energy suppliers and energy development companies who undertake research and development to create efficient smart meters for small businesses—
 - (a) will be provided with up to \$10,000 annually; and
 - (b) must satisfy the requirements set out by the Essential Services Commission of South Australia.
- (6) ESCOSA will provide—
 - (a) quarterly courses for small businesses in the use and management of their energy costs using their digital meter;
 - (b) accessible information to small businesses regarding energy costs and energy suppliers pricing their services above 2.5% of the state average from the previous financial quarter; and
 - (c) a functionary web feedback system allowing small businesses to review the accessibility, timeliness and usefulness of the above listed information.

Part 4— Reduction of Sewerage Costs

7—Sewerage Cost Reduction

- (1) SAWater will change its sewerage cost calculations for small businesses to—
 - (a) a sewerage charge rate for small businesses in a metropolitan area that will be calculated by combining a base rate of \$0.15 with a rate of \$0.05 for all non-catering businesses and \$0.10 for catering businesses multiplied by the value of property owned by the small business divided by 1000;
 - (b) a sewerage charge rate for small businesses in a country area will be calculated by combining a base rate of \$0.20 with a rate of \$0.05 for all

non-catering businesses and \$0.10 for catering businesses multiplied by the value of property owned by the small business divided by \$1000.

- (2) The minimum sewerage charge as specified in the annual SA Water pricing schedule will be lowered to \$50 per quarter.

Part 5—Sunset Clause

8—Sunset Clause

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

*24th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

State-Wide Free Data Bill 2019

(Science, Innovation, and Technology Committee)

A Bill for an Act to provide free state-wide data coverage by the year 2025; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
17	25



Mr Taha Shabibi
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
15 July 2019

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
18	16



Ms Ashley Tudo
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
16 July 2019

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

Her Excellency, Rebecca Lightowler
Youth Governor of South Australia
19 July 2019

South Australia

State-Wide Free Data Bill 2019 Brief

Currently, South Australia faces a significant lack of high-speed connective internet services. The average fixed broadband download speed is currently 33.28 Mbps, leaving Australia in the 60th place for internet speeds. The lack of internet service infrastructure is watching South Australia fall behind the developing world.

A fact sheet released by the South Australian Council of Social Service shows that 17.5% of South Australian households do not have internet access at home, and South Australia lags behind the Australian average in most categories of internet use. As a result regional South Australia and many other parts of the state have black spots with limited or no connectivity putting South Australians at risk in emergency situations.

Improving our state's broadband infrastructure gives the best possible outcomes to ensure a more successful, connected state in the future. In facilitating the development of a 5G-capable cell-tower system across the state, this Bill aims to bring all South Australians into the next level of mobile phone-based connective technology and allow for better regional connections. This will bring all South Australians up to speed with an internet connection many times faster than the NBN and more than twenty times faster than existing mobile networks. This, along with the removal of black spots, will bring South Australia forward, not only socially but economically as the increased speed allows for more internet traffic and e-commerce.

South Australia

State-Wide Free Data Bill 2019

A BILL FOR

An Act to provide free state-wide data coverage by the year 2025; 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 *State-Wide Free Data Act 2019*.

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 provide free data to all South Australian residents by the year 2025;
- (b) to establish the Southern Interconnected Telecommunications Authority;
and
- (c) to upgrade current telecommunication infrastructure.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

5G means the fifth generation of cellular network technology that provides broadband access;

black spot means an area in which there is no mobile or broadband connectivity;

industry experts means a person knowledgeable or skilful in an area or industry related to the construction, manufacture or development of telecommunication;

Minister means the Minister for Innovation and Skills;

SIT Authority means the Southern Interconnected Telecommunications Authority;
and

Telecommunications means communication over a distance by cable, telegraph, telephone, or broadcasting.

Part 2— Establishment of the Southern Interconnected Telecommunications Authority

5—Establishment of the Southern Interconnected Telecommunications Authority

An oversight authority shall be established from the proclamation date of this act known as the Southern Interconnected Telecommunications Authority, hereafter referred to as the SIT Authority, and shall be terminated in the year of 2025.

6—Members of the SIT Authority

Members of the SIT Authority will be allocated based on their expertise in relevant fields by the Minister for Innovation and Skills. Members may include, but will not be limited to—

- (a) industry experts;
- (b) one representative from each of the major telecommunication companies;
- (c) two trade union representatives;
- (d) two company representatives;
- (e) scientists;
- (f) two lawyers; and
- (g) a minimum of two representatives from each community to be impacted by new infrastructure and industrial work.

7—Responsibilities of the Minister

The Minister shall be responsible for—

- (a) hiring and allocating roles to members of the SIT Authority;
- (b) overseeing that the SIT Authority fulfils their duties;
- (c) overseeing regular safety checks and manufacturing practices; and
- (d) monitoring progress and regulatory reporting to relevant authorities.

8—Responsibilities of the SIT Authority

The SIT Authority shall be responsible for, but are not limited to—

- (a) assessing networking needs and load by—
 - (i) population;

- (ii) current internet speeds;
 - (iii) black spots;
 - (iv) tower density; and
 - (v) speeds to upgrade to a 5G network.
- (b) employing knowledgeable professionals, with preference given to South Australians, to design and construct new telecommunication infrastructure, including—
 - (i) procuring contracts for construction materials; and
 - (ii) employing trained employees to construct new towers and install new fibre cables.
- (c) liaising with community groups about telecommunications needs;
- (d) providing one-time compensation for land owners for use of land, accidental or unavoidable destruction of land; and
- (e) establishing parameters for the privatisation of the telecommunications system after a period of two years, which may include—
 - (i) ensuring consumer protection;
 - (ii) ensuring longevity of infrastructure; and
 - (iii) establishing guidelines for the maintenance of infrastructure and data banks.

Part 3—Implementing New Infrastructure and Data Banks

9—Establishing New Infrastructure

The SIT Authority shall establish a state-wide blanket 5G connection before the year 2025 by—

- (a) upgrading all existing telecommunications towers to accommodate 5G;
- (b) building new telecommunication towers capable of 5G connection in all black spots throughout the State;
- (c) establishing satellite coverage for black spots that are inaccessible or otherwise cannot accommodate telecommunications towers; and
- (d) establishing direct fibre connections to research institutions, health care facilities, and Government institutions.

10—Establishing Data Bank

- (1) The SIT Authority will cap price allocations by telecommunication companies, and will establish a data bank that allocates six gigabytes of free download data per customer.
- (2) Commercial properties and businesses are exempt from the data bank scheme, but they will be able to—
 - (a) apply for an exception to be determined worthy by the SIT Authority; or
 - (b) apply for a 15% data discount regulated by the SIT Authority.

Part 4—Sunset Clause

8—Sunset Clause

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