



YMCA
YOUTH
PARLIAMENT
South Australia



Official Documents

of the 25th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia



Supported by



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I wish to acknowledge the hard work that every team has put in to write their bills this year. These bills are more than just sentences on pieces of paper, they represent the core values taken into this program, the key issues that define and engage us. These bills represent the future of politics and I'm keen to see them debated with much gusto!



Felix Eldridge
Bill Development Officer

This year's Bill Book highlights the diversity, passion and progression that is evident in the young people of our state. In signing petitions, using your voices, demanding change and being unapologetic, you pave the way for the next group of change makers and activists. The political climate of 2020 has been one of unrest, outrage, and passion throughout the globe. It is a historic time in which people are demanding institutional, legal, and social changes to ensure the safety and cohesion for our most marginalised groups. The wide range of bills displayed reflect the importance, now more than ever, of having a diverse range of people speaking up and contributing to discussions about public policy. I congratulate you all on your contributions to this years Youth Bills and I look forward to seeing what you continue to achieve for our state.



**Her Excellency
Chloe Thomson**
Youth Governor

It is with great adulation that I, on behalf of the YMCA of South Australia, congratulate the Youth Parliamentarians and Taskforce on presenting this Bill Book for the 2020 Youth Parliament program. In what has been an incredibly trying and difficult year for all, you have persevered and dedicated yourself to the development of change. After six months of teamwork, you have produced bills of high quality on topics that you feel need the attention of the Parliament.

As we draw closer to the modified chambers of the Youth Parliament to present and debate your bills, take time to reflect on how far you have come. I am excited to see how you all grow through the highs of delivering passionate speeches, the pressures of defending your views and opinions, and to see the impact of putting your words into action. At the YMCA of South Australia, we believe in the power of inspired young people, and as representatives for the voices of all young South Australians, your steadfastness in the face of adversity has been inspiring, and we cannot wait to see what you have in store.



Susan Britza
*Youth Parliament
Coordinator*

Parliamentary Records of the 25th Session of the South Australian Youth Parliament

Youth Bill/Motion	House	Ayes	Noes	Result
Abortion Accessibility and Protection Bill 2020 (SA)	House of Assembly	29	3	PASS
	Legislative Council	30	0	
Cultural Community Centres Bill 2020 (SA)	House of Assembly	27	8	PASS
	Legislative Council	27	2	
Educational Standards and Equity Bill 2020 (SA)	House of Assembly	26	12	PASS
	Legislative Council	20	14	
Healthcare Equity Bill 2020 (SA)	House of Assembly	26	10	PASS
	Legislative Council	19	18	
Out-of-Home Care System Reform Bill 2020 (SA)	House of Assembly	24	8	PASS
	Legislative Council	26	7	
Regulation of Political Donations (Accountability and Transparency) Bill 2020 (SA)	House of Assembly	30	9	PASS
	Legislative Council	28	2	
Safer Drivers Safer Roads Bill 2020 (SA)	House of Assembly	25	15	PASS
	Legislative Council	30	0	
Self-Defence Reform Bill 2020 (SA)	House of Assembly	14	17	FAIL
	Legislative Council	25	8	
STEM Small Business Incentive for Global Collaboration Bill 2020 (SA)	House of Assembly	22	14	PASS
	Legislative Council	26	10	
Transition of Plastic Takeaway Containers Bill 2020 (SA)	House of Assembly	32	7	PASS
	Legislative Council	33	1	
Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance - Gender Quota for Parliament		30	49	FAIL
National Motion of Public Importance - Maximum Age in Parliament		34	39	FAIL
Deliberative Motion (Commissioner for Children & Young People)	House of Assembly	74	3	PASS
Deliberative Motion #1 - Mental Health	House of Assembly	33	0	PASS
Deliberative Motion #1 - Climate Change	Legislative Council	34	0	PASS
Deliberative Motion #2 - Privacy	House of Assembly	17	4	PASS
Deliberative Motion #2 - Closing the Gap	Legislative Council	24	2	PASS



YMCA YOUTH PARLIAMENT

South Australia

STANDING ORDERS

as of 13th March 2020

CHAPTER 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS

INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose

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

2. Interpretation

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

3. The Presiding Officer

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

CHAPTER 2 – GENERAL PROCEDURES

RULES OF ADMISSION

4. Dress Standards

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

5. Articles not permitted inside the chamber

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

6. Use of electronic devices

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

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

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7. Respect for Parliament House

- (a) Members shall display respect for Parliament House at all times.
- (b) Members shall take all personal items with them when they are not present in the chamber except where another member can look after them.
- (c) Members shall not touch any feature of the parliamentary benches except the button to turn the microphone on and off – this includes the drawers of Members of Parliament, security buttons, the stems of microphones, and anything else that is not strictly necessary in performing the role of a Youth Parliamentarian.
- (d) Members are not permitted to chew gum or consume any food or liquid in the chamber with the exception of bottled water located at the entrance of each chamber.

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER

8. The Presiding Officer maintains order

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

9. Members to be seated

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

10. Respect to the Presiding Officer

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

11. Respect for Members speaking

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

12. Interjections

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

13. Points of order

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

14. Disorderly conduct

- (a) A Youth Parliamentarian who has been called to order by the Presiding Officer must apologize to the House immediately; failure to do so, or refusal to comply with an order of the Presiding Officer, may, on the authority of the Clerk only, result in expulsion from the chamber for a period of time as specified by the Clerk.
- (b) Any Member ordered to withdraw from the House may not enter the Chamber for the time specified by the Clerk and their right to vote shall be subject to the authority of the Clerk.

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STANDING ORDERS

RULES OF DEBATE

15. Presiding Officer calls upon Member to speak

- (a) A Member wishing to speak shall stand at their seat.
- (b) Members must be formally acknowledged by the Presiding Officer before they may begin speaking.
- (c) Members must introduce themselves to the chair before speaking.

16. Members to address Presiding Officer

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

17. Visual aids

- (a) A Member may use an appropriate visual aid to illustrate a point being made during the member’s speech, provided that the aid does not inconvenience other members or obstruct the proceedings of the House.
- (b) Such an aid may be displayed only when the member is speaking to a question before the House and must be removed from sight at the conclusion of the Member’s speech.

18. References to Sovereign or Youth Governor

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

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

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

20. Personal reflections

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

21. Offensive or disorderly words

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

CHAPTER 3: LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES

22. Parliamentary Process

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

23. First Reading

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

- (a) The Member must seek the leave of the House to introduce the Bill which must be seconded.
- (b) The question shall be put that the Bill be given initial consideration. This shall be decided without amendment or debate.

24. Second Reading

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

25. Committee of the Whole

- (a) In this stage the Clerk shall assume control of the chamber.
- (b) If the Bill is in its originating House, the Amendments process shall be followed.
- (c) If the Bill is in its non-originating House, the Committee Questioning process shall be followed.

26. Committee of the Whole - Amendments

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

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27. Committee of the Whole - Committee Questioning

- (a) Two Members from the refuting side and one member from the sponsoring side are permitted to ask questions of the sponsors pertaining to the details of the Bill.
- (b) Questions must only be used to seek further information or clarify the details of the Bill. Questions that are political in nature or pertain to the personal opinion shall be ruled out of order.
- (c) A question must be no longer than thirty seconds in duration and responses must be no longer than one minute in duration.

28. Third Reading

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

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

PUTTING THE QUESTION

29. Question is put when debate concluded

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

30. Voice vote

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

31. Procedure for personal vote

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

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

32. Members to remain in Chamber

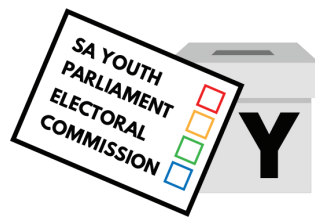
Members voting or abstaining on a personal vote must remain in the Chamber until the declaration of the result by the Chair; the vote or abstention of any member who does not remain in the Chamber until the declaration of the result is disallowed.

33. Errors

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

34. Ties

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



Election of Parliamentary Leaders

On Friday 24 July 2020

An election was held from Saturday 18 July 2020 to Friday 24 July for the 'A' and 'B' parties respectively to elect Parliamentary Leaders for the 25th Youth Parliament of South Australia.

As the Youth Parliament's first ever virtual election, I am pleased to share there was a 66.6% voter turnout of Youth Parliament participants across both elections.

The '**A**' Party Election had a total of **34 ballots**, with **1 rejected** as informal due to duplication of unique voting code.

The '**B**' Party Election had a total of **43 ballots**, with **4 rejected** as informal due to duplication of unique voting code.

As the Returning Officer at the above election, I, Eloise Atterton, hereby declare the following candidates are duly elected for the 'A' Party:

- 1. Dante McDonald*
- 2. Saksham Pradhan*
- 3. Amy Meo*
- 4. Rebecca Etienne*

I, Eloise Atterton, also hereby declare the following candidates are duly elected for the 'B' Party:

- 1. Ana Ribeiro Dos Santos*
- 2. Rachel Stan*
- 3. Clare Edgecombe*
- 4. Rana Afzali*

Ms Eloise Atterton
Electoral Commissioner
SA Youth Parliament Electoral Commission
28 July 2020



Members of the Youth House of Assembly

Hon. Ana Ribeiro dos Santos MYHA <i>Premier</i>	Hon. Clare Edgecombe MYHA <i>Deputy Premier</i>	Hon. Dante McDonald MYHA <i>Leader of the Opposition Shadow Assistant Minister for Planning, Transport, and Infrastructure</i>	Hon. Saksham Pradhan MYHA <i>Deputy Leader of the Opposition</i>
Hon. Christopher Garrand MYHA <i>Deputy Speaker</i>	Hon. Alyssa Feltus MYHA <i>Deputy Speaker</i>	Hon. Rajshree Upadhyaya MYHA <i>Deputy Speaker</i>	Hon. Jayce Dimitriadis MYHA <i>Deputy Speaker</i>
Hon. Dylan Cowley MYHA <i>Government Whip Assistant Minister for Communities and Human Services</i>		Hon. Kirsty Lithgow MYHA <i>Opposition Whip</i>	
Hon. Logan Bannister MYHA <i>Minister for Democracy and Government</i>	Hon. Georgia Dallimore MYHA <i>Minister for Education and Training</i>	Hon. Callum Barrott-Walsh MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Communities and Human Services</i>	Hon. Tyson Puckridge MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Environment and Energy</i>
Hon. Alethea Dama MYHA <i>Minister for Environment and Energy</i>	Hon. Alison Michael MYHA <i>Minister for Gender and Sexual Diversity</i>	Hon. Claire Chessman MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Gender and Sexual Diversity</i>	Hon. Jasson Han MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Industry, Innovation, and Investment</i>
Hon. Luke Hall MYHA <i>Minister for Health and Wellbeing</i>	Hon. Emily Harwood MYHA <i>Minister for Law and Justice</i>	Hon. Jackson O'Leary MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Law and Justice</i>	Hon. Fatima Mohemmed MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Migration and Multicultural Affairs</i>
Hon. Aruna Avanthika Saravanakumar MYHA <i>Minister for Industry, Innovation, and Investment</i>	Hon. Aneesa Shaki MYHA <i>Assistant Minister for Migration and Multicultural Affairs</i>	Hon. Tabitha Stephenson-Jones MYHA <i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Democracy and Government</i>	Hon. Maggie Walker MYHA <i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Health and Wellbeing</i>
Hon. Ashley Fisher MYHA <i>Assistant Minister for Planning, Transport, and Infrastructure</i>		Hon. Alissar Aleid MYHA <i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Education and Training</i>	
Hon. Emily Grinter MYHA		Hon. Sara Alfarhan MYHA	
Hon. Bailey Hateley MYHA		Hon. Monu Chamlagai MYHA	
Hon. Basim Kamil MYHA		Hon. Cholok Majok MYHA	
Hon. Morag McGoldrick MYHA		Hon. Milad Nazari MYHA	
Hon. Fatma Mohammed MYHA		Hon. Go Pau MYHA	
Hon. Zoe Ritchie MYHA		Hon. Daniel Sibbald MYHA	



**YMCA YOUTH
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**
South Australia

President
Ms Taylor Thomson
Usher of the Black Rod
Mr Felix Eldridge

Members of the Youth Legislative Council

Hon. Rachel Stanley MYLC
*Leader of the Government in the
Legislative Council*
*Assistant Minister for Democracy
and Government*

Hon. Rana Afzali MYLC
*Deputy Leader of the
Government in the Legislative
Council*

Hon. Amy Meo MYHA
*Leader of the Opposition in the
Legislative Council*

Hon. Rebecca Etienne MYHA
*Deputy Leader of the
Opposition in the Legislative
Council*

Hon. George Heys MYLC
Deputy President

Hon. Harry Passehl MYLC
Deputy President
*Minister for Communities and
Human Services*

Hon. Ned Timar MYLC
Deputy President

Hon. Samoda Silva MYLC
Deputy President

Hon. Lazaras Panayiotou MYLC
Government Whip

Hon. Isabelle He MYLC
Opposition Whip
Shadow Assistant Minister for Environment and Energy

Hon. Caitlin Stone MYLC
*Minister for Migration &
Multicultural Affairs*

Hon. Ishika Mahajan MYLC
*Minister for Planning,
Transport, and Infrastructure*

Hon. Tyrene Gardiner MYLC
*Shadow Minister for Democracy
& Government*

Hon. Ange-Bella Nishimwe
MYLC
*Shadow Minister for
Education and Training*

Hon. Thuy Nguyen MYLC
*Assistant Minister for Education
and Training*

Hon. Georgia Zhang MYLC
*Assistant Minister for
Environment and Energy*

Hon. Jesse Rasheed MYLC
*Shadow Minister for Health &
Wellbeing*

Hon. Lachlan Priest MYLC
*Shadow Minister for Industry,
Innovation, and Investment*

Hon. Colette Duong MYLC
*Assistant Minister for Gender
Equality and Sexual Diversity*

Hon. James Beaumont MYLC
*Assistant Minister for Health
and Wellbeing*

Hon. Wissam Alfarhan MYLC
*Shadow Minister for Migration
and Multicultural Affairs*

Hon. Simon Willcocks MYLC
*Shadow Minister for Planning,
Transport and Infrastructure*

Hon. Kate McKay MYLC
*Assistant Minister for Industry,
Innovation, and Investment*

Hon. Jade Curwood MYLC
*Assistant Minister for Law and
Justice*

Hon. Lily Bosland MYLC
*Shadow Assistant Minister
for Communities and Human
Services*

Hon. George Cook MYLC
*Shadow Assistant Minister for
Gender and Sexual Diversity*

Hon. Constance Jones MYLC
Shadow Assistant Minister for Law and Justice

Hon. Mahnaz Dehghani MYLC

Hon. Daniel Goble MYLC

Hon. Sharif Habibi MYLC

Hon. Natasha Hollier MYLC

Hon. Zainab Kazemi MYLC

Hon. Joseph Snelling MYLC

Hon. Mara Guez MYLC

Hon. Arjun Kulshrestha MYLC

Hon. Shakila Orozgani MYLC

Hon. Fatima Salihi MYLC

Hon. Atefa Yosofi MYLC

9:00 AM - Opening Ceremony

9:45 AM - Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance

Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business

11:30 AM - (No. 1) The Hon. Dante McDonald MYHA (*Leader of the Opposition*) to move that the *Safer Drivers Safer Roads Bill 2020* (SA) be read.

1:30 PM - (No. 2) The Hon. Alethea Dama MYHA (*Minister for Environment & Energy*) to move that the *Transition of Plastic Takeaway Containers Bill 2020* (SA) be read.

2:30 PM - (No. 3) The Hon. Jackson O'Leary MYHA (*Shadow Minister for Law & Justice*) to move that the *Self-Defence Reform Bill 2020* (SA) be read.

Other Business

4:15 PM - Discussion on motions to be selected as Parliamentary Business.



Mr Charlie Stivahtaris
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly



Mr James Meissner
Chief Clerk

9:00 AM - Opening Ceremony

9:45 AM - Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance

Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business

11:30 AM - (No. 1) The Hon. James Beaumont MYLC (*Assistant Minister for Health and Wellbeing*) to move that the *Healthcare Equity Bill 2020* (SA) be read.

1:30 PM - (No. 2) The Hon. Thuy Nguyen MYLC (*Assistant Minister for Education and Training*) to move that the *Educational Standards and Equity Bill 2020* (SA) be read.

2:30 PM - (No. 3) The Hon. Lily Bosland MYLC (*Shadow Assistant Minister for Communities and Human Services*) to move that the *Out-of-Home Care System Reform Bill 2020* (SA) be read.

Other Business

4:15 PM - Discussion on motions to be selected as Parliamentary Business



Ms Taylor Thomson
President of the Youth Legislative Council



Mr James Meissner
Chief Clerk

9:00 AM - Commencement

Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business

9:15 AM - (No. 1) Hon. Claire Chessman MYHA (*Shadow Minister for Gender and Sexual Diversity*) to move that the *Abortion Accessibility and Protection Bill 2020* (SA) be read.

10:15 AM - (No. 2) The Hon. Logan Bannister MYHA (*Minister for Democracy and Government*) to move that the *Regulation of Political Donations (Accountability and Transparency) Bill 2020* (SA) be read.

11:30 AM - (No. 3) The Hon. Dylan Cowley MYHA (*Assistant Minister for Communities and Human Services*) to move that the *Out-of-Home Care System Reform Bill 2020* (SA) be read.

1:30 PM - (No. 4) The Hon. Georgia Dallimore MYHA (*Minister for Education and Training*) to move that the *Educational Standards and Equity Bill 2020* (SA) be read.

Other Business

2:30 PM - Deliberative Motion: Intergenerational Equity

3:45 PM - Legislative Review - A Bill from a prior session of the Youth Parliament will be reintroduced for debate.



Mr Charlie Stivahtaris
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly



Mr James Meissner
Chief Clerk

9:00 AM - Commencement

Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business

9:15 AM - (No. 1) The Hon. Kate McKay MYLC (*Assistant Minister for Industry, Innovation, and Investment*) to move that the *STEM Small Business Incentive for Global Collaboration Bill 2020* (SA) be read.

10:15 AM - (No. 2) The Hon. Wissam Alfarhan MYLC (*Shadow Minister for Migration and Multicultural Affairs*) to move that the *Cultural Community Centres Bill 2020* (SA) be read.

11:30 AM - (No. 3) The Hon. Georgia Zhang MYLC (*Assistant Minister for Environment and Energy*) to move that the *Transition of Plastic Takeaway Containers Bill 2020* (SA) be read.

1:30 PM - (No. 4) The Hon. Simon Willcocks MYLC (*Shadow Minister for Planning, Transport, and Infrastructure*) to move that the *Safer Drivers Safer Roads Bill 2020* (SA) be read.

Other Business

2:30 PM - Deliberative Motion: Intergenerational Equity

3:45 PM - Legislative Review: a Bill from a prior session of the Youth Parliament will be reintroduced for debate.



Ms Taylor Thomson
President of the Youth Legislative Council



Mr James Meissner
Chief Clerk

9:00 AM - Commencement

Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business

9:15 AM - (No. 1) The Hon. Aruna Avanthika Saravanakumar MYHA (*Minister for Industry, Innovation, and Investment*) to move that the *STEM Small Business Incentive for Global Collaboration Bill 2020* (SA) be read.

10:15 AM - (No. 2) The Hon. Luke Hall MYHA (*Minister for Health and Wellbeing*) to move that the *Healthcare Equity Bill 2020* (SA) be read.

11:30 AM - (No. 3) The Hon. Fatima Mohemmed MYHA (*Shadow Minister for Migration and Multicultural Affairs*) to move that the *Cultural Community Centres Bill 2020* (SA) be read.

Other Business

1:30 PM - Legislative Review: a Bill from a prior session of the Youth Parliament will be reintroduced for debate.

2:45 PM - Deliberative Motion: Participant Choice #1

3:45 PM - Deliberative Motion: Participant Choice #2



Mr Charlie Stivahtaris
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly



Mr James Meissner
Chief Clerk

9:00 AM - Commencement

Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business

9:15 AM - (No. 1) The Hon. Rachel Stanley MYLC (*Assistant Minister for Democracy and Government*) to move that the *Regulation of Political Donations (Accountability and Transparency) Bill 2020* (SA) be read.

10:15 AM - (No. 2) The Hon. George Cook MYLC (*Shadow Assistant Minister for Gender and Sexual Diversity*) to move that the *Abortion Accessibility and Protection Bill 2020* (SA) be read.

11:30 AM - (No. 3) The Hon. Constance Jones MYLC (*Shadow Assistant Minister for Law and Justice*) to move that the *Self-Defence Reform Bill 2020* (SA) be read.

Other Business

1:30 PM - Legislative Review: a Bill from a prior session of the Youth Parliament will be reintroduced for debate.

2:45 PM - Deliberative Motion: Participant Choice #1

3:45 PM - Deliberative Motion: Participant Choice #2



Ms Taylor Thomson
President of the Youth Legislative Council



Mr James Meissner
Chief Clerk

9:00 AM - Commencement

Other Business

9:15 AM - National Motion of Public Importance

10:30 AM - Question Time

11:30 AM - 'Taskforce Takeover'

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

2:30 PM - Adjournment Speeches

4:45 PM - Closing Ceremony



Mr Charlie Stivahtaris
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly



Mr James Meissner
Chief Clerk

9:00 AM - Commencement

Other Business

9:15 AM - National Motion of Public Importance

10:30 AM - Question Time

11:30 AM - 'Taskforce Takeover'

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

2:30 PM - Adjournment Speeches

4:45 PM - Closing Ceremony



Ms Taylor Thomson
President of the Youth Legislative Council



Mr James Meissner
Chief Clerk



The Office of Her Excellency
The Youth Governor of South Australia

Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance

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

“This House endorses the implementation of a 50/50 gender quota for Members of the South Australian Parliament”

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:

- Countries with a greater proportion of women among top decision makers in legislature have shown lower levels of income inequality and increased spending on health and education services.
- Women would be represented in parliament in proportion to their representation in the population.
- In places where quotas have already been introduced, they are heralded, whereas countries that are unfamiliar with them hold hostility.
- Younger generations of women would have more opportunities and feel empowered to go for roles within politics.
- Less stigma, tokenisation, and delegitimisation will be felt by women in parliament from other members.
- Research suggests that women in politics leads to more effective risk management, higher quality monitoring of leadership, disruption of groupthink and more deliberation.
- Quotas may bring more diverse experience and skills in a variety of fields to our legislative body.
- This will assist in dismantling the unconscious biases and stereotypes of women in political institutions, discouraging unintended discrimination.

Against:

- Perceived unjustness: From a psychological perspective, any gain for one group (in this case, women) is perceived as a loss for another group (in this case, men), this may be deemed unfair.
- Women elected into parliament may be stigmatized due to the quota as being ‘a token pick’ and their merit and democratic legitimacy may be undermined.
- There could be a reduction in political engagement with people refusing to stand for parliament or vote in response to the change.
- The quota may not do much to address the underlying discrimination of the parliamentary institution. They may just “tick the box” but not allow women to be appropriately integrated and respected within the workplace.
- Requiring gender quotas is unnecessarily gendering a system when we should be working towards non-binary ways of thinking and managing
- Quotas interfere with the democratic right of citizens to choose their representatives.
- A 50/50 balance is a rigid number that is not practical.



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 believes all members of the Commonwealth Parliament be required by law to retire upon attaining the age of 70.”

Below is a list of potential 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:

- As age increases, one’s physical and mental abilities begin to deteriorate. This can impair the ability of our politicians to perform their roles effectively.
- Older politicians are often those who have ‘overstayed their welcome’ and are hanging on to positions. If forced to retire, there would be more opportunities for younger people to enter into politics and be elected.
- Older people are disproportionately represented in our federal Parliament while young people have few representatives.
- A younger Parliament would be more future-focused as they are more likely to be impacted by the decisions they make.
- The overrepresentation of older Australians in our Parliament means policies are more likely to be inconsistent with modern Australian values.

Against:

- Older people have more life experience and understanding about how the world works which creates more informed decision-making. Forcing them to retire would deprive the Parliament of this wisdom.
- Seventy is too young an age to mandate retirement. Many people continue to work and serve their communities well past this age. Why should politics be different?
- It is undemocratic - voters should not have their choices limited. If the population wanted younger representatives, why haven’t they elected them?
- It is ageist - it discriminates against a significant proportion of the population on the basis of age.
- Politicians can spend decades forming and developing working relationships with the communities they represent, government departments, industry leaders, and even international counterparts. Mandating retirement can put these relationships at risk which can have negative consequences.

Deliberative Motion #1 – Intergenerational Equity

Prepared in collaboration with the Commissioner for Children and Young People and as amended by the 25th Youth Parliament of South Australia.

This House promises to promote intergenerational equity by:

- (a) noting that the big issues young South Australians care deeply about such as intergenerational poverty, climate change, youth unemployment and mental health conditions and challenges have not been adequately tackled or made transparent enough by the short-term decisions made by previous generations;
- (b) acknowledging the challenges faced by policy makers responding to intergenerational global issues like the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change and the need to look beyond short term solutions;
- (c) noting the lack of intergenerational consideration regarding new and future policy development in South Australia;
- (d) acknowledging the need to work together to give current and future generations a good quality of life by thinking about long-term impacts of new policy and legislation;
- (e) recommending a state-wide consultation process with children, young people, community members and policy developers for new and future policies; and
- (f) recommending instituting a Future Generations Bill which ensures the intergenerational sustainability, wellbeing and transparency of new policies developed in South Australia with young people directly involved in its creation.
- (g) recommending an appointment of a youth advisor to the Government of South Australia; and
- (h) acknowledging youth as the primary members of society who will bear the consequences of new and future policies; and
- (i) recommending that education should be provided for individuals in primary and secondary education for historical, philosophical, political, economic, social issues from a variety of perspectives; and
- (j) noting that it is the responsibility of the government to provide adequate employment for young citizens and citizens in general.

Ayes: 74

Noes: 3

Participant Choice Deliberative Motions

House of Assembly

(as discussed and amended by the 25th Youth House of Assembly of South Australia)

Deliberative Motion #1 – Mental Health

This House:

- (a) believes Australia has a mental health crisis, and acknowledges that the climate emergency and coronavirus pandemic have exacerbated these issues;
- (b) believes that the harm caused by these crises to mental health is as serious as the harm caused to physical health and the economy;
- (c) calls for greater funding to general mental health services as well as those medical staff and workers affected by the coronavirus;
- (d) increased support made available to schools, universities, TAFE and other education institutions; and
- (e) commits to investigate the root causes of the mental health crisis in search of solutions.

Ayes: 33

Noes: 0

Deliberative Motion #2 - Privacy

This House:

- (a) acknowledges the harm of significant reliance on digital technology and the frequent volunteering of personal information through social media;
- (b) notes that the right to privacy is essential to preserving the autonomy and control individuals have over their lives and enabling a space for authentic self-development and expression;
- (c) prompts decisive action is taken to restore the right to privacy; and
- (d) condemns the use of micro-targeted advertising or other forms of intrusive advertising based on personal information for political campaigns.

Ayes: 17

Noes: 4

Legislative Council

(as discussed and amended by the 25th Youth Legislative Council of South Australia)

Deliberative Motion #1 – 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, economic, health and national security outcomes;
- (b) acknowledges that Australian governments at local, State and Federal levels must take actions now to become carbon neutral by 2040;
- (c) acknowledges the significant role of the agricultural and mining industries in contributing to environmental destruction;
- (d) recognises the responsibility of every individual in slowing the effects of climate change;
- (e) notes that climate change is both a massive issue and an opportunity to bring Australia into the 21st century; and
- (f) failing to accomplish anything above, the Australian Government's biggest priority is to ensure security for the population through developing technologies, infrastructure, and national defence to prevent damage from the upcoming climate emergency.

Ayes: 34

Noes: 0

Deliberative Motion #2 - Closing the Gap

This House:

- (a) acknowledges that significant disparities exist in health, education, and employment outcomes between First Nations peoples and non-Indigenous peoples;
- (b) notes that First Nations peoples make up around 2% of our population, but 27% of the prison population;
- (c) calls on governments across Australia to increase funding to services for Indigenous peoples;
- (d) calls on governments across Australia to reduce the disadvantages among Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islanders with respect to life expectancies, child mortality, access to early childhood education, educational achievement, and employment outcomes;
- (e) acknowledges that the school curriculum has failed First Nations peoples and calls on the government to increase their efforts in teaching Indigenous history as a mandatory subject and ensured that this is taught by First Nations peoples; and
- (f) calls on the government to follow through on the 'Uluru Statement from the Heart' and establish a real voice in Parliament by Indigenous people for Indigenous people.

Ayes: 24

Noes: 2

*25th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

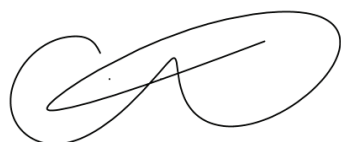
Abortion Accessibility and Protection Bill 2020 (SA)

(Gender & Sexual Diversity Committee)

A Bill for an Act to provide increased accessibility to safe abortion clinics and to ensure the protection of staff and patients; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
29	3



Mr Charlie Stivahtaris
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
2 October 2020

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
30	0



Ms Taylor Thomson
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
2 October 2020

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



Her Excellency, Chloe Thomson
Youth Governor of South Australia
2 October 2020

*25th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Title:	Abortion Accessibility and Protection Bill 2020 (SA)
Committee:	Gender and Sexual Diversity Committee
<p>Background:</p> <p>Every person has the right to health, safety, privacy, and dignity when working in or accessing abortion services. The present law relating to abortion in South Australia dates to 1969 and is based on the UK Abortion Act 1967. As it stands, there are no current laws in South Australia that focus on increasing the security of staff and patients in or around an abortion clinic, nor focus on the emotional wellbeing of the person(s) involved. Other areas of Australia have exclusion zones surrounding abortion clinics including Tasmania, New South Wales, and the Australian Capital Territory - it is time for South Australia to join this list and limit popular interference. Support workers (or support person(s)) should also be introduced for patients of clinics at all stages of the abortion process to ensure that the individual is receiving support from an unbiased, medical professional - strengthening a sense of emotional wellbeing.</p> <p>Detail of Bill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Exclusion zones will be established with a radius of 150 metres from the protected medical facility. ● A number of prohibited behaviours within these exclusion zones are prescribed in <i>Section 6</i> divided into non-violent behaviours and violent behaviours. ● Prohibited behaviour in and around the exclusion zones includes the intentional harassment, intimidation, hindrance of, interference with or obstruction of a person, including the explicit filming of a protected person without their consent that intends to prevent that person from entering the protected medical facility or engaging in the services provided at these facilities. ● Financial and criminal penalties for engaging in prohibited behaviours within exclusion zones is prescribed in Section 7. ● Support workers are also mandated at any medical facility providing abortion services to support the mental and physical wellbeing of a person considering or having an abortion. ● Non-directive pregnancy counselling must also be offered and implemented before, during and after the abortion process by an experienced counsellor. 	

South Australia

Abortion Accessibility and Protection Bill 2020 (SA)

A BILL FOR

An Act to provide increased accessibility to safe abortion clinics and to ensure the protection of staff and patients; 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 *Abortion Accessibility and Protection Act 2020* (SA).

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 security around abortion clinics;
- (b) to provide support workers for patients of clinics at all stages of the abortion process;
- (c) to establish exclusion zones around clinics to limit popular interference; and
- (d) to provide safe and comfortable transport to and from clinics for patients.

4— Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

popular interference means violent and non-violent behaviours as prescribed in *Section 6*;

Protected Medical Facility means a medical practice or any related official medical clinic that provides services for the termination of a foetus, and related services.

Part 2 - Prohibited Behaviour and Implementation of Exclusion Zones

5— Implementation of Exclusion Zone

Exclusion zones are defined as an area within a radius of 150 metres from the protected medical facility.

6— Prohibited Behaviour

- (1) Prohibited behaviour in and around the exclusion zones includes the intentional harassment, intimidation, hindrance of, interference with or obstruction of a person, including the explicit filming of a protected person without their consent that intends to prevent that person from—
 - (a) entering the protected medical facility; or
 - (b) engaging in the services provided at these facilities.
- (2) Non-violent prohibited behaviour includes, but is not limited to:
 - (a) approaching persons apparently coming to the protected medical facility, imposing their presence even when clearly unwelcome;
 - (b) harassing persons entering or leaving the clinic, engaging in arguments with said persons and passers-by;
 - (c) attempting to block a person's entry to the protected medical facility;
 - (d) blocking the footpath outside the clinic;
 - (e) entering any laneways that run alongside the protected medical facility in order to follow persons inside, or to stand and pray, sing and shout outside consulting rooms;
 - (f) engaging in loud singing, praying, and shouting, clearly audible in the protected medical facility; and
 - (g) intimidating and harassing persons of the protected medical facility, with the effect of deterring said persons from attending the clinic.
- (3) Violent prohibited behaviour includes, but is not limited to:
 - (a) jostling and striking persons passing the area and entering the protected medical facility;
 - (b) making offensive, frightening, and misleading statements to persons in the area of the protected medical facility; and
 - (c) causing significant injury to the personal comfort of staff members, patients, and others.

Part 3— Punishment and Penalties

7— Punishment for the breach of the exclusion zone and prohibited behaviours

- (1) A person who enters the exclusion zone and engages in a non-violent prohibited behaviour will incur a maximum penalty of \$20,000 and/or jail time not exceeding eight (8) months.

- (2) A person who enters the exclusion zone and engages in a violent prohibited behaviour will incur a maximum penalty of \$35,000 and/or jail time not exceeding sixteen (16) months.

Part 4— Institution of Support Workers

8— Institution of Support Workers

- (1) Support workers who are trained healthcare professionals must be present at medical facilities where abortions may take place to support the mental and physical wellbeing of a person considering or having an abortion.
- (2) These support workers have responsibility for:
 - (a) actively attending to the person having an abortion before, during, and after the procedure;
 - (b) presenting themselves as pro-choice (or neutral);
 - (c) helping the patient feel more comfortable about the medical procedure through educating them about the procedure, providing reassurance and transparency, and enabling discussion about the decision;
 - (d) accompanying the patient via transport where feasible.
- (3) These support workers will be available at the client's request.
- (4) A patient seeking an abortion shall only require approval from one physician in order to undergo an abortion and the approving physician must refer the patient to the appropriate specialist physician who may perform the procedure.

9— Institution of Non-Directive Pregnancy Counselling

- (1) In order to provide further support to the person who is receiving or thinking about having an abortion, non-directive pregnancy counselling must be offered and implemented before, during and after the abortion process by a counsellor with experience working in the mental health sector.
- (2) The counsellor must provide unbiased, evidence-based information promoting a holistic, person-centred approach.

Part 5—Sunset Clause

10—Sunset Clause

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

*25th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

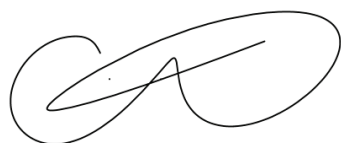
Cultural Community Centres Bill 2020 (SA)

(Migration & Multicultural Affairs Committee)

A Bill for an Act to establish cultural community centres and programs; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
27	8



Mr Charlie Stivahtaris
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
2 October 2020

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
27	2



Ms Taylor Thomson
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
2 October 2020

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



Her Excellency, Chloe Thomson
Youth Governor of South Australia
2 October 2020

*25th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Title:	Cultural Community Centres Bill 2020 (SA)
Committee:	Migration and Multicultural Affairs Committee
<p>Background:</p> <p>Australia is known for being a vibrant, multicultural nation, with its people identifying with over 270 different ancestries. However, many immigrants to Australia can find it difficult to develop their English skills and cultural connections without the social and educational opportunities to facilitate this. Community centres have the potential to play a crucial role in connecting migrants to the broader communities in which they live thereby strengthening social cohesion and promoting the emotional and social wellbeing of migrants as well as their economic opportunities.</p> <p>It is a necessity that the State of South Australia does its part to welcome and assist migrants and refugees with their integration into the country. This Bill aims to provide them with the necessary services, aid and social interaction migrants and refugees need to fulfill a prosperous life within South Australia.</p> <p>Detail of Bill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding will be provided to local government authorities around the State to construct and run community centres. These community centres will have a range of facilities including daycare, kitchen facilities, gardens, library, playgrounds, among others. • These community centres will be the site of the educational programs established under this Act. These free educational programs will be designed to expose participants to Australian culture and language through integration with citizens. • The access to facilities and support services shall be designed to facilitate an easy transition into Australian society for newcomers. • This Act will also provide counselling services to newcomers to Australia to assist with the mental and physical integration into Australian culture. 	

South Australia

Cultural Community Centres Bill 2020 (SA)

A BILL FOR

An Act to establish cultural community centres and programs; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Cultural Community Centers Act 2020* (SA).

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) create and establish community centres across the state;
- (b) create community programs which support multicultural people in Australia; and
- (c) create community programs which support the integration of new migrants and refugees into Australia.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

community means a social, religious, occupational, or other group sharing common characteristics or interests;

counselling means the provision of professional assistance and guidance in resolving personal or psychological problems;

frequency means making use of the centres more than twice a week;

integration means migrants and refugees effectively participate in South Australian society while still being able to maintain their cultures identity;

migrant means an individual who has moved from a foreign country to Australia in hopes of a better life;

refugee means an individual who has been forced to leave their home due to persecution, natural disaster, war or other and flee to Australia.

Part 2— Community Centres

5—Funding

Government funding will be provided to local government authorities to:

- (a) construct community centres;
- (b) manage the operations of these centres; and
- (c) provide services and programs at these centres.

6—Locations

Community Centres will be developed in:

- (a) Campbelltown;
- (b) Coober Pedy;
- (c) Magill;
- (d) Mount Barker;
- (e) Paringa;
- (f) Port Lincoln;
- (g) Salisbury; and
- (h) West Torrens.

7—Facilities

(1) Each community centre must have:

- (a) baby nursery/daycare;
- (b) kitchen;
- (c) rooms for classes;
- (d) playground;
- (e) theatre room with stage and chairs.

(2) Each community centre should prioritise to also include, but not necessarily require:

- (a) games, art, or music rooms;
- (b) garden area;
- (c) library; and

(d) prayer rooms.

(3) The facilities of the Community Centres must be available to anyone in the community.

8—Childcare

(1) Childcare must be offered to every child aged under 10 whose parents are—

- (a) working;
- (b) using the Community Centre facilities; or
- (c) participating in a Community Centre program.

(2) The childcare service will be free to every child whose parent(s) frequent the Community Centres.

Part 3—Integration Education

9—Creation of programs

Full-time and part-time positions workers will be employed by the state government to create, run, and maintain integration education programs.

10—Aims of the programs

- (1) To expose newcomers to Australian society to the culture through integrational and educational activities and programs including language/slang classes, English conversation sessions and classes on Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander culture and history.
- (2) To provide migrants and refugees with a haven of facilities and support services to aid their transition into Australian society including employment support and after school tutoring for youth.

11—Delivery of programs

- (1) All programs will be presented and/or taught by qualified tutors and educators.
- (2) Volunteers will be accepted and welcomed as extra support for the migrants and refugees.

Part 5—Other activities

12—Social activities

Community centres will be open for social activities for migrants and refugees. These activities include but are not limited to;

- (a) ‘meet ups’ during the day;
- (b) parents’ clubs;
- (c) forum nights where people can present about themselves and their life stories; and
- (d) culture nights for migrants and refugees to cook for each other and share their culture.

13—Counselling

- (1) Counselling will be available for everyone for issues such as employment and mental health, free of charge.
- (2) Counselling will be provided to youth for life coaching, mental health, and education support, free of charge.

Part 4—Sunset Clause

14—Sunset Clause

Eight (8) years from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

*25th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

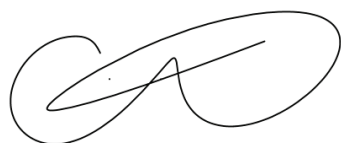
Education Standards and Equity Bill 2020 (SA)

(Education and Training Committee)

A Bill for an Act to standardise current educational standards for teachers and students to ensure a higher standard of equitable education; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
26	12



Mr Charlie Stivahtaris
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
2 October 2020

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
20	14



Ms Taylor Thomson
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
2 October 2020

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



Her Excellency, Chloe Thomson
Youth Governor of South Australia
2 October 2020

*25th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Title:	Education Standards and Equity Bill 2020 (SA)
Committee:	Education and Training Committee

Background:

Many teachers in schools lack the training or skills to properly teach and understand a diverse classroom. Many students are currently being left in the dark regarding their own cultures, sexuality, and mental health. This Bill aims to combat that by supplying compulsory training for new teachers to complete. The Bill aims to reduce mental health impacts on being misunderstood within schooling. University degrees in South Australia for primary and secondary school teaching will be standardised to all comply with the new requirements to register as a teacher in South Australia. It is time for teachers to understand their students on a deeper psychological level and aid in improving their mental health by acknowledging who their students are.

Detail of Bill:

- Teaching degrees at Adelaide Universities will be standardised to fit the new requirements in place to register as a teacher in South Australia.
- Teachers must have undertaken topics in the following:
 - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures
 - Adolescent mental health awareness
 - Gender and sexual diversity
 - Working with young people with learning difficulties and disabilities
 - Working with young multicultural students
- Students also need to undertake studies in the following topics in their home room classes:
 - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures
 - Gender and sexual diversity
 - Mental health awareness including understanding the signs
 - Other cultures from around the world
- Students will also be required to bring home resources about the topics they are learning about to share information with their friends and family.

South Australia

Educational Standards and Equity Bill 2020 (SA)

A BILL FOR

An Act to standardise current educational standards for teachers and students to ensure a higher standard of equitable education; 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 *Educational Standards and Equity Act 2020 (SA)*.

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 standardise training and requirements for educational degrees for future schoolteachers in South Australia;
- (b) to integrate new standards of education into the school curriculum; and
- (c) to provide better community resources for students, parents and teachers on inclusion, diversity, and mental health education.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

Bachelor means the first degree from a university or academic institution in primary or secondary education, teaching, or equivalent;

the Board means the Teachers Registration Board of South Australia;

community collaboration means teachers engaging with feedback from the community;

core curriculum course means any course essential to the Bachelor of Education, or equivalent, that requires completion to obtain the degree; and

parent teacher introductions means when the students, parents and caregivers meet the teacher for an informational session at the beginning of the academic year.

Part 2—Reformation of Teaching Qualification Standards

5—Standardisation of University Bachelor of Education and Equivalents

- (1) University primary and secondary Bachelor of Education, and equivalents, will be required to produce and teach the same core curriculum courses.
- (2) In addition to core curriculum courses in place for all University based Bachelor degrees, the curriculum will be required to cover topics on:
 - (a) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures;
 - (b) adolescent mental health awareness;
 - (c) gender and sexual diversity;
 - (d) working with young multicultural students; and
 - (e) working with young people with learning difficulties and disabilities.
- (3) All tertiary educational institutions must cover these topics.

6— Update to Teacher Employment Requirements and Registrations

- (1) The requirements as set out in Section 5(2) will be added to the registration requirements as set out by The Board and may be cited as—
 - (a) “To be registered as a teacher in South Australia, the topics below must be completed and passed successfully—
 - (i) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures;
 - (ii) adolescent mental health awareness;
 - (iii) gender and sexual diversity;
 - (iv) working with young multicultural students; and
 - (v) working with young people with learning difficulties and disabilities.”

Part 3—Update to South Australian Curriculum Standards and Accountability Framework

7—Implementation of New Curriculum Subjects

- (1) New topical subjects will be added to the South Australian school curriculum with students required to complete new subjects in home room classes.
- (2) These subjects will include, but are not limited to:
 - (a) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders histories and cultures;
 - (b) gender and sexual diversity;
 - (c) mental health awareness: understanding the signs; and
 - (d) other cultures from around the world.

Part 4—Community Collaboration and Resource Activation

8—Resource Activation

- (1) The new topical subjects, as outlined in Section 7, shall also include additional resources to provide comprehensive community collaboration.
- (2) These resources shall be aimed at reducing community and individual stigma associated with the new subjects and shall be available in multi-media formats including:
 - (a) videos, photographs, and images;
 - (b) posters and information booklets; and
 - (c) community consultative meetings.

9—Parent and Teacher Collaboration

- (1) Parents will be notified of the subjects and changes to the curriculum during parent-teacher introductions.
- (2) Parents will be encouraged to engage with and learn the new curriculum subjects alongside their children i.e. the students.

Part 5—Sunset Clause

10—Sunset Clause

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

*25th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

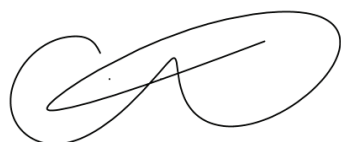
Healthcare Equity Bill 2020 (SA)

(Health and Wellbeing Committee)

A Bill for an Act to establish cultural community centres and programs; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
26	10



Mr Charlie Stivahtaris
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
2 October 2020

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
19	18



Ms Taylor Thomson
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
2 October 2020

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



Her Excellency, Chloe Thomson
Youth Governor of South Australia
2 October 2020

*25th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Title:	Healthcare Equity Bill 2020 (SA)
Committee:	Health and Wellbeing Committee

Background:

Gaps in South Australian healthcare are becoming an increasingly significant issue, with those of rural residency suffering due to a lack of access to health facilities. The inability to access healthcare services when required – and for ongoing support – reduces the success of health outcomes, and in turn, reduces the quality of life of individuals. Due to the lack of availability of practitioners and their reduced accessibility in these regions, the current healthcare system does not allow practitioners to address patient requirements as they are needed, and often means patients are unable to seek support as required.¹ In regional and rural regions, the demand for healthcare services significantly outweighs the support they can provide. To progress towards achieving the goal of true healthcare equity across South Australia, a multifaceted approach must be adopted.

Detail of Bill:

- The Healthcare Equity Bill 2020 (SA) aims to reduce current gaps in South Australian healthcare by:
 - Establishing a range of fixed and mobile health facilities in regional and rural locations;
 - Adjusting public transport routes and services to ensure they are accessible to a wider range of individuals;
 - Providing the appropriate staffing of these facilities to ensure individuals can seek the appropriate support for common health conditions; and
 - Extending the population of medical practitioners with the skills required for practicing in rural areas, through increasing the cohort of students undertaking rural placements over the course of their Medicine degree.

¹ ABC Radio, 'The Growing Burden of Chronic Disease', *Health Special*, 1 July 2019 (Tracy Bowden and Amy Donaldson) <<https://www.abc.net.au/730/health-special-part-one-the-growing-burden-of/11269272>>

South Australia

Healthcare Equity Bill 2020 (SA)

A BILL FOR

An Act to establish affordable and accessible healthcare for South Australians in rural areas or within a low socioeconomic standing; 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 *Healthcare Equity Act 2020* (SA).

2—Commencement

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

3—Object of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to establish new healthcare centres to increase the development of rural and regional healthcare facilities in South Australia;
- (b) to increase accessibility to specialist medical care in rural and regional South Australia; and
- (c) to increase employment in rural and regional South Australia.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

CBD means the Adelaide Central Business District;

CHAC subcouncils means Country Health Advisory Councils that are area specific sub-councils;

healthcare centres means buildings established for healthcare services and as a base of operations for healthcare workers;

health network regions means the numerous regional divisions of South Australia in which health is commissioned individually;

healthcare specialists means healthcare professionals who provide specialised or acute care for patients within a limited branch of medicine, surgery or nursing;

MBBS means the Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery qualification required by licensed physicians in order to practice;

specialist medical care means healthcare practices which are limited to a particular area, and/or branch of medicine, surgery or nursing; and

the State means the state of South Australia.

Part 2—Establishment of New Healthcare Centres

5—Development and Location of Fixed Healthcare Centres

- (1) New fixed healthcare centres will be established in four (4) key locations throughout the State. These may be located in the following regions:
 - (a) Eyre Peninsula;
 - (b) Flinders Rangers;
 - (c) Limestone Coast; and
 - (d) Murray Mallee.
- (2) Healthcare centres will be overseen by respective CHAC subcouncils, duties of which may include, but are not limited to:
 - (a) establishing whether new facilities are required, or old facilities can be updated to provide space for new specialists; and
 - (b) provide additional facilities where needed.

6—Establishment of Mobile Healthcare Units

Each new healthcare centre will provide new mobile healthcare units to travel to remote locations in their districts.

7—Accessibility to Online Healthcare Services

Established healthcare and medical clinics within the Adelaide CBD and new fixed healthcare centres shall now dedicate 10% of daily scheduling appointments to online consultations.

Part 3—Education and Employment for Healthcare Centres

8—Staffing of Healthcare Centres

- (1) The new Fixed Healthcare Centres established in *Section 5* shall employ at least three (3) permanent healthcare specialists in each of the following fields:
 - (a) cardiology;

- (b) endocrinology;
 - (c) general surgery;
 - (d) obstetrics and gynaecology;
 - (e) physiotherapy;
 - (f) psychiatry; and
 - (g) psychology.
- (2) Healthcare centres established in *Section 5* that fall without a 75km radius of Adelaide CBD will also employ at least three (3) additional specialists in any of the following fields on a one-day per calendar week basis:
- (a) neurology;
 - (b) oncology;
 - (c) orthodontia;
 - (d) speech pathology; and
 - (e) urology.
- (3) Healthcare centres established in *Section 5* that fall without a 75km radius of Adelaide CBD will also employ at least three (3) additional specialists in fields not previously identified on a one-week per calendar month basis.

9—Increasing Rural Healthcare Employability

- (1) All students studying an MBBS or equivalent degree at a South Australian tertiary institution shall be eligible to undertake rural placement.
- (2) 75% of these students must undertake a minimum of four (4) weeks paid placement in a rural healthcare centre.
- (3) 50% of all MBBS or equivalent students must undertake a one (1) year rural paid placement over the course of their degree.
- (4) 50% of the students undertaking the year-long placements established in *Section 9(3)* will be offered a position to undertake their post-graduate internship at these centres.
- (5) 60% of all MBBS or equivalent degrees at South Australian tertiary institutions are allocated towards bonded medical places.

Part 4—Accessibility to Specialist Medical Care

10—Public Transport

- (1) New routes for bus services shall be introduced in areas where new healthcare centres are established.
- (2) Existing services in rural areas, including taxi services, shall be subsidised for those people using such services to attend healthcare centres.
- (3) Councils in rural areas will be required to—
 - (a) provide a report regarding which transport options best suit their area; and
 - (b) ensure reviews and audits are undertaken within their respective areas.

Part 5—Sunset Clause

11—Sunset Clause

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

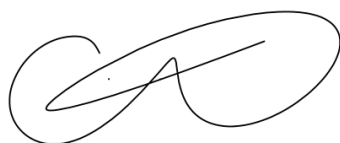
Out-of-Home Care System Reform Bill 2020 (SA)

(Communities and Human Services Committee)

A Bill for an Act to standardise the process and training of out-of-home carers, and regulate the matching and placement of young people in out-of-home care; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
24	8



Mr Charlie Stivahtaris
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
2 October 2020

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
26	7



Ms Taylor Thomson
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
2 October 2020

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



Her Excellency, Chloe Thomson
Youth Governor of South Australia
2 October 2020

*25th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Title:	Out-of-Home Care System Reform Bill 2020 (SA)
Committee:	Communities and Human Services Committee

Background:

Each year in Australia, 40,000 children require foster parents to adopt them. Unfortunately, only an estimated 10,000 children find secure adoptive parents and carers, while the other 30,000 are in residential care and can be moved to new parents up to 20 times per year.¹ This consistent moving has been known to have profound emotional impacts on young peoples' mental and physical well-being. Additionally, the law states that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who can no longer live under the guardianship of their biological parents should be placed with somebody in the same community, or with an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander family in a different community. If none of these options are possible, then they must stay actively connected to their culture. Sadly, this is not the case and these young people are placed into out-of-home care with other families. Presently, this figure stands at 40%, which is unacceptable.²

This Bill aims to ensure more young people are able to have a secure life in an adoption family with comprehensive support for an cared or adopted child beyond the current age of 18, up to the age of 25, and their parents through the adoption period, as well as looking at the current cost of living and reviewing how much carers are being provided with, and how this money can be spent. The Bill details the way in which we aim to encourage more potential families to adopt and how we will ensure adopted children are offered the support needed through this difficult period of their lives.

Detail of Bill:

- The Department for Child Protection will be responsible for regulating check ins with carers including phone conversations and physical visits, as well as establishing a 24-hour support line for carers and overseeing the process through which carers are placed with those requiring care.
- Caseworkers will be matched to the specialisation categories of culture, similar lived experience, specialised care (behavioural, mental etc.), and/or religion to best support carers and those in care. Mental Health First Aid training will be made accessible to carers and updates will be made to the Shared Lives training to include cultural awareness and sensitivity components.
- The process of placement for those in need of care will require interviews with the young people entering care, the carers, and other children within the home, regarding social and mental wellbeing as well as cultural and religious circumstances. Kinship care for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders will be enforced where possible.
- Financial penalties will exist for inappropriate and/or deliberate misplacement of a young person.
- Carer payments will be increased and extended to the age of 25. This income must be distributed to key budgetary categories and only used within these categories.

¹ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Adoptions* (30 July 2020) <<https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports-data/health-welfare-services/adoptions/overview>>

South Australia

Out-of-Home Care System Reform Bill 2020 (SA)

A BILL FOR

An Act to standardise the process and training of out-of-home carers, and regulate the matching and placement of young people in out-of-home care; 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 *Out-of-Home Care System Reform Act 2020* (SA).

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) standardise the process and training of out-of-home carers;
- (b) to ensure penalties are in place for deliberate misplacement of young people in care; and
- (c) to make it easier for people to become carers.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

carers means a person who has caring responsibilities over someone who is in need of out-of-home care (e.g. foster carer, kinship carer, group home carer, residential carer);

case workers means an employee in charge of each young person in need of care's placement and follow up;

cultural/religious festivals or observances means celebrations and actions that have significant cultural or religious impact (e.g. Diwali, prayer, fasting etc.);

deliberate misplacement means a matching of carer and young person that was made out negligence or forgery;

general living costs means costs that are associated with day-to-day life that are unavoidable (e.g. rent/mortgage, utilities etc.);

misplacement means the placing of a young person in care where there was no other feasible option and were deemed to be a good option at the time of placement;

out-of-home care means the care for young people who are unable to live with their primary caregivers. This includes foster care, kinship or relative care, family group home, independent living, and residential care.

physical check in means visitation to the homes of those in care;

specialised care means additional care that may be needed for the young person that can include physical, mental or behavioural challenges;

those in need of care means young people that have been placed under the protection of the Department for Child Protection and require out-of-home care; and

young person means a human being aged 25 and under.

Part 2—Responsibilities of the Department for Child Protection

5—Update to Current Responsibilities

The Department, in addition to present responsibilities, shall also be responsible for:

- (a) regulating check ins with carers and those in care that shall consist of—
 - (i) at least one (1) phone conversation per month in the first year;
 - (ii) physical check ins every three (3) months during the first year; and
 - (iii) at least one (1) phone conversation every three (3) months and physical check ins every six (6) months after the first year.
- (b) the reset of check ins when those in care move carers or households;
- (c) overseeing the process of placement of carers and those going into care as outlined in *Part 4*;
- (d) establishing a 24 hour support line for carers.

Part 3—Process of Becoming an Out-of-Home Carer

6—Update the Shared Lives Orientation Training

The Shared Lives orientation training shall now include a unit of cultural awareness and sensitivity training in addition to the Aboriginal cultural awareness training.

7—Focus on Mental Health Training

Once a young person has been placed with a carer, a representative portion of the first monetary allowance shall be allocated to Mental Health First Aid training for the carer. This training is not compulsory, but the monetary value is not transferable.

Part 4—Matching and Placement of Those in Care

8—Oversight of Matching and Placement

The Chief Executive of the Department shall oversee the process of matching and placement of those requiring out-of-home care. They will also be responsible for enforcement of kinship care regulations and enforcing penalties for non-compliance.

9—Improved and Standardised Matching Procedures

Organisations in charge of placement of those in need of care shall be required to follow the new recommended processes. These include:

- (a) thorough interviews with the young people, future carers and current children in the potential homes to determine the mental health and wellbeing of the household; and
- (b) detailed backgrounds of those in need of care to determine their—
 - (i) cultural and religious background;
 - (ii) feelings towards cultural/religious festivals or observances; and
 - (iii) need for specialised care.

10—Enforcement of Kinship Care for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders

Organisations in charge of placement of those in need of care who are of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent will ensure that they are placed in kinship care or in care in a local community unless—

- (a) it is unsafe to do so; or
- (b) there are no carers available.

11—Penalties for Inappropriate Matching or Misplacement

- (1) If the Department finds that an organisation in charge of placement of those in need of care has not complied with these regulations, the Department may—
 - (a) if found of inappropriate matching or misplacement, distribute a fine for up to \$5,000; or
 - (b) if found to have deliberately misplaced a young person, issue a fine for up to \$50,000.
- (2) Should a young person be deemed misplaced or deliberately misplaced, the young person shall be given the option to stay or move families.

Part 5—Income and Remuneration

12—Changes to Carer Payments

- (1) Carer payments will increase to \$850 for a young person of 18 years and will be proportionally decreased for older persons.
- (2) Carer payments will now be extended to the age of 25 and shall be as follows;
 - (a) \$850 for a young person aged 18 years of age;
 - (b) \$700 for a young person aged 19-21 years;
 - (c) \$556 for a young person aged 22-25 years; and
 - (d) no further funding from 26 years.

13—Regulation of Subsidies

- (1) A percentage of each fortnightly carer's income will be distributed to key budgetary categories to be used as needed, these may include—
 - (a) 80% to general living costs;
 - (b) 8% to education;
 - (c) 5% to an everyday spending account for the young person;
 - (d) 5% to a long-term savings account for the young person that cannot be accessed until they are 18 or with permission from the Department; and
 - (e) 2% to counselling/psychological services.
- (2) These funds may only be used in accordance with their categorisation.

Part 7—Sunset Clause

14—Sunset Clause

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

*25th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

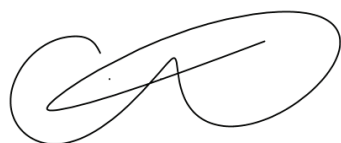
Regulation of Political Donations (Transparency and Accountability) Bill 2020 (SA)

(Democracy and Government Committee)

A Bill for an Act to better the health of South Australia's democracy by increasing scrutiny of political donations, reinforcing accountability and transparency of the political process; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
30	9



Mr Charlie Stivahtaris
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
2 October 2020

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
28	2



Ms Taylor Thomson
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
2 October 2020

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



Her Excellency, Chloe Thomson
Youth Governor of South Australia
2 October 2020

*25th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Title:	Regulation of Political Donations (Accountability and Transparency) Bill 2020 (SA)
Committee:	Democracy and Government Committee

Background:

In Australia, levels of trust in government and politicians are at their lowest since time series data became available, which is a pertinent issue given that “trust is also closely tied to democratic satisfaction”.¹ The report indicates that Australian satisfaction in democracy has more than halved in 10 years, starting at 86 percent voter satisfaction in 2007, down to just 41 percent in 2018.²

A survey asking respondents to consider their suggestions for reforms to democracy found that a top suggestion was limiting money donated to parties and spent in elections.³ This demonstrates that Australians are uncomfortable with the corporate and individual political donations being made, and the corresponding potential undue influence from these parties. In light of this growing distrust, this Bill seeks to see South Australia lead in limiting and tracing political donations.⁴

Detail of Bill:

- As one means of reinstating trust and satisfaction in Australian democracy and government, this Bill seeks to regulate, and render transparent, donations made to political parties, for greater political accountability. It does this by capping political donations and limiting anonymous political donations, in turn publicly disclosing lawful donations and enforcing penalties for failure to comply.
- Part 2 of the Bill caps individual and corporate donations and specifies requirements for their timely disclosure. It then limits anonymous political donations to a maximum of \$100 AUD, works to reinstate trust in democracy through disclosing lawful political donations on the ECSA website, and defining a broader scope of political donations.
- Part 3 creates financial penalties for failure to disclose political donations lawfully including providing incomplete details or failing to provide complete details in a timely manner.

¹ Museum of Australian Democracy and University of Canberra, *Trust and Democracy in Australia: Democratic Decline and Renewal* (2018).

South Australia

Regulation of Political Donations (Accountability and Transparency) Bill 2020 (SA)

A BILL FOR

An Act to better the health of South Australia's democracy by increasing scrutiny of political donations, reinforcing accountability and transparency of the political process; 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 *Regulations of Political Donations Act 2020* (SA).

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 cap donations to political campaigns, elected representatives, candidates, and parties;
- (b) to ensure timely disclosure of political donations;
- (c) to limit anonymous political donations to a maximum of \$100 AUD; and
- (d) to increase awareness of political donations and work to reinstate trust in political parties.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

donor means an individual or corporation, as defined *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), funding a political party;

ECSA means Electoral Commission of South Australia;

issue of writs means the issuance of electoral writs for a by-election in the House of Assembly;

political donation means a gift, financial or otherwise, given to a political party by an individual or corporation;

political party means a registered group typically sharing political beliefs;

political party membership means a person's official paid subscription to a political party;

reporting period means the period of time in which a political party must report political donations to the ESCA; and

unpaid service means any gratuitous service provided to a political party as defined in the *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cth).

Part 2— Regulating Political Donations and Disclosure

5— Cap political donations

All political donations (excluding those that are covered by Section 7) must be made by donors agreeing to the—

- (a) publishing of their information including:
 - (i) the name of the donor;
 - (ii) the amount donated; and
 - (iii) the date of the donation;
- (b) maximum annual corporate contributions of \$10,000 AUD; and
- (c) maximum annual individual contributions of \$7,000 AUD.

6— Ensure timely disclosure of donations

- (1) Any political donation made must—
 - (a) be disclosed on a monthly basis at a minimum; and
 - (b) be published within four days of the end of the reporting period on the *ESCA* website.
- (2) In the year of a state general election—
 - (a) disclosure of all political donations in the month of January must be disclosed by 5 February;
 - (b) subsequent political donations must be lodged every seven days until thirty days after polling day; and
 - (c) political donations must be published within two days after the end of the reporting period on the *ESCA* website.

- (3) In the event of a by-election, and upon the issue of writs, disclosure must be lodged every seven days until thirty days after polling.
- (4) Registered political parties and third parties must continue to comply with reporting obligations including half-yearly returns and election-specific returns as required by Part 13A of the *Electoral Act 1985* (SA).

7— Limit anonymous political donations to a maximum of \$100 AUD

- (1) It is unlawful for a political donation to be made of over \$100 AUD, unless—
 - (a) the name and address of the donor is given; and
 - (b) the recipient has reasonable grounds to believe that the donor is providing a true name and address
- (2) If two or more donations amounting to more than \$100 AUD received from the same donor during the financial year will be treated as one amount.
- (3) An individual life political party membership purchased for one's self will be recorded as a political donation.
- (4) This section shall not apply to an individual political party membership, including multi-year memberships up to a maximum of five years in advance, purchased for one's own membership of the political party.

8— Work to reinstate trust in political parties

- (1) Information disclosing political donations must be—
 - (a) made publicly available on the ECSA website; and
 - (b) clearly and simply phrased.
- (2) Information exempt from release, according to the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cth), includes:
 - (a) the address of individual donors; and
 - (b) form of political donation, financial or otherwise.

9— Broadening the scope of political donations

Gifted items are considered political donations insofar as—

- (a) items appraised for over \$100 AUD, as curated by the Department of Human Services for conflict resolution;
- (b) items are gifted to one of the following;
 - (i) a political party;

- (iii) a political candidate for any political party;
- (iv) an employee of any of the above with direct political affiliation; and
- (v) an individual or corporation who has supplied paid or unpaid services to any of the above thirty days before and after polling day of a state general election.

Part 3—Penalty for failure to comply

10— Failure to disclose political donations lawfully

- (1) A person who fails to lodge a political donation within the time mandated by the Act is guilty of an offence. The maximum penalties applicable shall be:
 - (a) \$20,000 AUD in the case of a political donation to be reported by a member of a political party; and
 - (b) \$10,000 AUD in any other case.
- (2) A person who lodges an incomplete political donation is guilty of an offence. The maximum penalties applicable shall be:
 - (a) \$10,000 AUD in the case of a political donation to be reported by a member of a political party; and
 - (b) \$5,000 AUD in any other case.

Part 4—Sunset Clause

11—Sunset Clause

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

*25th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

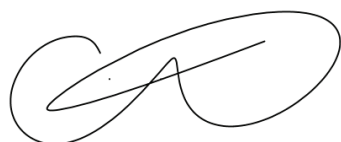
Safe Roads Safe Drivers Bill 2020 (SA)

(Planning, Transport, and Infrastructure Committee)

A Bill for an Act to improve the safety of regional roads, to make driving safer; and
for related purposes

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
25	15



Mr Charlie Stivahtaris
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
2 October 2020

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
30	0



Ms Taylor Thomson
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
2 October 2020

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



Her Excellency, Chloe Thomson
Youth Governor of South Australia
2 October 2020

*25th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Title:	Safe Roads Safe Drivers Bill 2020 (SA)
Committee:	Planning, Transport, and Infrastructure Committee

Background:

In South Australia overall road deaths have been on the decline over recent years however in rural areas deaths have only increased thus exposing a despairing reality faced by those living in the State's regions. The Department of Planning, Transport, and Infrastructure (DPTI) completed a report in May 2019 that revealed during 2014 and 2018 59% of road fatalities, 44% of serious injuries and 17% of minor injuries caused by road crashes occurred in regional South Australia. This is despite only 23% of South Australia's population living in rural areas.¹ This clear overrepresentation is only increasing while metropolitan vehicle collisions are declining thereby conveying a clear inequity faced by regional residents.

Local governments are more aware of local issues and can spend the money on the most relevant repairs or upgrades needed, using community consultation where necessary. A weighted system will be utilized to ensure that there is no mismanagement of government funds and that funding will be allocated to necessary and merited projects. The DPTI report shows that "Rates of driver and rider serious casualties are... two and a half times [higher] for younger drivers and riders between the ages 16 and 24. Vehicle occupants not wearing a seatbelt has higher prevalence in the rural areas."²

This Bill will subsidise the costs of driving education. The implementation of these programs will save the lives of regional South Australians and make our roads safer for everyone because when our regions are strong are state is stronger.

Detail of Bill:

- This Bill seeks to address this staggering issue through a comprehensive reform of transport and infrastructure safety for rural roads.
- A committee will be established to allocate additional funding to local governments in regional South Australia to ensure that they have the resources necessary improve their road infrastructure.
- This committee shall make funding allocations based on a set of criteria regarding road safety, population and serious injuries or road fatalities.
- Regional councils shall also subsidise competency-based training assessment driving lessons.

South Australia

Safe Roads Safe Drivers Bill 2020 (SA)

A BILL FOR

An Act to improve the safety of regional roads, to make driving safer; 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 *Safe Roads Safe Drivers Act 2020* (SA).

2—Commencement

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

3—Object of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to reduce serious injuries and road fatalities upon regional roads;
- (b) to broadly improve regional road safety; and
- (c) to provide affordable driving instructors to low socio-economic individuals.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

CBT&A means a Competency Based Training and Assessment test as defined by DPTI;

driving instructor means any person that runs driving lessons commercially;

DPTI means the Department of Planning Transport and Infrastructure;

factors means the factors outlined in *Section 7(3)*;

learner driver means an individual with a current learner's permit;

regional means any location within the boundaries of a regional council;

regional council means any council excluding the nineteen Metropolitan Adelaide Councils as defined by the Local Government Association of South Australia;

regional road means a road located within the jurisdiction of a regional council; and

RRFAC means the Regional Road Funding Allocation Committee.

Part 2— Funding Allocation

5— Creation of the Rural Road Safety Funding Committee

- (1) There shall be a committee created by DPTI that shall oversee the allocation of funding to all organisations created or reconstituted under this Act.
- (2) This committee shall be named the Rural Road Safety Funding Committee.
- (3) This committee shall have 8 voting members nominated by the Local Government Association.
- (4) The committee shall also have 1 non-voting liaison member from each regional council for the purpose of identifying roads of interest.
- (5) This committee shall predominantly use the classifications of road safety as set out in *Section 6* of the Act as the basis for awarding funding for rural road urgent maintenance. Discretion may be used in extenuating circumstances however, voting members must justify their decisions.

Part 3— Identification of Potential Hazards

6— The weighted system

- (1) There will be an administrative system that will determine the allocation of funding to local governments in rural areas for rural road safety projects.
- (2) The RRAFC will consider the following factors when awarding funding:
 - (a) the total length of roads in the regional council area (in kilometres);
 - (b) the population of the regional council area as of the last census year; and
 - (c) the number of serious injuries and road fatalities recorded within that rural local council are as of the last census year.
- (3) The above factors will be weighted as follows:
 - (a) *Section 6(2)(a)* is 46%;
 - (b) *Section 6(2)(b)* is 27%; and
 - (c) *Section 6(2)(c)* is 27%.

7— Urgent Repairs of State Roads

A regional council may use funds allocated to it from the RRFAC to fix state roads running through its boundaries if—

- (a) it has reasonable grounds to believe that the state road is dangerous for vehicles and/or pedestrians; and
- (b) it notifies DPTI in advance that it intends to use funds allocated to it from the RRFAC to fix the road.

Part 4— Identification of Potential Hazards

8— Provision of subsidies for learner drivers

- (1) Regional councils shall provide funds, taken from their share of the RRFAC, to a program for new learner drivers in their council areas who wish to take a CBT&A test.
- (2) The funds will be made available to learner drivers through an application process determined by each regional council whereupon learner drivers must:
 - (a) formally apply to access funds for the current calendar year;
 - (b) notify the regional council of your next expected driving lesson; and
 - (c) comply with any reasonable criteria set out by the regional council in the application process.
- (3) Whereupon a regional council has received a valid application from a learner driver, they shall authorise reimbursement between 10% and 50% of the cost of driving lesson fees upon receipt of invoice.

Part 5— Miscellaneous

9— Prohibition of Metropolitan councils from accessing funds under this Act

Any non-regional council shall be prohibited from accessing funds from the RRFAC.

10— ICAC investigations into misuse of funds

Any voting-member of the RRAFC who cannot adequately justify spending claims may be investigated by the Independent Commission Against Corruption for embezzlement and/or fraud.

Part 6—Sunset Clause

11—Sunset Clause

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

*25th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

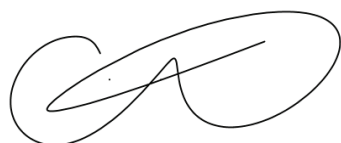
Self-Defence Reform Bill 2020 (SA)

(Law and Justice Committee)

A Bill for an Act to reform self-defence laws and legalise defensive aids; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
14	17



Mr Charlie Stivahtaris
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
2 October 2020

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
25	8



Ms Taylor Thomson
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
2 October 2020

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

Her Excellency, Chloe Thomson
Youth Governor of South Australia
2 October 2020

*25th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Title:	<i>Self-Defence Reform Bill 2020 (SA)</i>
Committee:	Law and Justice Committee

Background:

Self-defence laws in South Australia do not provide adequate legal protection to its citizens. Currently, South Australians have to rely on a single clause in the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935* (SA) about proportional force or police assistance, neither of which are effective in dangerous situations.¹ The current law expects an individual's force during an act of self-defence to be reasonably proportionate to the threat, which, for most, is almost impossible to evaluate during the heat of the moment. Thus, the aim of this Bill is to reform the laws regarding self-defence by firstly, providing more consideration into the circumstance in which a person defends themselves or their property and secondly, through the legalisation of self-defence aids so that citizens less capable of defending themselves will be able to do so. The first aim will be achieved by enabling the courts to examine real-world situations in a more fair and consistent manner than the current law. It does this by assessing the reasonableness of a person's actions in the circumstances and through the inclusion of multiple contextual considerations. The single contextual consideration in the current law provides a very simplistic and narrow view of real-world scenarios which often results in unjust court decisions. The second aim of the Bill seeks to amend the laws which restrict civilians from accessing the means to defend themselves.

Detail of Bill:

- This Bill enables anyone to use force that is reasonable in their circumstance to defend themselves or another.
- Self-defence to person is applicable to anyone who defends themselves or another in a reasonable manner in the circumstances. Section 6(1) judges the reasonableness of a person's action first on reasonable justification, then it considers if their act was a defensive act, then if their force ceased once the threat was neutralised and if their conduct was reasonable in the circumstances. In order to determine the last consideration, the courts will consult a wide range of factors listed under section 6(2).
- Self-defence to property is applicable to the legal owner of said property (or another person acting with the authority of the legal owner) where there is a reasonable belief of its necessity to prevent trespass, interference, or damage. It shall not apply where the defender has no legal claim to the property or where the act of trespass or interference is conducted with legal authority.
- The means of enforcing self-defence aids and their specific details can be found in Part 3 of this Bill. Section 8 lists legal self-defence aids as tasers, pepper sprays and double-action revolvers. Applicants will need to progress through rigorous training in order to obtain these aids. This training will be conducted and standardised by SAPOL. Owners are obliged to both apply for and renew licenses every three years. Location trackers will be used in conjunction with consent from owners and comply with relevant surveillance laws. The aids will also be fitted with emergency alert triggers which summon police once fired and these aids cannot be modified unless approval is given by SAPOL. Lastly, any violation of these regulations will result in immediate confiscation of the applicant's self-defence aid(s).

South Australia

Self-Defence Reform Bill 2020 (SA)

A BILL FOR

An Act to reform self-defence laws and legalise defensive aids; 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 *Self-Defence Reform Act 2020* (SA).

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 to—

- (a) provide civilians with the autonomy to defend themselves;
- (b) improve the accessibility of knowledge surrounding one's rights in situations of self-defence; and
- (c) make self-defence more accessible and equitable through the provision and governance of self-defence aids.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

bean bag round means a .410 caliber shell loaded with a fabric pillow containing a #9 lead shot;

courts means any court created by the Federal or State parliaments or by the Constitution;

defensive purpose means for the purpose of resisting impending or actual physical attack;

double-action revolver means a firearm that both cocks and releases the hammer and rotates the cylinder with a single trigger pull;

legal ownership means possession of a legal title which grants complete dominion over property;

neutralised means to render the assailant(s) incapacitated or until they have expressed no intention to continue their conduct;

pepper spray means a temporarily disabling aerosol that is composed partly of capsicum oleoresin and has inflammatory effects to the eyes, nose, throat, and skin;

property means land which one legally owns or resides in;

reasonable justification means a justification that a person, presumed to be free from both over-apprehension and over-confidence, would apply;

SAPOL means the South Australian Police Force; and

stun gun means a device designed to immobilize an individual temporarily using an electric shock.

Part 2— Self-Defence Laws

5—Self-Defence

Everyone is justified in using, in the defence of one’s self or another, such force as, in the circumstances, as they believe, is reasonable to use.

6—Self-Defence to Person

- (1) A person is not guilty of an offence if the defendant—
 - (a) believed with reasonable justification that a threat was directed at them or another person;
 - (b) acted for a defensive purpose;
 - (c) ceased their defensive force once the threat was neutralised; and
 - (d) was reasonable in their conduct in the circumstance.
- (2) Pursuant to (1)(d), the court shall consider the following factors to determine whether the defendant’s conduct was ‘reasonable in the circumstances’:
 - (a) the extent to which the use of force was imminent and whether there were other means available to respond to the threat;
 - (b) the defendant’s role in the incident including whether provocation was involved;
 - (c) the size, age, and physical capabilities of the persons involved;
 - (d) any history of communication and harm between the persons involved;
 - (e) whether the act committed was in response to a use or threat of force that the defendant knew was lawful; and
 - (f) the mental state of the defendant, including but not limited to:

- (i) the effects of drugs or alcohol; or
- (ii) any existing mental illnesses.

7—Self-Defence to Property

- (1) A person is not guilty of an offence if the defendant—
 - (a) was in legal ownership of said property, or was acting under the authority of, or lawfully assisting a person, who was in legal ownership of said property;
 - (b) believed with reasonable justification that the conduct was necessary to—
 - (i) prevent criminal trespass to property; or
 - (ii) prevent unlawful destruction, damage or interference; and
 - (c) the defendant's conduct was reasonable in the circumstances pursuant to s6(2).
- (2) However, self-defence to property will not apply if the person(s) entering are acting in the course of their legal duties and the defendant has knowledge of their legal authority such as a police officer or landlord.

Part 3—Self-Defence Aids

8—Licensing and Training

- (1) Applications for licensing are to be lodged and processed through SAPOL and as such applicants must—
 - (a) provide a criminal history check;
 - (b) pass the mandatory self-defence aids training in order to be issued a defensive licence; and
 - (c) provide proof of being aged eighteen or above.
- (2) License holders have the legal obligation to re-sit theory and practical tests every three (3) years in order to renew their licence.
- (3) The mandatory self-defence aids training shall be facilitated by SAPOL which—
 - (a) includes a month-long course with trained police officers; and
 - (b) is reviewed periodically and standardised.

9—Regulation and Classification

- (1) The following types of self-defence aids may be issued by SAPOL for the purposes of self-defence:
 - (a) pepper spray; and

- (b) stun gun; and
 - (c) double-action revolver with an unmodifiable build that exclusively carries up to four bean bag rounds in the chamber.
- (2) Self-defence aids must—
- (a) include location tracking devices that:
 - (i) meet an appropriate size and shape to be easily attached to or pre-positioned on these aids; and
 - (ii) comply with appropriate regulations under the *Surveillance Devices Act 2016* (SA); and
 - (iii) have adequate durability and long-lasting battery needs; and
 - (iv) are used in conjunction with hand-written, official consent from carriers relating to their use; and
 - (v) can be replicated for mass production depending on demand.
 - (b) include an emergency alert trigger that immediately alerts police and summons them to the site of the incident; and
 - (c) not be modified without express approval from SAPOL for the purposes of accessibility.
- (3) Any violation of the above regulations shall result in immediate suspension of the offender's license and confiscation of any owned self-defence aids.

Part 4—Sunset Clause

10—Sunset Clause

Three (3) months from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by a Legislative Review Committee and cases affected may be subject to review.

*25th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

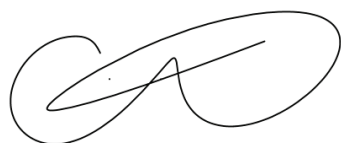
STEM Small Business Incentive for Global Collaboration Bill 2020 (SA)

(Industry, Innovation, and Investment Committee)

A Bill for an Act to increase employment and opportunities for people in STEM-related fields and rural areas; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
22	14



Mr Charlie Stivahtaris
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
2 October 2020

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
26	10



Ms Taylor Thomson
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
2 October 2020

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



Her Excellency, Chloe Thomson
Youth Governor of South Australia
2 October 2020

*25th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Title:	STEM Small Business Incentive for Global Collaboration Bill 2020 (SA)
Committee:	Industry, Innovation, and Investment Committee
<p>Background:</p> <p>Currently, South Australia is at the forefront of STEM industries in Australia and slowly climbing the world ladder. However, South Australian small businesses focused on STEM have been struggling to break into the global market. Furthermore, businesses focused on manufacturing have also been struggling to survive into the twenty-first century, as seen in the recent closure of the Elizabeth-based Holden factory. As a result of these struggles, many skilled South Australian workers have been put out of a job with little to no hope of gaining employment in a similar position. This has had a negative domino effect on the South Australian economy and the Australian economy as a whole.</p> <p>This Bill seeks to resolve the effect by introducing a steady and reliable work force in industries of which South Australia can be proud. The implementation of this Bill will see a rise in tertiary student retention in South Australia, an upturn in our state's economy, and will reduce unemployment rates in urban and rural areas. The Bill will also encourage the development of rural infrastructure, helping to bring our most at-risk communities into the twenty first century and providing equal opportunity for all South Australians</p> <p>Detail of Bill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This Bill is divided into five parts that attempt to clearly expound how the funding is allocated and distributed to best aid in the specified aims. This funding is used in multiple ways, including in the establishment of an accreditation body, a governing body that will implement the Bill, as well as general funding for the scholarships and awards.• A governing body will be established with responsibility for the management of funds, scholarships, priority access contracts, providing accreditation, incubator programs, and overseeing a mentoring system. An accreditation system will also be established that gives companies priority access to government contracts.• Funding is available for individuals, businesses or other entities involved in STEM related fields that are based in South Australia and whose employees are primarily South Australian.• Scholarships will be made available for students studying or pursuing a career in STEM-related fields. Priority access to these scholarships, along with other STEM opportunities, is given to rural South Australians.• Individuals receiving scholarships will be required to apply for a mentor.• This legislation will be reviewed in a period of five years to ensure it is achieving its purpose and that suitable progress has been made in the STEM sector. If found to be successful, this proclamation will be expanded to a further three STEM areas.	

South Australia

STEM Small Business Incentive for Global Collaboration Bill 2020 (SA)

A BILL FOR

An Act to increase employment and opportunities for people in STEM-related fields and rural areas; 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 *STEM Small Business Incentive for Global Collaboration Act 2020 (SA)*.

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 economic growth in rural areas;
- (b) to create economic and industrial growth in South Australia; and
- (c) to encourage STEM student retention and market competitiveness within STEM Businesses.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

big business means an entity employing 200 or more employees, that is not considered its own legal entity;

corporate business means any company considered to be their own legal entity of which no one sole person holds liability; they all share a principal-agent relationship;

expert means individual with 5 years of relevant experience in the STEM field;

firm means a business or entity in relation to STEM;

governing body means the body which will oversee the management and operation of this Bill;

priority access means that the entity under consideration will be given primary preference in future STEM operations funded by the government;

rural areas means all postcodes and suburbs included or partly included in the Greater Adelaide area as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics;

small business means an entity employing between twenty and 199 employees;

start up means an entity employing less than twenty employees; and still establishing its presence in the market;

STEM industry means industries in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics; and

student means any individual, above the age of sixteen (16) currently studying SACE or tertiary STEM related subjects.

Part 2—Governing Body and Accreditation

5—Governing Body

- (1) The governing body will be made up of 13 members consisting of:
 - (a) the Minister for Innovation and Skills;
 - (b) experts within a minimum of three specified areas of agriculture, space and energy.
- (2) The governing body will be responsible for the management of funds, scholarships, priority access contracts, providing accreditation and incubator programs.
- (3) The governing body will oversee the mentor system including the assignment, management, and regulation of mentors

6—Accreditation

- (1) Accreditation can be applied for by South Australian STEM Businesses.
- (2) Accredited businesses will be given priority access in relevant government contracts.
- (3) A fee will be incurred when applying for accreditation which—
 - (a) will be decided by the governing body and will be changed as necessary; and
 - (b) lasts for a maximum of 2 years, or at the governing body's discretion, before renewal of accreditation is necessary.
- (4) Removal of accreditation will occur when—

- (a) the business does not meet the initial prerequisites for the initial accreditation;
or
 - (b) the business fails to apply for renewal of the accreditation within 6 months of
expiry
- (5) Accreditation may only be regained after one-year of non- accreditation.

Part 3—Funding and Scholarships

7—Funding

- (1) The funding will be allocated to individuals, businesses and other entities by the governing body if they meet the following criteria:
 - (a) must prove to be actively involved, have influence with, or be occupied in terms of STEM related energy, agriculture or space manufacturing;
 - (b) have a firm or study material primarily located within South Australia, or have evidence of transitioning a physical entity inside South Australia;
 - (c) must have current employment made up of a majority of South Australian workers and comply with continuing employment opportunities within South Australia;
 - (d) conclusively authenticating the firm or idea at hand is a startup with no clear pre-existence or duplicates in relation to the same individual or entity; and
 - (e) can demonstrate that funding is being used in the benefit of the company, idea or industry which continues to be closely associated with South Australia.
- (2) The company, idea or industry will be audited by the governing body every three (3) months for the first year. Following this, audits will occur every six (6) months.
- (3) The governing body will monitor that funding is used for employment, research, or manufacturing related to STEM.
- (4) If the governing body finds misconduct in any form, they are at liberty to withhold or cease funding.

8—Scholarships

- (1) The governing body will receive \$3,000,000 annually to be allocated for scholarships for students studying STEM related subjects or pursuing a career in STEM. Each student who is successful in obtaining a scholarship will receive a minimum of \$5,000; with the governing body determining how much each student can acquire in addition to the base rate up to a maximum of \$20,000.
- (2) A scholarship can only be obtained by students who—

- (a) possess a recommendation letter provided by an educational institute; and
 - (b) want to pursue STEM related education.
- (3) A scholarship can only be obtained by a student once.

Part 4—Priority Access and Mentor System

9—Priority Access

- (1) Priority access to the scholarships outlined in *Section 8* shall be given to students studying or living in rural areas of South Australia.
- (2) People who study or live in rural areas will be given a competitive advantage in future government programs or projects that relate to state-wide STEM.

10—Mentor System

- (1) Individuals will be required to apply for a mentor; to be reviewed and determined by the governing body.
- (2) Individuals applying for mentoring must either be:
 - (a) involved in a STEM-related workplace; or
 - (b) have qualifications in a STEM related field.

Part 5—Sunset Clause

11—Sunset Clause

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

Transition of Plastic Takeaway Containers Bill 2020 (SA)

(Environment and Energy Committee)

A Bill for an Act to cease the use and sale of non-compostable and non-biodegradable takeaway containers; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
32	7



Mr Charlie Stivahtaris
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
2 October 2020

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
33	1



Ms Taylor Thomson
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
2 October 2020

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



Her Excellency, Chloe Thomson
Youth Governor of South Australia
2 October 2020

*25th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Title:	Transition of Plastic Takeaway Containers Bill 2020 (SA)
Committee:	Environment & Energy Committee
<p>Background:</p> <p>In 2017, the Chinese Government introduced new laws that restricted the importation of recycling materials from other countries. Australia was previously exporting around 1.3 million tonnes of recycled material to China and consequently, was greatly affected. Despite our best efforts to adapt it has become clear that Australia does not have the necessary infrastructure to deal with its own waste material.¹ The convenience and competitive cost of takeaway food has also been a fundamental driver in the growth of the fast food industry.² The rise of food delivery services such as UberEats and Deliveroo, have only further increased the popularity of takeaway foods. However, with convenience comes the cost, namely that to the environment. Over 5 million tonnes of packaging were used in Australia in the year of 2018. Only half were recycled after use and the remainder ended up in landfills, waterways, or scattered across our land.³</p> <p>Detail of Bill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bill proposes four key measures for addressing the issue of non-environmentally friendly food packaging as outlined above: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ phase out non-biodegradable and non-compostable plastic containers packaging; ○ establish and provide incentives for businesses should they comply; ○ apply consequences to businesses should they refuse to comply; and ○ establish an authority to oversee the Bill's implementation. • By ceasing the use and sale of non-environmentally friendly takeaway containers, businesses will have to use environmentally friendly alternatives. • Incentives will be decided through the discretion of the authority which will either be reimbursement of a certain percentage, funds to cover the difference between businesses monthly expenses of containers compared to expenses of non-environmentally friendly to environmentally friendly containers or provide a start-up fund solely for the purchase of environmentally friendly containers. • Businesses that fail to comply will receive a warning and then fines if found still in breach of the Bill. As a last resort, businesses can be forced into closure for a period enforced by the authority. • The authority will be EPA and under this Bill will have the powers necessary to ensure that businesses comply, issuing warnings, fines and closures and source information. 	

¹ Australian Government Department of Environment and Energy, *Analysis Of Australia's Municipal Recycling Infrastructure Capacity* (2018).

² Alejandro Gallego-Schmid, Joan Manuel F. Mendoza and Adisa Azapagic, "Environmental Impacts of Takeaway Food Containers" (2019) 211 *Journal of Cleaner Production*.

³ "Packaging", *Cleanup* (Webpage, 2020) <<https://www.cleanup.org.au/packaging>>.

South Australia

Transition of Plastic Takeaway Containers Bill 2020 (SA)

A BILL FOR

An Act to cease the use and sale of non-compostable and non-biodegradable takeaway containers; 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 *Transition of Plastic Takeaway Containers Act 2020* (SA).

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 phase out current non-biodegradable and non-compostable plastic takeaway containers/delivery packaging;
- (b) to establish incentives for businesses should they comply;
- (c) to apply consequences to businesses that refuse to comply; and
- (d) to establish an authority to oversee the implementation of this Act.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

the authority means South Australia’s Environment Protection Authority;

biodegradable means material that is synthesised from organic non-petroleum-based substances that decompose into smaller non-harmful fragments by the action of microorganisms over a period of time;

compostable means material which is made from plant-based materials that will degrade to natural substances leaving no toxicity;

large business means a franchised or non-franchised restaurant with more than 50 current employees;

small business means a non-franchised restaurant with less than 50 employees; and

takeaway means a food or beverage from any supplier including but not limited to restaurants, cafes, beverage shops, or fast-food outlets that are stored within plastic containers for means of transportation with the intention of immediate consumption and disposal.

Part 2—Non-Compostable/Non-Biodegradable Packaging Regulations

5— Prohibition of Non-Compostable/ Non-Biodegradable Packaging/ Products

Under this Act it shall be an offence for businesses to

- (a) be in possession or solicit the purchase of non-compostable/ non-biodegradable food packaging for use in takeaway businesses; or
- (b) sell non-compostable/non-biodegradable packaging for use in takeaway businesses.

Part 3—Incentives for Businesses

6— Money Based Incentives

- (1) Under the discretion of the authority, the business may receive the following:
 - (a) funds to reimburse a percentage of up to 60% of the total cost of biodegradable/compostable containers for a period of one year starting the day the Act is implemented; and
 - (b) funds to cover the difference based on their monthly expenses of containers compared to expenses of non-biodegradable/ non-compostable to biodegradable/ compostable containers.

7—Criteria for reimbursement

- (1) Reimbursement will occur after 2 weeks of submitting proof of purchasing biodegradable/compostable containers to the authority.
- (2) Businesses seeking reimbursement must declare to be using only biodegradable and/or compostable products for takeaway purposes.

8— Limitations for reimbursement

- (1) Businesses must apply for reimbursement from the authority.
- (2) Businesses may only be able to receive reimbursement at the discretion of the authority.
- (3) Businesses rejected by the authority may reapply 6 months after rejection.
- (4) The authority is only capable of reimbursing up to \$10,000 per business, per year.

Part 4—Penalties

9— Warning

If a business is found in breach of Section 5 by the authority, they will receive a formal warning.

10— Fines

- (1) If a business is found in breach of Section 5 after the formal warning they will receive a fine determined at the discretion of the authority.
- (2) Small businesses found to be non-compliant shall receive an initial fine of \$500 and non-compliance every four months thereafter shall receive:
 - (a) a fine of up to \$1000 after the first fine;
 - (b) a fine of up to \$5000 after the second fine;
 - (c) a notice of forced closure after the third fine.
- (3) Large businesses found to be non-compliant shall receive an initial fine of \$1000 and non-compliance every four months thereafter shall receive:
 - (a) a fine of up to \$2000 after the first fine;
 - (b) a fine of up to \$10'000 after the second fine;
 - (c) a notice of forced closure after the third fine.

11— Closure

Under this act, if a business is found to be non-compliant with Section 9 and Section 10, the authority may force closure of the business for a period of:

- (a) up to one (1) year for a small business; and
- (b) up to five (5) years for a large business.

Part 5— The Authority

12— Environment Protection Agency

- (1) The authority is responsible for ensuring that businesses comply with this act as well as issuing penalties as provided for in Part 4.
- (2) The authority is authorised to source information only regarding biodegradable and/or compostable products and its uses from any department or association as they see fit.
- (3) The authority will conduct random checks on businesses to ensure compliance with this Act once per year.

Part 6—Sunset Clause

8—Sunset Clause

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