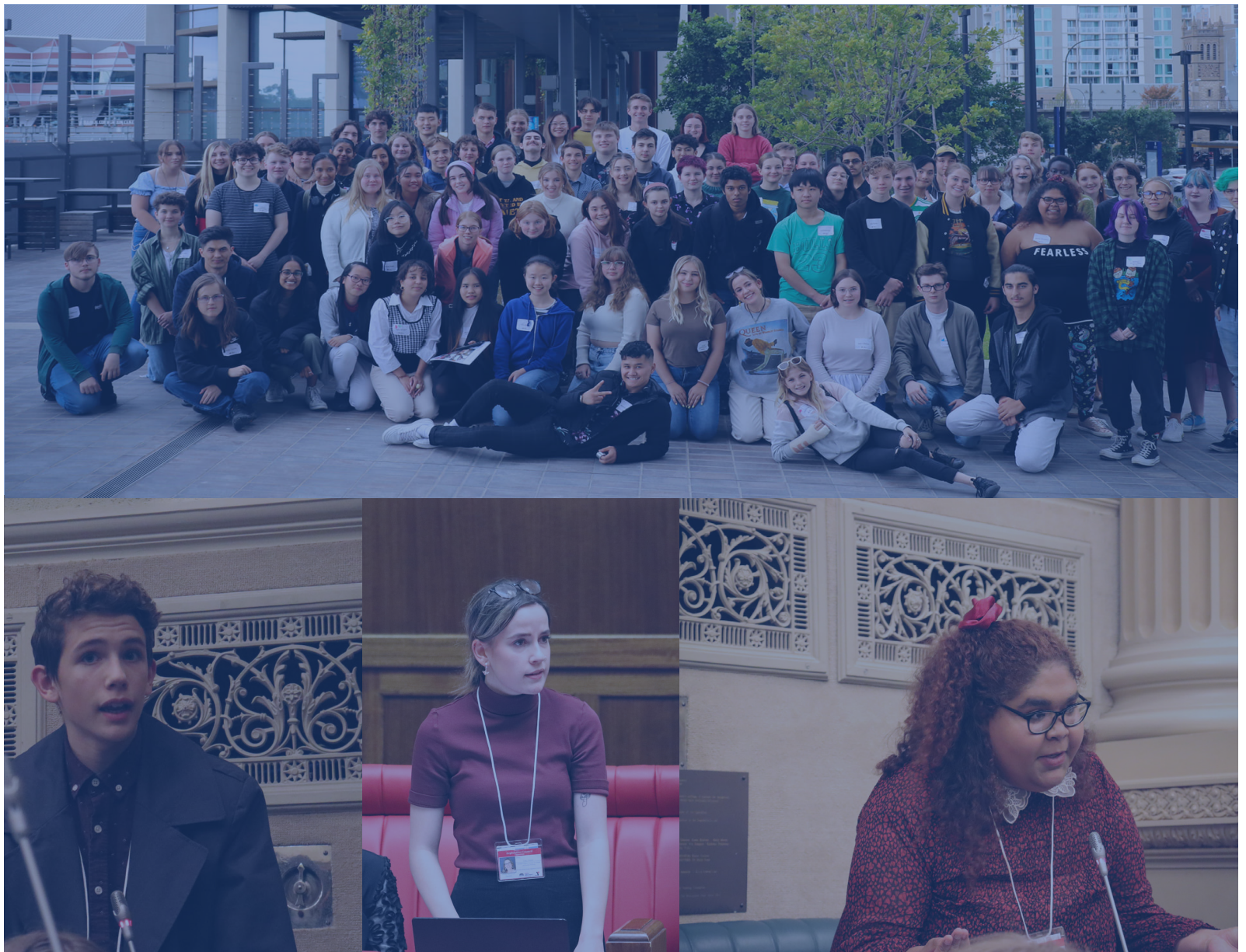


# Official Documents

of the 26<sup>th</sup> Session of the  
Youth Parliament of South Australia



Supported by

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I wish to congratulate everyone for your hard work creating and refining your committee's bills this year. Just as every participant is here to represent the issues that they care about personally, these bills represent the issues that young people in South Australia care about collectively. These bills are far reaching in scope, diverse in substance and insightful in application. I hope to see some of these reaching the statute books one day!



**Felix Eldridge**  
Bill Development Officer

Youth Parliament is all about how we can use the institutions of government to make our State a better, fairer, kinder, and more interesting place. Some adults like to pretend that young people are whingers who are upset by everything but will do nothing to change things. The thought, care, and passion contained in each of these bills highlights that this could not be further from the truth. These bills underline the fact that young South Australians equipped with the tools to engage in democracy and public policy give deep thought to finding genuine solutions to the issues we face - because we genuinely want to see change. I congratulate the members of the 26th South Australian Youth Parliament on their Youth Bills, and cannot wait to see them debated!

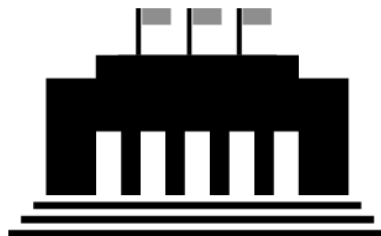


**His Excellency Dante McDonald**  
Youth Governor

On behalf of the YMCA of South Australia, I would like to extend our congratulations and admiration to the Youth Parliamentarians and Taskforce on the presentation of this Bill Book for the 2021 Youth Parliament program! Time seems so have passed so quickly since March, but we have watched each of you pour your passion into the program over the last four months, showing the complete dedication that young people have for change. The teamwork each of you have undertaken has resulted in some incredibly topical and challenging Bills that will not go unnoticed by the Parliament of South Australia. As the time for debate draws closer, remember to keep fighting - campaign for your bills, talk to the community, engage with the other participants! I am eager to watch how each Youth Parliamentarian grows throughout Parliament Week, to see how your ideas and passions have developed into a fully fledged Bill and to watch as each Committee captivates the Chambers with their fervent debates. At the YMCA of South Australia, we believe in the power of inspired young people, but we must not forget how inspiring empowered young people can be for the future. As representatives for the voices of all young people in South Australia, we cannot wait to see how you approach these topics.



**Susan Britza**  
Youth Parliament Coordinator



# YMCA YOUTH PARLIAMENT

South Australia

## Acknowledgements

### Acknowledgement of Country

The YMCA South Australia Youth Parliament acknowledges the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as the first people of this continent and the islands of the Torres Strait. We acknowledge the traditional custodians of the lands on which our Youth Parliament meets. We pay our respects to ancestors and Elders, past, present, and emerging. We support and recognise the strengths, skills, and contribution of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to the both the YMCA and to the community.

The YMCA would like to thank the following Stakeholders for their support within the Youth Parliament Program:

The Law Foundation  
Parliament House South Australia  
The Commissioner for Children and Young People

The Department of Human Services  
The Electoral Commission of South Australia

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

**Susan Britza** - Program Coordinator  
**Elysse Dimitriadis** - Y Staff

**Dante McDonald** - Youth Governor

**Lohana Rodato** - Recreation and Wellbeing Manager  
**George Heys** - Recreation Officer  
**Grace Franco** - Recreation Officer  
**Alicia Renton** - Support Officer  
**Georgia Thomas** - Support Officer

**Taylor Thomson** - Logistics and Operations Manager  
**Adelle Martin** - Logistics and Operations Officer  
**Alyssa Feltus** - Logistics and Operations Officer

**Eloise Atterton** - Training & Parliament Manager  
**Felix Eldridge** - Bill Development Officer  
**Charlie Stivahtaris** - Training & Parliament Officer  
**Mara Guez** - Training & Parliament Officer  
**Jackson O'Leary** - Training & Parliament Officer

**Boris McGoldrick** - Media & Communications Manager  
**Alissar Aleid** - Media & Communications Officer  
**Ana Ribeiro dos Santos** - Media & Communications Officer  
**Clare Edgecombe** - Media & Communications Officer

This Official Bills and Acts document was designed for the 2021 YMCA South Australia Youth Parliament program by Training Officer Charlie Stivahtaris and updated by the 2021 Taskforce. It is based on the document developed for the 2020 program.

## Vote Records of the 26th Session of the South Australian Youth Parliament

Youth Bill/Motion	House	Ayes	Noes	Result
Creative Industry Relief Bill 2021 (SA) (Tourism, Arts and Culture Committee)	House of Assembly	18	26	Failed
	Legislative Council	17	22	
Death with Dignity Bill 2021 (SA) (Law and Justice Committee)	House of Assembly	32	13	Passed
	Legislative Council	30	5	
Democracy and Voting Education Bill 2021 (SA) (Democracy and Government Committee)	House of Assembly	26	20	Passed
	Legislative Council	23	12	
Emergency Medical Services Reform Bill 2021 (SA) (Health and Wellbeing Committee)	House of Assembly	33	11	Passed
	Legislative Council	34	0	
Food Waste Reduction Bill 2021 (SA) (Community and Human Services Committee)	House of Assembly	36	1	Passed
	Legislative Council	33	7	
Green Industry Manufacturing, Mining and Energy Future Bill 2021 (SA) (Environment and Energy Committee)	House of Assembly	36	8	Passed
	Legislative Council	32	3	
Language Education Amelioration Bill 2021 (SA) (Education and Training Committee)	House of Assembly	36	6	Passed
	Legislative Council	33	6	
Mandatory Consent Education Bill 2021 (SA) (Gender and Sexual Diversity Committee)	House of Assembly	35	5	Passed
	Legislative Council	24	3	
New Business Support Bill 2021 (SA) (Business, Innovation and Investment Committee)	House of Assembly	22	19	Passed
	Legislative Council	22	18	
Raising the Age (Criminal Responsibility) Bill 2021 (SA) (Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation)	House of Assembly	45	0	Passed
	Legislative Council	35	1	
Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance	House of Assembly	69	21	Passed
National Motion of Public Importance	House of Assembly			
Deliberative Motion #1 (Participant Choice)	House of Assembly	41	3	Passed
Deliberative Motion #1 (Participant Choice)	Legislative Council	30	0	Passed
Deliberative Motion #2 (Participant Choice)	House of Assembly	41	4	Passed
Deliberative Motion #2 (Participant Choice)	Legislative Council	33	0	Passed



## Election of Parliamentary Leaders

On Sunday 18th April 2021

An election was held on Sunday 18th April 2021 for the 'A' and 'B' parties respectively to elect Parliamentary Leaders for the 26th Youth Parliament of South Australia.

The 'A' Party Election had a total of 37 ballots, with 1 rejected as informal due to duplication of unique voting code.

The 'B' Party Election has a total of 50 ballots, with 1 rejected as informal due to unidentifiable marking.

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

1. Jayce Dimitriadis
2. Miriam van Der Heiden
3. Arth Tiwari
4. Elli Scullen-Howe

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

1. Harry Passehl
2. Tom Webster Arbizu
3. Georgia Zhang
4. Lazaras Panayiotou

Ms Mara Guez  
Electoral Commissioner  
South Australia Youth Parliament Electoral Commission  
18th April 2021



# YMCA YOUTH PARLIAMENT

South Australia

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## STANDING ORDERS

*as of 13th March 2020*

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### CHAPTER 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### INTRODUCTION

##### 1. Purpose

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

##### 2. Interpretation

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

##### 3. The Presiding Officer

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

### CHAPTER 2 – GENERAL PROCEDURES

#### RULES OF ADMISSION

##### 4. Dress Standards

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

##### 5. Articles not permitted inside the chamber

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

##### 6. Use of 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.

##### 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

# YMCA SA YOUTH PARLIAMENT

## STANDING ORDERS

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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. or, subject to the approval of the Clerk, as the Presiding Officer directs otherwise.

(d) Except when voting, Members must make an acknowledgment (bow) to the Presiding 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.

# YMCA SA YOUTH PARLIAMENT

## STANDING ORDERS

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### 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.

# YMCA SA YOUTH PARLIAMENT

## STANDING ORDERS

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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.

### 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.

## 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.



## YMCA YOUTH HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY South Australia

**Speaker**  
Mr Felix Eldridge

**Sergeant-At-Arms**  
Mr Jackson O'Leary

### Members of the Youth House of Assembly

Hon. Harry Passehl MYHA <i>Premier</i>	Hon. Lazaras Panayiotou MYHA <i>Deputy Premier</i>	Hon. Jayce Dimitriadis MYHA <i>Leader of the Opposition</i>	Hon. Arth Tiwari MYHA <i>Deputy Leader of the Opposition</i>
Hon. James Beaumont MYHA <i>Deputy Speaker</i>	Hon. Mia Konopka MYHA <i>Deputy Speaker</i>	Hon. Kenderick Bui MYHA <i>Deputy Speaker</i>	Hon. Lachlan Priest MYHA <i>Deputy Speaker</i>
Hon. Sasha McGee MYHA <i>Government Whip</i>		Hon. Samoda Silva MYHA <i>Opposition Whip</i>	
Hon. Inuka Amaratunga MYHA <i>Minister for Tourism, Arts and Culture</i>	Hon. Logan Bannister MYHA <i>Minister for Gender and Sexual Diversity</i>	Hon. Maria Pacheco MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Tourism, Arts and Culture</i>	Hon. Alec Tedesco MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Gender and Sexual Diversity</i>
Hon. Jordan Stevens MYHA <i>Minister for Environment and Energy</i>	Hon. Sam White MYHA <i>Minister for Education and Training</i>	Hon. Kendrick Bui MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Environment and Energy</i>	Hon. Hope Yates MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Education and Training</i>
Hon. Aneesa Shaki MYHA <i>Minister for Democracy and Government</i>	Hon. Christopher Garrand MYHA <i>Treasurer</i>	Hon. Alicia Turner MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Democracy and Government</i>	Hon. Nghi Chau MYHA <i>Shadow Treasurer</i>
Hon. Lucy Fawcett MYHA <i>Minister for Communities and Human Services</i>	Hon. Louis Pham MYHA <i>Minister for Health and Wellbeing</i>	Hon. Anjali Beames MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Communities and Human Services</i>	Hon. Alek Luczak MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Health and Wellbeing</i>
Hon. Lucy Shwebeth MYHA <i>Attorney-General</i>	Hon. Leela Cotton Kenny MYHA <i>Minister for Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation</i>	Hon. Alex Kelly MYHA <i>Shadow Attorney-General</i>	Hon. David Deex MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation</i>
Hon. Ryan Walker-Kluske MYHA		Hon. Zainab Kazemi MYHA	
Hon. Tim Papps MYHA		Hon. Elliott Collins MYHA	
Hon. Sakina Mosawi MYHA		Hon. Saema Hussaini MYHA	
Hon. Shakila Orozgani MYHA		Hon. Drew Cuffley MYHA	
Hon. Caitlin Arthur-McGill MYHA		Hon. Emily Grinter MYHA	
Hon. Sabrina Alameen MYHA		Hon. Missy Ferreyra MYHA	
Hon. Zoe Ritchie MYHA		Hon. Morag McGoldrick MYHA	
Hon. Tash Hollier MYHA		Hon. Ella Garrood MYHA	
Hon. Luca Claassen MYHA		Hon. Holly Redden MYHA	
Hon. Hossein Bayani MYHA			
Hon. Maggie Walker MYHA			
Hon. Tiahann Mathison MYHA			



## Members of the Youth Legislative Council

Hon. Tom Webster Arbizu MYLC  
*Leader of the Government  
in the Youth Legislative  
Council, Assistant Minister for  
Environment and Energy*

Hon. Georgia Zhang MYLC  
*Deputy Leader of the  
Government in the Youth  
Legislative Council,  
Assistant Minister for  
Communities and Human  
Services*

Hon. Miriam van der Heiden  
MYLC  
*Leader of the Opposition in the  
Youth Legislative Council*

Hon. Elli Scullen-Howe  
MYLC  
*Deputy Leader of the  
Opposition in the Youth  
Legislative Council*

Hon. Evie Beven MYLC  
*Deputy President*

Hon. Sharifullah Habibi MYLC  
*Deputy President*

Hon. Steven Zhang MYLC  
*Deputy President*

Hon. Dylan Cowley MYLC  
*Deputy President*

Hon. Maggie Walker MYLC  
*Government Whip in the Youth Legislative Council*

Hon. Jesse Rasheed MYLC  
*Opposition Whip in the Youth Legislative Council*

Hon. Emily Harwood MYLC  
*Assistant Minister for Tourism,  
Arts and Culture*

Hon. Atefa Moradi MYLC  
*Assistant Minister for Gender  
and Sexual Diversity*

Hon. Chloe Fern Pring MYLC  
*Assistant Shadow Minister for  
Tourism, Arts and Culture*

Hon. Lucy Hamer MYLC  
*Assistant Shadow Minister for  
Gender and Sexual Diversity*

Hon. Chanelle Weisz MYLC  
*Assistant Minister for Democracy  
and Government*

Hon. Dat Hong MYLC  
*Assistant Minister for  
Education and Training*

Hon. Chanelle Weiss MYLC  
*Assistant Shadow Minister for  
Democracy and Government*

Hon. Grace Connolly MYLC  
*Assistant Shadow Minister for  
Education and Training*

Hon. Jade Curwood MYLC  
*Assistant Minister for Health and  
Wellbeing*

Hon. Giovanni Koster MYLC  
*Assistant Treasurer in the Youth  
Legislative Council*

Hon. Tabitha Stephenson-Jones  
MYLC  
*Assistant Shadow Minister for  
Health and Wellbeing*

Hon. Nghi Chau MYLC  
*Assistant Shadow Treasurer in  
the Youth Legislative Council*

Hon. Tania Scaffidi-Muta MYLC  
*Assistant Attorney-General*

Hon. Shania Richards MYLC  
*Assistant Minister for  
Indigenous Affairs and  
Reconciliation*

Hon. Claire Chessman MYLC  
*Assistant Shadow Attorney-  
General in the Youth Legislative  
Council*

Hon. Ashraf Jafari MYLC  
*Assistant Shadow Minister  
for Indigenous Affairs and  
Reconciliation*

Hon.  
Dylan Cowley MYLC  
*Assistant Shadow Minister for  
Environment and Energy*

Hon.  
Qezia Baiq MYLC  
*Assistant Shadow Minister  
for Communities and Human  
Services*

Hon. Maryam Nawroazi MYLC

Hon. Zahra Bayani MYLC

Hon. Emma Cook MYLC

Hon. Jess Thiele MYLC

Hon. Ofelia Carreno MYLC

Hon. Rebecca Nguyen MYLC

Hon. Shakila Yawari MYLC

Hon. Abol Ahmadi MYLC

Hon. Monica Boin MYLC

Hon. Daniel Sibbald MYLC

Hon. George Cook MYLC

Hon. Callum Barrott-Walsh MYLC

Hon. Lachie White MYLC

Hon. Walter Zelaya MYLC

## Daily Program HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



Monday 12th June 2021  
from 9:00AM

10:15 AM - Opening Ceremony

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

Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business

12:00 PM - (No. 1) The Hon. Alicia Turner MYHA (Shadow Minister for Democracy and Government) to move that the Democracy and Voting Education Bill 2021 (SA) be read.

2:15 PM - (No. 2) The Hon. Jordan Stevens MYHA (Minister for Environment & Energy) to move that the Green Industry Manufacturing, Mining and Energy Future Bill 2021 (SA) be read.

3:15 PM - (No. 3) The Hon. Maria Pacheco MYHA (Shadow Minister for Tourism, Arts and Culture) to move that the Creative Industry Relief Bill 2021 (SA) be read.

### Other Business

4:30 PM - Question Time

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Felix Eldridge".

**Mr Felix Eldridge**  
*Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eloise Atterton".

**Ms Eloise Atterton**  
*Chief Clerk*

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## Daily Program LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



Monday 28th September 2020  
from 9:00AM

9:15 AM - Opening Ceremony

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

Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business

12:00 PM - (No. 1) The Hon. Dylan Cowley MYLC (Assistant Shadow Treasurer in the Youth Legislative Council) to move that the New Business Support Bill 2021 (SA) be read.

2:15 PM - (No. 2) The Hon. Qezia Baiq MYLC (Assistant Shadow Minister for Communities and Human Services) to move that the Educational Standards and Equity Bill 2020 (SA) be read.

3:15 PM - (No. 3) The Hon. Lucy Hamer MYLC (Shadow Assistant Minister for Gender and Sexual Diversity) to move that the Mandatory Consent Education Bill 2021 (SA) be read.

### Other Business

4:30 PM - Question Time

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Charlie Stivahtaris".

**Mx Charlie Stivahtaris**  
*President of the Youth Legislative Council*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eloise Atterton".

**Ms Eloise Atterton**  
*Chief Clerk*

## Daily Program HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



Tuesday 13th June 2021  
from 9:00AM

9:15 AM - Commencement

Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business

9:45 AM - (No. 1) Hon. Alec Tedesco MYHA (Shadow Minister for Gender and Sexual Diversity) to move that the Mandatory Consent Education Bill 2021 (SA) be read.

10:45 AM - (No. 2) The Hon. Nghi Chau MYHA (Shadow Treasurer) to move that the New Business Support Bill 2021 (SA) be read.

12:00 AM - (No. 3) The Hon. Louis Pham MYHA (Minister for Health and Wellbeing) to move that the Emergency Services Reform Bill 2021 (SA) be read.

1:30 PM - (No. 4) The Hon. Anjali Beames MYHA (Minister for Community and Human Services) to move that the Food Wastage Reduction Bill 2021 (SA) be read.

### Other Business

3:15 PM - Deliberative Motion: Workers Rights

4:30 PM - Question Time

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Felix Eldridge".

**Mr Felix Eldridge**  
*Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eloise Atterton".

**Ms Eloise Atterton**  
*Chief Clerk*

## Daily Program LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



Tuesday 29th September 2020  
from 9:00AM

9:15 AM - Commencement

Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business

9:45 AM - (No. 1) The Hon. Chloe Fern Pring MYLC (Assistant Shadow Minister for Tourism, Arts and Culture) to move that the Creative Industry Relief Bill (SA) be read.

10:45 AM - (No. 2) The Hon. Shania Richards MYLC (Assistant Minister for Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation) to move that the Raising the Age (Criminal Responsibility) Bill 2021 (SA) be read.

12:00 PM - (No. 3) The Hon. Dat Hong MYLC (Assistant Minister for Education and Training) to move that the Languages Education Amelioration Bill 2021 (SA) be read.

2:15 PM - (No. 4) The Hon. Tania Scaffidi-Muta MYLC (Assistant Attorney-General) to move that the Death with Dignity Bill 2021 (SA) be read.

### Other Business

3:15 PM - Deliberative Motion: Indigenous Voice to Parliament

4:30 PM - Question Time

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Charlie Stivahtaris".

**Mx Charlie Stivahtaris**  
*President of the Youth Legislative Council*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eloise Atterton".

**Ms Eloise Atterton**  
*Chief Clerk*

Daily Program  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

9:15 AM - Commencement

**Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business**

9:45 AM - (No. 1) The Hon. Lucy Shwebeth MYHA (*Attorney-General*) to move that the *Death with Dignity Bill 2021 (SA)* be read.

11:00AM - (No. 2) The Hon. Leela Cotton Kenny MYHA (*Minister for Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation*) to move that the *Raising the age (Criminal Responsibility) Bill 2021 (SA)* be read.

12:00 AM - (No. 3) The Hon. Sam White MYHA (*Minister for Education and Training*) to move that the *Languages Education Amelioration Bill 2021 (SA)* be read.

**Other Business**

2:45 PM - Deliberative Motion: Refugees

4:15 PM - Question Time



**Mr Felix Eldridge**  
*Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly*



**Ms Eloise Atterton**  
*Chief Clerk*

Daily Program  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

9:15 AM - Commencement

**Orders of the Day: Government and Opposition Business**

9:45 AM - (No. 1) The Hon. Tom Webster Arbizu MYLC (*Leader of the Government in the Youth Legislative Council, Assistant Minister for Environment and Energy*) to move that the *Green Industry Manufacturing, Mining and Energy Future Bill 2021 (SA)* be read.

10:45 AM - (No. 2) The Hon. Chanelle Weiss MYLC (*Shadow Assistant Minister for Democracy and Government*) to move that the *Democracy and Voting Education (DAVE) Bill 2021 (SA)* be read.

12:00 AM - (No. 3) The Hon. Jade Curwood MYLC (*Assistant Minister for Health and Wellbeing*) to move that the *Emergency Services Reform Bill 2021 (SA)* be read.

**Other Business**

2:45 PM - Deliberative Motion: Homelessness

4:15 PM - Question Time



**Mx Charlie Stivahtar**  
*President of the Youth Legislative Council*



**Ms Eloise Atterton**  
*Chief Clerk*



Thursday 15th June 2021  
from 9:00AM



Thursday 1st October 2020  
from 9:00AM

Daily Program  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



Friday 16th June 2021  
from 9:00AM

**9:30 AM - Commencement**

**Other Business**

- 9:15 AM - 'Taskie Takeover
- 10:45 AM - National Legislative Review
- 12:00PM - Adjournment Speeches
- 2:45PM - Closing Ceremony

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Felix Eldridge".

**Mr Felix Eldridge**  
*Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eloise Atterton".

**Ms Eloise Atterton**  
*Chief Clerk*

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Daily Program  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



Friday 2nd October 2020  
from 9:00AM

**9:30 AM - Commencement**

**Other Business**

- 9:15 AM - 'Taskie Takeover
- 10:45 AM - National Legislative Review
- 12:00PM - Adjournment Speeches
- 2:45PM - Closing Ceremony

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Charlie Stivahtaris".

**Mx Charlie Stivahtaris**  
*President of the Youth Legislative Council*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eloise Atterton".

**Ms Eloise Atterton**  
*Chief Clerk*

*26<sup>th</sup> Session of the  
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

## **Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance**

His Excellency Dante McDonald

“This House supports extending the right to vote in local, state and federal elections  
to permanent residents of Australia”

Ayes	Noes
69	21



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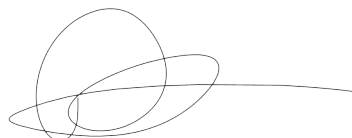
**Mr Felix Eldridge**  
*Speaker of the  
Youth House of Assembly*  
16 July 2021



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**Mx Charlie Stivahtaris**  
*President of the  
Youth Legislative Council*  
16 July 2021

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



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**His Excellency, Dante McDonald**  
*Youth Governor of South Australia*  
16 July 2021



The Office of His Excellency  
The Youth Governor of South Australia

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### **Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance**

His Excellency Dante McDonald invites a GOVERNMENT/OPPOSITION Member of the South Australian Youth Parliament to move a motion that:

“This House supports extending the right to vote in local, state and federal elections to permanent residents of Australia”

Under section 5 of the Australian Citizenship Act 2007 (Cth), a permanent resident is a person who holds a visa which allows them to remain in Australia indefinitely.

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

#### **For:**

- Excluding permanent residents from voting is undemocratic and encourages political disengagement.
- Permanent residents live, work, pay taxes and use public services in Australia. They should have a say in decisions affecting their lives.
- Extending the vote to women and Indigenous Australians improved democracy
- Australian citizens who live overseas for years on end can vote, while permanent residents who intend to live their whole lives in Australia cannot.
- Australians from countries which do not allow dual citizenship are forced to either lose their links with their homeland, or to be excluded from Australian democracy.

#### **Against:**

- Adding millions of new voters to the electoral roll would fundamentally change the political landscape.
- Permanent residents who feel enough of a commitment to Australia to want to vote can and should become citizens.
- Expanding the pool of eligible voters would significantly reduce the voting power of minority groups such as Indigenous Australians while only slightly reducing the voting power of large majority groups.
- Non-citizens cannot vote regardless of where they are from. This is not discrimination, it is merely protecting the value of citizenship.
- Voting rights are a common reason for becoming a citizen. Extending the vote to permanent residents would discourage them from seeking citizenship.



The Office of His Excellency  
The Youth Governor of South Australia

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## **National Motion of Public Importance**

### **Motion on Intergenerational Equity**

*Based on 'Deliberative Motion #1 - Intergenerational Equity' as created in consultation with the SA Commissioner for Children and Young People, and as passed by the 2020 SA Youth Parliament.*

This House calls for the promotion of intergenerational equity by:

- a) Noting that young Australians care deeply about a broad range of issues including climate change, equality and discrimination, mental health, and the long-term strength of the economy;
- b) Acknowledging that good decision making in the above areas requires policy makers to look beyond short-term, election driven solutions;
- c) Noting that young people are not adequately engaged in the process of policy development which impacts the future of their lives and their country, and;
- d) Recommending that in consultation with young Australians, Federal and State Parliaments institute a *Future Generations Act*, which would:
  - i) Place a responsibility on Governments and policy makers to consider long-term impacts of policy and legislation, and;
  - ii) Require Governments to consult young people on decisions that impact their lives.

## Deliberative Motions

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

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

Members are given the option to choose two different deliberative motions per House to discuss and the Leaders of the respective Houses will facilitate a discussion during a Caucus meeting about which Houses wish to debate which motions. There are eight potential motion topics, of which four shall be selected.



**Thursday 15<sup>th</sup> July 2021**

## **DELIBERATIVE MOTION**

### **Deliberative Motion #1e - Indigenous Voice to Parliament**

This House:

- (a) recognises that first nations people are significantly under-represented in parliament and government
- (b) appreciates that first nations people face challenges that representation will help raise awareness of
- (c) calls on the federal government to enshrine a first nations voice to Parliament in a manner consistent with the Uluru Statement of the Heart
- (d) Deplores the fact that Indigenous people are over-represented in Australia's criminal justice system
- (e) Calls on the Australian government to address this by raising the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years old
- (f) Calls for the establishment of Indigenous courts led by Aboriginal elders similar to the Nunga & Koori courts
- (g) calls for the government to provide mentorship opportunities for Indigenous youth to train them to represent Indigenous people in Parliament
- (h) Urges the government to update the curriculum to appropriately include first nations history taught by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander elders and community leaders where possible; and
- (i) Calls for acknowledgement of Indigenous decision makers in Parliament and all meetings and acknowledges the elders past, present, and emerging



**Thursday 15<sup>th</sup> July 2021**

## **DELIBERATIVE MOTION**

### **Deliberative Motion #1d - Rights of Workers**

This house:

- (a) notes the regular working people have, and continue to bare the majority of the health and financial risk of COVID-19 while working on the frontline of the paramedic
- (b) acknowledges the significant gains to the quality of life of workers made by the union movement
- (c) urges companies and governments to criminalise wage theft, promote secure permanent work, and to pass on profits through fair and immediate wage increases
- (d) strongly recommends that the Federal government permanently increases all baseline social security payments to a minimum of \$550 per week in line with the Henderson poverty line for workers
- (e) acknowledges that no one in Australia should have to live in poverty and \$550 a week is the minimum adequate amount to live on
- (f) asks that the government take strong action in the 2 biggest crisis affecting young people and workers; the climate crisis the inequality poverty crisis; and
- (g) acknowledges that career pathways will become displaced with the rise of automation and consider alternative methods of retaining meaningful work



**Tuesday 13<sup>th</sup> July 2021**

## **DELIBERATIVE MOTION**

### **Deliberative Motion #1a - Homelessness**

This house:

- (a) concedes that there are nearly six thousand people experiencing homelessness in South Australia
- (b) acknowledges that homelessness does not exclusively cover those who are sleeping outside
- (c) commits to reduce homelessness within South Australia by 50% by the year 2030
- (d) commits to building more and buying additional funding to non-profit organisations that address homelessness
- (e) commits to providing health and mental health services within emergency and social housing
- (f) calls on the government to draft and execute Australia's homelessness approach on Finland's Housing First model
- (g) recognises that housing means structurally sound quality homes that provide shelter, privacy and safety; and
- (h) commits to removing anti-homeless infrastructure in South Australia



**Tuesday 13<sup>th</sup> July 2021**

## **DELIBERATIVE MOTION**

### **Deliberative Motion #1h - Refugees**

This House:

- (a) notes the significant benefits that refugees bring to Australia through their employment and their culture;
- (b) condemns the Australian Government for their handling of asylum seeker processing;
- (c) recommends that the Australian Government closes all offshore detention and processing centres within 18 months;
- (d) ensures that any and all onshore processing meets any and all UN Human Rights Charters and recommends as part of this, the end of privatisation and outsourcing of processing and care;
- (e) requests the Federal Government to end of all indefinite detention;
- (f) recommends the Australian Government moves toward and intake of 30,000 refugees into Australia each year;
- (g) recognises the need for the Australian Government to help mitigate the causes for refugee displacement and arrival; and
- (h) urges the Federal Government fund initiatives and introduce more lenient immigration laws to facilitate quicker settlement of refugees.

# **Creative Industry Relief Bill 2021 (SA)**

(Tourism, Arts and Culture Committee)

A Bill For An Act to establish an equipment grant for artists, fund The Creative State Festival, distribution of The Creative State Festival Vouchers, formation of the Creative State Festival Organisational Committee, and for related purposes.

## **House of Assembly**

Ayes	Noes
18	26

## **Legislative Council**

Ayes	Noes
17	22



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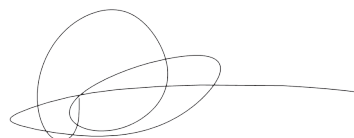
**Mr Felix Eldridge**  
*Speaker of the  
Youth House of Assembly*  
16 July 2021



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**Mx Charlie Stivahtaris**  
*President of the  
Youth Legislative Council*  
16 July 2021

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



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**His Excellency, Dante McDonald**  
*Youth Governor of South Australia*  
16 July 2021

**Tuesday 13<sup>th</sup> July 2021**

## **NOTICE OF ACCEPTED AMENDMENTS**

### **Tourism, Arts & Culture – Creative Industry Relief Bill 2021 (SA)**

- Part 3, Section 6, (4) the festival shall not operate with the intent to secure profit for its organisers or **the AFC** (replace beneficiaries with the AFC)
- Part 2, Section 5 **ADD (3) all equipment required for the festival will be used throughout the year to support small businesses and venues to host events, with use of equipment is free of charge**

*26th Session of the  
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

<b>Title:</b>	Creative Industry Relief Bill 2021 (SA)
<b>Committee:</b>	Tourism, Arts and Culture
<p><b>Background:</b></p> <p>Covid-19 has caused public spaces such as galleries and venues to temporarily close down. This has affected a wide range of artists who rely on these places as their main method of income. As the artists have been impacted financially it may have caused them to be unable to afford the required equipment and to continue their work. Although public spaces are reopening, artists continue to feel the impact of the pandemic.</p> <p>Other grants for loss of employment may not recognise arts as a valid form of employment and therefore not issue them relief funds. This bill is a way to fill the gaps in the relief for those who may not otherwise be recognised for their loss of income.</p> <p>This bill will provide artists with a new opportunity to display their talents and get paid, while also enabling them to purchase the supplies required for participation in the festival and creating more products without financial loss.</p> <p><b>Detail of Bill:</b></p> <p>The Creative Industry Relief bill aims to create long term financial security for artists affected by Covid-19 pandemic by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establishing an equipment grants to provide assistance for South Australian artists.</li><li>• Creating a government-funded festival to showcase South Australian artists.</li><li>• Forming a committee to oversee the festival events planning.</li><li>• Creating a discount scheme similar to the Great State accommodation vouchers, established to boost SA's hospitality industry in order to further boost the Arts industry and provide reduced costs for arts events.</li></ul>	

South Australia

# Creative Industry Relief 2021

A BILL FOR

An Act to establish an equipment grant for artists, fund The Creative State Festival, distribution of The Creative State Festival Vouchers, formation of the Creative State Festival Organisational Committee, 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 *Creative Industry Relief Act 2021*.

### 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 engage artists and the community with each other;
- (b) to create and enhance culture to showcase the talent of a range of South Australian artists; and
- (c) to support artists with equipment costs related to equipment needed to undergo their artistic processes.

### 4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

**AFC** means the Adelaide Festival Corporation.

**artists** means an individual who engages in creative practices;

**equipment** means necessary resources with the purpose of assisting artists in their creative practices;

**services required to establish the festival** means any services that are necessary for the reasonable carrying out of the festival including, but not limited to, security and amenities;

**South Australian artists** means an individual who engages in creative practices and currently resides in South Australia;

**voucher** means a document entitling the holder to a discount or full paid fee;

## **Part 2—Establishment of Artists Equipment Grant**

### **5- Artists Equipment Grant**

- (1) The Department of Premier and Cabinet will provide grants to assist artists in the purchasing of equipment.
- (2) South Australian artists will be required to retain proof of purchase documentation, such as a receipt, in order to be eligible for the equipment purchase refund or;
  - (a) provide the details for a particular product that will then be purchased for them by the AFC.
  - (i) the approval of above refunds will be at the discretion of the AFC.

## **Part 3— Funding of the Creative State Festival**

### **6- Organisation**

- (1) There shall be a festival known as the Creative State Festival.
- (2) The festival will comprise of stage performances, market stalls and pop-up galleries.
- (3) The festival will run annually for two years for a duration determined by the AFC.
- (4) The festival shall not operate with the intent to secure profit for its organisers or beneficiaries.
- (5) The Adelaide Festival Corporation (AFC) shall be responsible for the organisation and operation of the festival.
- (6) The AFC shall be responsible for determining the location of the festival.
- (7) A new sub-committee of the AFC will be established, titled ‘The Creative State Festival Organisational Committee’.
- (8) The committee will be responsible for:
  - (a) hiring companies to set up and pack up the festival equipment;
  - (b) the design of promotional material for the festival;
  - (c) ensuring that only artists that reside in South Australia are chosen to perform; and
  - (d) organising festival amenities such as food and restrooms.

### **7—Funding**

The Department of the Premier and Cabinet shall fully fund:

- (a) the festival venue;
- (b) any equipment necessary for use at the festival;
- (c) transport for artists and equipment;
- (d) advertisement and promotion of the festival;

- (e) any services required to establish the festival;
- (f) setting up and packing up festival equipment.

## **Part 4—The Creative State Festival Vouchers**

### **8- Selection process**

- (1) There shall be vouchers provided by the South Australian Government for the purposes of stimulating the economy in the artistic industries by allowing members of the public to access discounted events from artists.
- (2) Members of the public may apply online at a website determined by the AFC for a voucher.
- (3) Selection of successful voucher holders shall be conducted via a randomised online ballot organised by the AFC.
- (4) Selected voucher holders shall be eligible for an up to 50% discount to be used on The Creative State festival and related events.

## **Part 6—Sunset Clause**

### **9—Sunset Clause**

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

*26<sup>th</sup> Session of the  
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

## **Death with Dignity Bill 2021 (SA)**

(Law and Justice Committee)

A Bill For An Act to legalise Voluntary Assisted Dying and reduce suffering of those with a terminal illness; and for related purposes.

### **House of Assembly**

Ayes	Noes
32	13

### **Legislative Council**

Ayes	Noes
30	5



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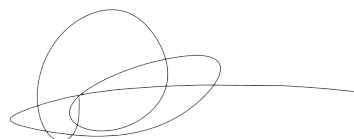
**Mr Felix Eldridge**  
*Speaker of the  
Youth House of Assembly*  
16 July 2021



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**Mx Charlie Stivahtaris**  
*President of the  
Youth Legislative Council*  
16 July 2021

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



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**His Excellency, Dante McDonald**  
*Youth Governor of South Australia*  
16 July 2021

**Thursday 15<sup>th</sup> July 2021**

**NOTICE OF ACCEPTED AMENDMENTS**

**Law & Justice – Dying with Dignity Bill 2021 (SA)**

Part 4, section 8(c) to read “be sound of mind as assessed by and have written approval dated less than 1 month from at least 1 VADOC approved psychologist across a minimum of 2 sessions”

Part 4 section 8(a) change from ‘over 25 years old’ to ‘over 18 years old’

Part 1 change the definition of *lawyer* to now mean “a person with a Juris Doctors or bachelors of Law (LLB)”

*26th Session of the  
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

<b>Title:</b>	Death with Dignity Bill 2021 (SA)
<b>Committee:</b>	Law and Justice
<b>Background:</b> <p>People diagnosed with terminal illnesses often live out the remainder of their lives in an unbearable, constant pain. This can be traumatising to both the patients and their loved ones that witness the suffering every day. Many people with firsthand experience in this area agree that there should be an option for patients to end their lives painlessly and with dignity.</p> <b>Detail of Bill:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Death with Dignity Bill (2021) aims to create a safe and controlled legal structure for voluntary assisted dying.</li><li>• This will be achieved through the following measures laid out in this bill:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Amending <i>The Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935</i> to protect all those involved in Voluntary Assisted Dying.</li><li>• Creating an overseeing committee which will monitor the implementation of this Act.</li><li>• Creating application and eligibility criteria for those wanting to access Voluntary Assisted Dying Programs.</li><li>• Setting guidelines to allow applicants to appeal decisions made by the Oversight Committee.</li><li>• Outline the staffing requirements and procedures that Voluntary Assisted Dying programs must follow.</li><li>• Putting in place further protections for those involved; both staff and patients.</li></ul></li></ul>	

South Australia

# Death with Dignity Bill 2021

A BILL FOR

An Act to legalise Voluntary Assisted Dying and reduce suffering of those with a terminal illness; 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 *Death with Dignity Act 2021*.

### 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 grant control to and reduce the suffering of those with a terminal illness;
- (b) amend the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935* to protect participating doctors from criminal liability in relation to Voluntary Assisted Dying; and
- (c) to create an oversight committee to monitor the implementation of this Act.

### 4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

***clear and informed consent*** means; when a person clearly communicates; written or verbally, their informed agreement and they are deemed sound of mind to do so;

***doctor*** means a qualified medical practitioner with a Doctorate of Medicine;

***lawyer*** means a person with a PhD in Law and a degree in medical law and ethics;

***patient*** means a person who is receiving care;

***professional*** means a qualified person who is an expert in their field;

***psychologist*** means a professional who evaluates and treats psychological health;

***residents of South Australia*** means a person whose permanent home or principal establishment, is located within the state of South Australia;

***sound of mind*** means an ability to make choices in one's own self-interest, based on an understanding of their meaning and affects;

***terminal illness*** means an illness which in reasonable medical judgment will, despite treatment, result in the death of the person within 6 months;

***VAD*** means voluntary assisted dying; and

***VADOC*** means the Voluntary Assisted Dying Oversight Committee.

## **Part 2—Amendment of *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935***

### **5—Amendment of Part 3 of the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935***

Part 3—after section 13A insert:

13AB - Criminal liability in VAD

- (a) In this section, words are defined as in the *Death with Dignity Act 2021*
- (b) Persons advising on treatment in relation to the *Death with Dignity Act 2021* are not guilty of an offence under the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935* where:
  - (i) they are a doctor, approved by VADOC
- (c) Persons administering treatment in relation to the *Death with Dignity Act 2021* are not guilty of an offence under the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935* where:
  - (i) the patient has been approved by VADOC to undergo the procedure; and
  - (ii) the person is a doctor approved by VADOC; and
  - (iii) any procedure is conducted in compliance with the guidelines set out in the *Death With Dignity Act 2021* or set out by VADOC.

## **Part 3—Voluntary Assisted Dying Oversight Committee**

### **6—Committee Structure**

- (1) There will be a committee to oversee Voluntary Assisted Dying.
- (2) The committee will be called the VAD Oversight Committee.
- (3) The committee will report to, and be appointed by, the Minister for Police.
- (4) The committee will consist of 5 voting members who will be:

- (a) 2 doctors;
- (b) 2 psychologists; and
- (c) 1 lawyer

(5) The committee will also include 4 non-voting members who will be:

- (a) 2 carer representatives; and
- (b) 2 palliative care professionals

## **7—Committee Roles**

The committee will oversee the:

- (a) development of the application and submission process;
- (b) approval of applications for access to VAD;
- (c) appointment and approval of relevant staff;
- (d) creation of guidelines and training for those involved in the process; and
- (e) education of South Australians on VAD.

## **Part 4—Eligibility and Approval**

### **8—Eligibility Criteria**

To be eligible for VAD patients must be—

- (a) over 25 years old;
- (b) diagnosed with a terminal illness and have written approval dated less than 1 month from 2 VADOC approved doctors, and;
- (c) be of sound of mind as assessed by and have written approval dated less than 1 month from 2 VADOC approved psychologists.

### **9—Appeals**

- (1) Applicants may appeal to the Supreme Court to overturn a rejected application.
- (2) Applicants may appeal the eligibility of their diagnosis if rejected by only one doctor.
- (3) Applicants cannot dispute their age or soundness of mind.

### **10—Approval**

- (1) For approval to be granted by VADOC for a patient to access VAD the patient must—
  - (a) apply to VADOC using the process developed by VADOC; and

- (b) meet the Eligibility Criteria as outlined in Section 8.
- (2) An approved applicant must undergo the process within 21 days of approval or re-apply.
- (3) Priority to VAD services will be given to residents of South Australia.
- (4) Applicants may cancel their application at any time without repercussions.
- (5) Rejected applicants cannot re-apply for 3 months from the date of the rejection.

## **Part 5—Medical Process and Staffing**

### **11—Medical Procedure**

- (1) The approved patient may arrange with one of the doctors involved a location and time to undergo the VAD process.
- (2) The doctor will attend the location with a VADOC approved representative.
- (3) The approved patient must give clear and informed consent.
- (4) The approved patient may choose self-administration of assisted-dying medication; or by injection administered by the approved doctor.

### **12—Protection of Medical Staff**

- (1) Medical staff are not obligated to participate in any process related to VAD, and may withdraw from the VAD process at any time.
- (2) Safe access zones will be set up to prevent protesting within 150 metres of a clinic, or other facility where VAD is conducted.

## **Part 6—Sunset Clause**

### **13—Sunset Clause**

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

*26<sup>th</sup> Session of the  
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

# **Democracy and Voting Education Bill 2021 (SA)**

(Democracy and Government Committee)

A Bill For An Act to provide democracy, voting and governmental education to secondary school students; and for related purposes.

## **House of Assembly**

Ayes	Noes
26	20

## **Legislative Council**

Ayes	Noes
23	12



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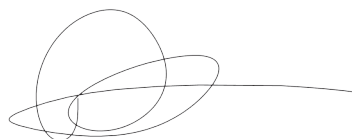
**Mr Felix Eldridge**  
*Speaker of the  
Youth House of Assembly*  
16 July 2021



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**Mx Charlie Stivahtaris**  
*President of the  
Youth Legislative Council*  
16 July 2021

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



---

**His Excellency, Dante McDonald**  
*Youth Governor of South Australia*  
16 July 2021

**Tuesday 13th July 2021**  
**NOTICE OF ACCEPTED AMENDMENTS**

**Business, Innovation & Investment Committee – New Business Support Bill 2021 (SA)**

**Democracy & Government Committee - Democracy & Voter Education Bill 2021 (SA)**

-

Part 3, Section 7, (3) the board may make any necessary adjustments to the zone boundaries from time to time at its discretion.

Omitting: based on fluctuating secondary school student numbers per zone.

*26th Session of the  
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

<b>Title:</b>	Democracy and Voting Education Bill 2021 (SA)
<b>Committee:</b>	Democracy and Government
<b>Background:</b> <p>Consistent, effective and mandatory political education for young people is lacking in the state of South Australia. Currently, various optional politics-related courses are available in SACE (South Australian Certificate of Education) and a limited civics and citizenship course provided through years 7 - 10. This does not do enough to ready young South Australians with the skills to address politics within their lives. With just 38% of Australian year 10 students achieving proficiency in civics and citizenship knowledge in 2019 (ACARA 2021)<sup>1</sup>, it is evident that more must be done. Political education influences not only how and why people vote, but how society perceives its relationship with its government and society as a whole. In particular, many young people are not aware of how democracy works or why we have one, and if they are, they quite probably lack the means of understanding how best to engage with it. If young people understand more about the political processes that determine how they live, they will be better equipped to participate in those political processes. The aim of this bill is to better equip young people to engage with politics through means such as voting and staying informed. This bill seeks to achieve this by implementing a standardised political education program for all year 7, 9 and 11 students across the state. This program will cover several key topics including democracy, governmental &amp; parliamentary procedure and civics.</p> <b>Detail of Bill:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The program is overseen by a board which will have representatives from the Electoral Commission of South Australia, Parliament of South Australia Education Office and the Department of Education.</li><li>• Power will be split between the Parliament, the Board and the Educators who will be delivering the program.</li><li>• There will be multiple zones in which the program will be delivered from.</li><li>• The content of the program shall be determined by the Act and delivered by the educators in a framework set by the Board.</li><li>• There are several exemptions to attendance for sickness, compassionate grounds and other valid reasons.</li><li>• In other cases, all year 7, 9 and 11 students are required to take part in the program.</li></ul>	

<sup>1</sup> Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2021, *STUDENTS ARE ENGAGED IN THE COMMUNITY BUT TEST SCORES ON DEMOCRACY STALL*, media release, 280 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, 21 January, pg. 1

South Australia

# Democracy and Voting Education (D.A.V.E.) Bill 2021

A BILL FOR

An Act to provide democracy, voting and governmental education to secondary school students; 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 *Democracy and Voting Education Act 2021*.

### **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 strengthen confidence in democracy and the democratic political system;
- (b) to equip young people with the tools to effectively engage in democratic processes such as reading policies and understanding how to vote; and
- (c) to provide a non-partisan education to young people about the functioning of parliament and government.

### **4—Interpretation**

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

***board*** means the committee responsible for the facilitation of the DAVE Program;

***DAVE Program*** means the Democracy and Voting Education Program;

***Department for Education*** means the department created in the *Education Act 1875*;

***ECSA*** means the Electoral Commission of South Australia;

***educator*** means a board employee tasked to deliver the DAVE Program in schools;

***grievances*** means official written complaints regarding the DAVE Program;

***necessary actions*** means a written apology, suspension or expulsion of board members;

***non-partisan*** means not advocating for or against political organisations, individuals, parties or ideologies;

***observer*** means an individual who is not on the board, but is within a stakeholder group and contributes voluntarily to the development of the program;

***relevant education or experience*** means experience arising from a degree applicable in the field of education / teaching, or experience in the Department for Education; ECSA or SA Parliament House;

***secondary school*** means a school providing post-primary education; a high school;

***student*** means an individual in either year 7, 9 or 11 studying at a South Australian secondary or R-12 school; and

***zone*** means an area that certain educators will be assigned to which includes all the schools that are situated within that division.

## **Part 2—The Board**

### **5—Powers and responsibilities of the Board**

(1) The board will have the power to:

- (a) determine and annually review the syllabus of the program;
- (b) employ and terminate staff; and
- (c) address and resolve grievances.

(2) When hiring educators, the board shall consider the following factors and others:

- (a) relevant education or experience;
- (b) capacity to think and act strategically;
- (c) capacity to undertake required duties; and
- (d) conflicts of interest or perceived partisanship.

(3) If the board fails to act within its powers, the Education Minister shall authorise an

external investigation into the board's actions and take necessary actions.

- (4) The board is obligated to provide all educators with an outline for the program.

## **6—Composition of the Board**

- (1) The board will be composed of nine (9) voting representatives, appointed by the Minister for Education on the advice of the respective organisations:

- (a) three (3) shall be from the Department of Education;
- (b) three (3) shall be from the Electoral Commission of South Australia; and
- (c) three (3) shall be from the Parliament of South Australia Education Office.

- (2) The board shall permit observers, who can address the board during annual reviews.

## **Part 3—Zoning**

### **7—Zones**

- (1) There shall be six (6) zones in the state, in which the program is delivered which shall be:

- (a) Northern Metropolitan Zone;
- (b) Southern Metropolitan Zone;
- (c) Northern Regional Zone;
- (d) Northern Peri-Urban Zone;
- (e) Southern Peri-Urban Zone; and
- (f) South East Regional Zone.

- (2) There shall be five (5) educators allocated to each zone by the board, however the board may direct educators to deliver the program in another zone in extenuating circumstances.

- (3) The board may make necessary adjustments to the zone boundaries from time to time at its discretion based on fluctuating secondary school student numbers per zone.

## **Part 4—Content**

### **8—Outline of program**

- (1) This course shall be delivered to students. The runtime of the program per year will be 90 minutes per year level and the schools can determine whether it is one or two sessions.

- (2) The DAVE program will not be part of the Australian Curriculum, be delivered by educators and be strictly non-partisan.

## **9—Powers and responsibilities of the Board**

- (1) The topics of Democracy, Parliament & Government, and Civic Engagement will be divided evenly within the runtime by the requirements detailed in section 10(1) so that:
  - (a) the topic of Democracy will educate on types of governments, the importance of democracy, and voting systems;
  - (b) the topic of Parliament & Government will educate on how bills become law and the division and separation of powers in Australia; and
  - (c) the topic of Civic Engagement will foster strong political and media literacy.

## **10—Responsibilities of educators**

The educators delivering the topics noted in section 9 shall create session plans in line with the board's advice, and compile resources appropriate in aiding the delivery of the DAVE program.

## **Part 5—Exemptions and Punishment**

### **11—Legitimate and illegitimate categories of exemption**

- (1) Validity of reasons regarding absences are determined by the attendance policies of the school concerned and the board must be officially notified of any student absence.
- (2) If a student has missed all sessions, they must attend a catch-up session in year 11, either with another year level in the school or at the closest school as designated by the board.

## **Part 6—Sunset Clause**

### **12—Sunset Clause**

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

*26<sup>th</sup> Session of the  
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

# **Emergency Medical Services Reform Bill 2021 (SA)**

(Health and Wellbeing Committee)

A Bill For An act to improve the accessibility to resources and alternative emergency medical facilities in South Australia; and for related purposes.

## **House of Assembly**

Ayes	Noes
33	11

## **Legislative Council**

Ayes	Noes
34	0



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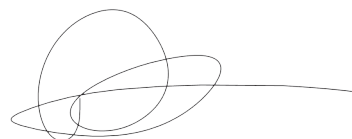
**Mr Felix Eldridge**  
*Speaker of the  
Youth House of Assembly*  
16 July 2021



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**Mx Charlie Stivahtaris**  
*President of the  
Youth Legislative Council*  
16 July 2021

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



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**His Excellency, Dante McDonald**  
*Youth Governor of South Australia*  
16 July 2021

**Thursday 15<sup>th</sup> July 2021**

**NOTICE OF ACCEPTED AMENDMENTS**

**Health & Wellbeing Committee – Emergency Medical Services Reform Bill 2021 (SA)**

Part 4 section 10(1) be changed to “At least one GP Plus Medical Centre in each electorate will remain open 24 hours, 7 days a week, as much as possible. These centres should be free of charge wherever possible.”

Part 1 section 4 add the definition of GP Plus that reads “any state government owned general practitioner and/or specialist clinic/centre”

Part 2 section 5(2) be changed to “The committee will be appointed by the department and comprise of 23 members with relevant health experience and knowledge, including but not limited to-”

-

*The 26th Session of the  
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

<b>Title:</b>	Emergency Medical Services Reform Bill 2021 (SA)
<b>Committee:</b>	Health and Wellbeing
<p><b>Background:</b></p> <p>This bill addresses hospital ramping in South Australia. Currently on any given day the Ambulance service can be ramped at any hospital on average for 3.5 hours. This is extremely concerning as patients are unable to receive the medical attention and care necessary. Over the past month there has been over 2,000 hours of ramping, this statistic is much worse in other states. Perth has had 4,000. This sudden increase occurred since the COVID-19 pandemic began. Ramping has also been one of the key issues behind the industrial action launched by the Ambulance Employees Association (AEA) against the state government (ABC News 2021).<sup>1</sup> According to the ambulance service dashboard, on average, the bed capacity in many hospitals are in negatives (SA Health, 2020).<sup>2</sup> This is because the number of incoming patients is too heavy. This is an issue affecting all of Australia and will only increase. Due to systemic blockages, including the increasing complexity of patient presentations due to an aging population, emergency departments face increasing demand and workload (Healthcare Channel, 2020)<sup>3</sup>. Meeting this demand has led to increased wait times and ambulance ramping (Crawford et al., 2014).<sup>4</sup> It is proposed that hospitals increase their staffing proportionate to their increase in patient presentations.</p> <p><b>Detail of Bill:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hospitals must increase their staffing in line with the increase of patients admitted into the emergency department or must prove they can cope with this demand with their current staffing.</li> <li>• Hospitals will report to the Health and Wellbeing department; specifically the Hospital Avoidance and Quality Assurance Committee.</li> <li>• Private hospitals can accept public patients if alternative public options are unable to provide medical services in a timely manner on the discretion of the paramedics and the dispatcher.</li> <li>• Specified doctors surgeries will remain open 24 hours, 7 days a week. The doctor surgeries will accept patients by appointment, or ambulance and accept walkins at their discretion.</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> ABC News 2021, 'Statistics reveal thousands of hours lost to ramping outside SA hospitals - ABC News', 7 May, viewed 20 May 2021, <<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2021-05-07/sa-ramping-statistics/100125640>>.

<sup>2</sup> SA, 2020, Ambulance Service Dashboard | SA Health, Sa.gov.au, viewed 20 May 2021, <<https://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/public+content/sa+health+internet/about+us/our+performance/our+hospital+dashboards/about+the+ambulance+service+dashboard/ambulance+service+dashboard>>.

<sup>3</sup> Healthcare Channel. (2020). RESEARCH: Challenges and Issues of the Australian Healthcare System - Healthcare Channel Healthcare. at:<https://healthcarechannel.co/research-challenges-and-issues-of-the-australian-healthcare-system/>.

<sup>4</sup> Crawford, K., Morphet, J., Jones, T., Innes, K., Griffiths, D. and Williams, A. (2014). Initiatives to reduce overcrowding and access block in Australian emergency departments: A literature review. *Collegian*, 21(4), pp.359–366.

South Australia

# Emergency Medical Services Reform Bill 2021

A BILL FOR

An act to improve the accessibility to resources and alternative emergency medical facilities in South Australia; and for related purposes.

**The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:**

## Part 1—Preliminary

### 1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Emergency Medical Services Reform Act 2021*.

### 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 the staffing and resources in emergency departments;
- (b) to improve the accessibility of alternative emergency medical services; and
- (c) to subsidise care provided from private hospitals.

### 4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

***medical staffing*** means registered medical and healthcare professionals and students in placement;

***registered training provider*** means any university or vocational institution;

***the committee*** means the Hospital Avoidance and Quality Assurance Committee

***the department*** means the Department of Health and Wellbeing; and

***walk-ins*** means a person or people who walk in without having an appointment.

## **Part 2—Oversight Body**

### **5—Hospital Avoidance and Quality Assurance Committee**

- (1) An oversight committee will be established and responsible for:
  - (a) the governance, regulation and enforcement of hospital staffing requirements;
  - (b) reviewing applications for extensions and rewarding high performing hospitals appropriately at their discretion;
  - (c) assisting hospitals that require further support to achieve their recommended staffing quota;
  - (d) investigating any breach or potential breach of the staffing requirements and issuing reminders and warnings to underperforming hospitals; and
  - (e) enforcing the amended trading hours of selected general practices.
- (2) The committee will comprise of 23 elected members, including, but not limited to –
  - (a) a minimum of 7 registered medical or healthcare professionals with at least 4 years of employed experience in a hospital; and
  - (b) at least 2 South Australian representatives from the Australian College of Rural and Remote Medicine.
- (3) All members of the committee must report any conflicts of interest and abstain from making any decisions regarding the conflict of interest.
- (4) Any misconduct by a committee member or the committee itself will be investigated by the Department and may result in dismissal of the member(s).

## **Part 3—Emergency Department Staffing Requirements**

### **6— Emergency Department Staffing Requirements**

- (1) All hospitals in South Australia must annually review and update their medical staffing relative to their average Emergency Department admissions within the past 5 years or provide evidence to show they can support fluctuations in admissions.
- (2) The committee will distribute a 5 year summary report of the annual SA public hospital inpatient report; written by SA Health.
- (3) Upon receiving the report as specified in this section, all hospitals in South Australia must reach their target quota; or be able to prove they are able to cope with the fluctuation of patients with the current staffing they have legally; within 6 months, or face intervention from the committee.

- (4) Hospitals may request an extension of 4 months if they can provide evidence that the time given is not viable and that reasonable steps have been taken to update their staffing.
- (5) Hospitals that have successfully achieved and maintained their recommended quota will be rewarded appropriately at the discretion of the committee.

## **7— Enforcement**

- (1) To assist in increasing medical staff, all public hospitals will be offered a partnership with at least one registered training provider for employment and placement opportunities.
- (2) The committee will assist hospitals on a case by case basis to provide the relevant support needed to reach their recommended quota.
- (3) Hospitals that fail to reach their quota within 6 months of the initial notice will be issued a reminder from the committee, and granted an additional 4 months to reach their target.
- (4) If a hospital is unable to meet or provide evidence that they have worked towards their quota within 4 months of the reminder, a written warning will be issued, and further investigation and support by the committee will be provided.
- (5) An improvement constitutes active steps taken to meet staffing requirements and/or proof of a significant advancement in staff numbers since the reminder was awarded.

## **Part 4—Hospital Avoidance Scheme**

### **8— Private Hospital Accessibility**

- (1) Public patients admitted into any private hospital emergency department in South Australia may claim subsidised care through the Hospital Avoidance Scheme.
- (2) Public patients may claim up to \$2000 per visit through the scheme, subject to the:
  - (a) level of medical care received upon admission; and
  - (b) duration of their stay in the private hospital once admitted.
- (3) Private hospitals may seek a transfer of a patient to a public hospital if their stay exceeds 6 hours or if they do not have the capacity and resources required to treat them.

### **9— General Practice Referrals**

- (1) Emergency department admissions may be referred to the closest general practice if:
  - (a) the patient requires treatment that could be more or just as effectively provided by a general practice;

- (b) the emergency department is unable to provide medical care within a timely manner at the discretion of the hospital;
- (c) the referral has been authorised by 2 or more relevant medical practitioners employed within the hospital; and
- (d) the patient has suitable and affordable transport to the closest GP; or
- (e) where applicable, the hospital is able to refer to an urgent mental health care centre providing -
  - (i) the patient consents and is informed of the process; and
  - (ii) there is suitable transport.

## **10— 24 Hour General Practices**

- (1) At least 1 medical centre in each electorate will remain open 24 hours, 7 days a week;
  - (a) all 24 hour general practices and Plus Health Care Centres must have a minimum of 2 doctors onsite and working at all time.
- (2) The 24 hour centres bulk bill appointments, referrals and walk ins under the Hospital Avoidance Scheme at their discretion.
- (3) Patients may be admitted to the 24 hour centres through hospital referral, appointment or walk-ins between 8am and 8pm.
- (4) Walk-ins may be admitted to the 24 hour centres past 8pm at the centre's discretion, subject to capacity, resources and severity of medical assistance required.
- (5) The 24 hour centres may employ methods to triage or prioritise patients where necessary.
- (6) Medication prescribed by the 24 hour centres is subject to the following:
  - (a) prescribed medication may be subsidised for concession holders; and
  - (b) prescribed medication may be subsidised at the pharmacy's discretion.

## **Part 6—Sunset Clause**

### **8—Sunset Clause**

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

*26<sup>th</sup> Session of the  
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

# **Food Waste Reduction Bill 2021 (SA)**

(Community and Human Services Committee)

A Bill For An Act to reduce food wastage by redirecting otherwise wasted food to those in need; and for related purposes.

## **House of Assembly**

Ayes	Noes
36	1

## **Legislative Council**

Ayes	Noes
33	7



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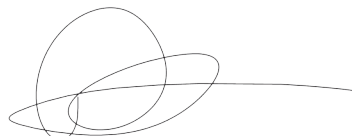
**Mr Felix Eldridge**  
*Speaker of the  
Youth House of Assembly*  
16 July 2021



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**Mx Charlie Stivahtaris**  
*President of the  
Youth Legislative Council*  
16 July 2021

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



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**His Excellency, Dante McDonald**  
*Youth Governor of South Australia*  
16 July 2021

# **Tuesday 13th July 2021**

## **NOTICE OF ACCEPTED AMENDMENTS**

### **Communities & Human Services Committee – Food Wastage Reduction Bill 2021 (SA)**

#### **Interpretations:**

- metropolitan means the greater Adelaide region, as well as the cities of Mount Gambier, Murray Bridge, Whyalla and Victor Harbour
- rural means all areas in South Australia that are not defined as metropolitan

*26th Session of the  
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

<b>Title:</b>	Food Wastage Reduction Bill 2021 (SA)
<b>Committee:</b>	Community and Human Services
<b>Background:</b> <p>Up to 1.6 billion tonnes of edible food worldwide is wasted each year. Concurrently, there are people all around Australia and South Australia who are going hungry. 13% of South Australians have experienced food insecurity in the last 12 months. (Foodbank, 2021)<sup>1</sup> Edible food that is thrown out wastes the resources that go towards the production process, creating inefficiency in the economy. Furthermore, resources including 3.6 million hectares of land and 180 gigalitres of water are wasted on edible food that is thrown out in Melbourne alone. (Foodbank, 2021)<sup>2</sup> In addition, food waste costs the economy approximately \$20 billion every year (ABC, 2018)<sup>3</sup></p> <p>As the Australian Government aims to halve food waste by 2030 in alignment with the UN's Sustainable Development Goal 12.3, the primary aim of this bill is to help support those South Australians who do not have stable access to food. This will be accomplished by accessing some of the 2.2 million tonnes of edible food that are thrown out by the commercial and industrial sector every year in Australia. (ABC, 2018)<sup>4</sup></p> <b>Details of the Bill:</b> <p>The Food Wastage Reduction Bill 2021 (SA) aims to reduce food wastage in South Australia by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establishing a Committee to oversee the operation of the program created in this Bill.</li><li>• Creating an opt-in program for Initial Producers and compulsory program for Supermarkets, aimed at donating excess food to Third Party Distributors.</li><li>• Promoting a higher standard of ethical and sustainable consumption.</li><li>• Supporting sustainability in primary producers by holding wholesale and primary production industries to a higher environmental and ethical standard.</li><li>• Providing food to individuals in low socioeconomic conditions.</li></ul>	

<sup>1</sup> Foodbank. (2021). *Surprising Facts about Food Waste*. [Online] Available at: <https://www.foodbank.org.au/food-waste-facts-in-australia/?state=sa>

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> ABC (2018). *New centre in Adelaide to help tackle Australia's food waste problem*. [Online] Available at: <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2018-10-24/new-research-centre-to-tackle-australias-food-waste-issues/10422314>.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

South Australia

# Food Wastage Reduction Bill 2021

A BILL FOR

An Act to reduce food wastage by redirecting otherwise wasted food to those in need; 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 *Food Wastage Reduction Act 2021*.

### 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 food wastage by redirecting otherwise wasted food to those in need;
- (b) to support sustainability in primary producers by holding wholesale and primary production industries to a higher environmental and ethical standard;
- (c) to create jobs in primary industries and transportation; and
- (d) to reduce crime relating to dumpster diving, stealing and trespass.

### 4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

***adequate food*** means food not meeting the criteria for ‘unsuitable food’ as per part 1-9 of the *Food Act 2001*, which is referred to as the *minimum food standard*;

***food waste*** means any edible food that goes uneaten at any stage, specifically food discarded by due appearance;

***initial producer*** means a farmer, producer, wholesaler, or other individual/ organisation who grows or otherwise creates adequate food;

***metropolitan*** means a local government area with more than fifty-thousand constituents;

***rural*** means a local government area with less than fifty-thousand (50,000) constituents;

*supermarkets* mean retail markets, grocery stores, and fruit and vegetable retailers; and

*third party distributors (TPD)* means any organisation qualifying as a not-for-profit organisation as defined in the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* which have been successfully accepted into the program.

## **Part 2— Committee Creation**

### **5 - Establishment of the Committee**

There shall be a Committee established under the supervision of the Department of Human Services.

### **6 - Members of the Committee**

There shall be seven members of the Committee, comprising:

- (a) two (2) Farmers;
- (b) two (2) Supermarket store managers;
- (c) two (2) Not-for-profit organisation representatives, and
- (d) one (1) Department of Infrastructure and Transport representative.

### **7 - Responsibilities**

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

- (a) overseeing the operation and management of the Act regarding transportation, application processing, and the enforcement of penalties.
- (b) reporting the effectiveness of the Act to the Government by processing statistics relating to the program.

## **Part 3 — Program creation**

### **8- Initial Producer**

- (1) Initial producers can opt-in to donate food that would otherwise have been wasted to participating TPDs. These include but are not limited to goods that are surplus, rejected from retailers, not to specification, or incorrectly labelled.
- (2) Initial producers who opt-in must comply with the requirements of this Act.
- (3) Initial producers shall assess and collect adequate food that would have otherwise been wasted, but they are not accountable for any diminished quality during transportation to TPDs which may render the food inadequate. Initial producers—
  - (a) are to establish regular and sustainable supply arrangements with TPDs, including the use of existing transportation and storage facilities to transport the food to the TPDs; and

- (b) will be eligible for subsidies upon successful compliance with the Act; and
  - (c) will be reimbursed by the Committee for the costs incurred in handling and transporting the adequate food, upon delivering a record of expenses; including wages for workers involved in the transportation process, added equipment hire/purchase, cost of fuel and the like; and
  - (d) who opt-in to participate in the program prescribed under this Act will have their names appear on a public register as a complying member.
- (4) The TPDs are required to, upon delivery of the adequate food to their premises, issue a receipt to the initial producers containing the date and weight of the adequate food delivered.

## **9—Supermarkets**

Supermarkets shall participate in the program prescribed under this Act by donating adequate food that would otherwise have been wasted to participating TPDs. This includes but is not limited to goods that are misshapen, discontinued, oversupplied, or close to their use by date. Supermarkets—

- (a) must establish regular and sustainable supply arrangements with TPDs, including the use of existing storage and transportation facilities;
- (b) should inform partnering TPDs of the availability of adequate food for donation at the close of trade on Sundays or the last trading day of the week, and in any event, prior to arranging for the supply in accordance with subsection 11; and
- (c) may wish to contact their suppliers and promote the initial producers to “opt-in” to the program. An ongoing 10% of what is donated by the initial producers following the recommendation by supermarkets will contribute to their total calculated donations.

## **Part 4— Food Wastage Regulation, Compliance and Reporting**

### **10—Regulation**

- (1) The Committee will administer the employment of regulation officers who will—
- (a) ensure that participating parties are meeting their contributions to the program; and
  - (b) keep the community safe by enforcing a minimum food standard.
- (2) The Committee will employ regulation officers—
- (a) on the basis of professional competence, availability, and experience;
  - (b) such that one regulation officer is employed—
    - (i) for every two participating metropolitan retailers; and
    - (ii) as to feasibly be able to carry out the duties outlined in section 13(1) for participating rural retailers and wholesalers.

- (3) Members of the public shall be able to report potential breaches of regulation by contacting The Committee.

## **11—Compliance**

- (1) Participation is mandatory for all metropolitan retailers but optional for rural retailers and all wholesalers.
- (2) The Committee shall notify organisations whose participation is mandatory.
- (3) All organisations in breach of this Act—
  - (a) may face fines of up to \$100,000 AUD; and
  - (b) may be issued a prohibition order as per the *Food Act 2001*.

## **Part 5— Food Distribution**

### **12—Distribution of Food by Third Parties**

- (1) Third parties may distribute food to the public with the intention to—
  - (a) supply food to individuals in low socioeconomic conditions; and
  - (b) supply food to suburbs/regions with high rates of food related crime such as dumpster diving or shoplifting.
- (2) Third parties who are distributing food for other intentions other than those in 14-1, or who are improperly benefiting from the program may—
  - (a) be removed from the program by agreement from the Committee; and
  - (b) face fines of up to \$500,000 AUD.

## **Part 6—Sunset Clause**

### **13—Sunset Clause**

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

*26<sup>th</sup> Session of the  
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

# **Green Industry Manufacturing, Mining and Energy Future Bill 2021 (SA)**

(Environment and Energy Committee)

A Bill For An Act to transition South Australia from fossil fuel dependency to a self-reliant green industry and accelerate progress towards no fossil fuel emissions; and for related purposes.

## **House of Assembly**

Ayes	Noes
36	8

## **Legislative Council**

Ayes	Noes
32	3



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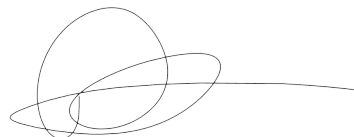
**Mr Felix Eldridge**  
*Speaker of the  
Youth House of Assembly*  
16 July 2021



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**Mx Charlie Stivahtaris**  
*President of the  
Youth Legislative Council*  
16 July 2021

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



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**His Excellency, Dante McDonald**  
*Youth Governor of South Australia*  
16 July 2021

**Tuesday 13<sup>th</sup> July 2021**

## **NOTICE OF ACCEPTED AMENDMENTS**

### **Environment & Energy Committee – Green Industry, Manufacturing, Mining & Energy Bill 2021 (SA)**

- All instances of 'Scope 1' be replaced with 'Scope 1, 2 and 3':
  - *negative fossil fuel emissions* means net negative Scope 1, 2 and 3 fossil fuel emissions
  - *no fossil fuel emissions* means no net positive Scope 1, 2 and 3
  - Part 4, Section 6 (a) require the fossil fuel industry and green industry to publicly release annually updated records of **Scope 1, 2 and 3** fossil fuel emissions or risk damages and intervention.

*26th Session of the  
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

<b>Title:</b>	Green Industry Manufacturing, Mining and Energy Future Bill 2021 (SA)
<b>Committee:</b>	Environment and Energy

**Background:**

South Australia has a long history with renewable energy and is currently on the path to lead the world in green energy and climate change. In 2002, the South Australian Government set a target for 26% renewable energy by 2020, which the state surpassed by more than double (Department of Environment and Water, 2021).<sup>1</sup> Currently, South Australia runs on almost 60% renewable energy and is the only mainland state in Australia to close all of its coal fired power stations. Moving forward, the South Australian Government has pledged to deliver 100% renewable by 2030, something few states can commit to in good faith. Unfortunately, our unstable trade relations with China threatens this goal, with 80% of our solar panels sourced from China (Walden, M, 2021).<sup>2</sup> Thus, there is an urgent need for South Australia to develop self-reliant green manufacturing if we intend to reach our goal of 100% renewable by 2030 without the risk of foreign relations postponing this pledge. Further, while a rich green energy industry will help future-proof our economy, the job growth this will deliver is especially urgent in light of the effects of the COVID-19 recession.

**Detail of Bill:**

- Part 2 seeks to transition industry away from fossil fuels by providing incentives for renewable practices and creating disincentives for high-polluting practices. These reforms include increasing funding towards Green Industries SA, offering free retraining for fossil fuel industry workers, electrifying public transport by 2035, raising fossil fuel royalties and implementing more transparency of emission records.
- Part 3 focuses on a public implementation of the green industry through grants, loans and universal tendering that accelerates the desire for renewable practices. New grants and loans administered by Green Industries SA will be for products that reasonably produce or store renewable energy for applicants reasonably pursuing no fossil fuel emissions.
- Part 4 strengthens protections for indigenous land rights to ensure new mining operations better respect First Nations peoples and Country.

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<sup>1</sup> Department of Environment and Water, (2021), "South Australian Government Climate Change Action Plan 2021 – 2025", *Department of Environment and Water*, (Viewed on 20 May 2021), URL: <https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/climate-change/climate-change-action-plan-2021-2025>.

<sup>2</sup> Walden, M, (2021), "Trade unions raise alarm over allegations of forced labour in Xinjiang production of solar components", *ABC News*, (Viewed on 20 May 2021), URL: <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2021-04-21/solar-panels-china-xinjiang-accused-forced-labour-links/100040134>.

South Australia

# Green Industry Manufacturing, Mining and Energy Future Bill 2021

A BILL FOR

An Act to transition South Australia from fossil fuel dependency to a self-reliant green industry and accelerate progress towards no fossil fuel emissions; 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 *Green Industry Manufacturing, Mining and Energy Future Act 2021*.

### 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 create an internationally competitive green industry in South Australia;
- (b) to increase jobs within green industry in South Australia;
- (c) to continue progress towards no fossil fuel emissions;
- (d) to provide incentives for industry to transition from high-polluting practices to renewable practices; and
- (e) to better protect indigenous land rights in light of desiring new mining operations for a self-reliant green industry.

### 4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

***damages*** means recouping wages paid for the work required to assess a business and its practices as well as seeking financial compensation for any related loss or injury;

***ERD Court*** means the Environment, Resources and Development Court established under the *Environment, Resources and Development Court Act 1993*;

***fossil fuel industry*** means any business involved in the extraction, processing, distribution and sales of petroleum, coal and natural gas;

***fossil fuel industry workers*** means current employees of the fossil fuel industry or individuals previously employed permanently by the fossil fuel industry within 10 years who are currently seeking employment;

***green industry*** means any business involved in the manufacturing, resourcing, distribution and sales of renewable products with no fossil fuel emissions;

***medium and large businesses*** means any business other than a small business;

***negative fossil fuel emissions*** means net negative Scope 1 fossil fuel emissions;

***no fossil fuel emissions*** means no net positive Scope 1 fossil fuel emissions;

***small business*** means an individual, partnership, company or trust carrying a business with less than \$2 million in aggregated turnover; and

***tender*** means a publicly available bidding opportunity awarded by the Government.

## **Part 2—Transitioning away from Fossil Fuel Dependency**

### **5—Industry Incentives**

The South Australian Government shall:

- a) commit to quintuple funding assigned to Green Industries SA for the purposes of meeting its functions as outlined in Part 2, Section 6 of *Green Industries SA Act 2004* by 2030;
- b) provide free training for fossil fuel industry workers to—
  - i. support a transition into green industry adjacent employment; and
  - ii. mitigate job loss resulting from disincentives for high-polluting practices;

under the purview of the Department of Energy and Mining.

- c) ensure public transport in operation will be—
  - (i) electrified if newly introduced;
  - (ii) electrified by 2030; and
  - (iii) powered by the green industry by 2035.

### **6—Industry Disincentives**

The South Australian Government shall:

- (a) require the fossil fuel industry and green industry to publicly release annually updated records of Scope 1 fossil fuel emissions or risk damages and intervention; and
- (b) raise royalties for the fossil fuel industry by 10%.

## **Part 3—Public Implementation of a Self-Reliant Green Industry**

### **7—Funding encouraging Counterbalancing Fossil Fuel Emissions**

Green Industries SA will administer, where possible, the following new grants and loans for products that reasonably produce or store renewable energy for applicants reasonably pursuing no fossil fuel emissions—

- (a) Grants of 100% of the full price of purchase for public schools;
- (b) Annual interest-free loans with indexation of up to \$3,000 for homeowners;
- (c) Loans with indexation and interest rates in line with the lenders' interest rates made available by the Reserve Bank of Australia for—
  - (i) small businesses; and
  - (ii) medium and large businesses with a 1% interest rate minimum.

### **8—Universal Tendering**

- (1) All new tender bids will be subject to the following—
  - (a) bids that best incorporate plans to utilise the following will be favoured up to a 2% cost increase from the cheapest feasible bid—
    - (i) negative fossil fuel emissions;
    - (ii) no fossil fuel emissions;
    - (iii) raw materials sourced wholly within South Australia;
    - (iv) components sourced wholly within South Australia; and
  - (b) a requirement where 100% of the work directly fulfilling the contract must be provided to residents of Australia for more than 2 years.
- (2) Tenderers must report on their compliance of their contract on a biannual basis to the Department of Treasury and Finance.
- (3) Tenderers found to be non-compliant to their contract or reporting duties may be liable for damages on a case-by-case basis as determined by the tenderee.

## **Part 4—Indigenous Consultation**

### **9—Amendment to the *South Australian Mining Act 1971***

Part 9B, Division 4, Section 63W shall be amended insofar as to effect the following changes:

- (1) If the Minister considers it to be in the interests of the State to overrule a determination of the ERD Court under this Part, the Minister may, by notice in writing given to the ERD Court and the parties to the proceedings before the ERD Court, appeal the determination to the Supreme Court of South Australia.
- (2) However—
  - (a) the Minister cannot appeal a determination—
    - (i) if more than two months have elapsed since the date of the determination; or
    - (ii) if the Minister was the proponent of the negotiations leading to the determination; and
  - (b) the substituted determination cannot create a conjunctive or umbrella authorisation if there was no such authorisation in the original determination nor can the substituted determination extend the scope of a conjunctive or umbrella authorisation.
- (3) For the appeal to be successful, the Supreme Court of South Australia must find that either:
  - (a) the ERD court failed to take into account all of the factors outlined in subsection (1) of section 63T; or
  - (b) new facts emerged that are relevant to the case; and
- (4) the Minister is of the reasonable belief that these findings would have changed the ruling of the ERD court.

## **Part 6—Sunset Clause**

### **10—Sunset Clause**

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

*26<sup>th</sup> Session of the  
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

# **Language Education Amelioration Bill 2021 (SA)**

(Education and Training Committee)

A Bill For An Act to reform the assessment criteria for language education in SACE in order to increase the quality of language provision and accessibility; and for related purposes.

## **House of Assembly**

Ayes	Noes
36	6

## **Legislative Council**

Ayes	Noes
33	6



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**Mr Felix Eldridge**  
*Speaker of the  
Youth House of Assembly*  
16 July 2021



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**Mx Charlie Stivahtaris**  
*President of the  
Youth Legislative Council*  
16 July 2021

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



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**His Excellency, Dante McDonald**  
*Youth Governor of South Australia*  
16 July 2021

**Thursday 15<sup>th</sup> July 2021**

## **NOTICE OF ACCEPTED AMENDMENTS**

### **Education & Training Committee – Languages Education Amelioration Bill 2021 (SA)**

Part 2 section 9(2) -

(a) be changed to ‘at least one teacher who is a native speaker’

(b) be changed “at least one teach who is a fluent learned speaker”

and **ADD** section 9(3) that reads “it is advised that the languages with more speakers have more members on the board”

**ADD** section 11(3) that reads “Special provisions will be put into place to allow the success of neuro-divergent students as per SACE accepted provisions”

*26th Session of the  
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

<b>Title:</b>	Language Education Amelioration Bill 2021 (SA)
<b>Committee:</b>	Education and Training
<p><b>Background:</b></p> <p>Despite being one of the world’s most multilingual countries, the learning of languages aside from English is not currently an important part of Australia’s curriculum (Fukui, 2019<sup>1</sup>). In fact, Australian students spend the least time on second language learning of all OECD countries (The Group of Eight, 2007<sup>2</sup>). Due to a globalizing world and markets, secondary languages are seen as a “basic skill internationally” (The Group of Eight 2007<sup>3</sup>). South Australian students are currently missing out on crucial language skills, falling behind their international counterparts.</p> <p>This Bill aims to combat the present ineffective and out of date approach to languages in the SACE curriculum. A review to the weighting of assessments ensures students are subjected to practical learning, including the opportunity for an international exchange. This Bill ensures all South Australian students, regardless of background or location, have access to a variety of language classes, and allows for schools and teachers to receive support in implementing these changes. Through its various reforms this Bill seeks to produce a new generation of fluent and informed global citizens.</p> <p><b>Detail of Bill:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessments for language will have a more practical focus, through more interactive assessments and an overseas exchange opportunity for students who achieve a specified minimum grade at SACE Stage One.</li> <li>• The Language Oversight Board and its respective subcommittees will be established to aid SACE, schools, and teachers in facilitating the changes to assessment and accessibility.</li> <li>• There will be wider accessibility to languages for all students by requiring schools to offer a minimum of 2 languages, making beginners AUSLAN a mandatory offering, and giving ESL students the opportunity to participate in language learning.</li> <li>• Incentive provisions will be established to encourage language teachers into regional schools, ensure schools foster students to undertake language classes, and promote the offering of Asia-Pacific languages in particular.</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> Masako F., Australia has been called “a graveyard of languages”. These people are bucking the trend - ABC News. (2019). ABC News. 29 Nov. Available at: <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2019-11-30/language-loss-and-revival-australia-tongue-tied-and-fluent/11736450>

<sup>2</sup> The Group of Eight. (2007). *Languages in Crisis: A Rescue Plan for Australia*. Australia: The Group of Eight.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

South Australia

# Language Education Amelioration Bill 2021

A BILL FOR

An Act to reform the assessment criteria for language education in SACE in order to increase the quality of language provision and accessibility; 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 *Language Education Amelioration Act 2021*.

### 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 accessibility to, and usefulness of language learning for high school students by offering more opportunities;
- (b) to establish a Board to manage and follow-up on scholastic grants and dictate assessment options state-wide; and
- (c) to incentivise an improved scope and quality of language teaching and support student engagement.

### 4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

***Asia-Pacific language*** means any official languages spoken within the Asia-Pacific region which are not the English Language;

***AUSLAN*** means Australian Sign Language;

***core subject*** means a subject needing a pass grade to qualify a student for their Australian Tertiary Admissions Rank;

***ESL*** means ‘English as a Second Language’ learners;

*learned speaker* means a non-native speaker of a language;

*native speaker* means a person who speaks a particular language as their mother tongue;

*regional* means any school located in a non-metropolitan area in accordance with the South Australian Government Data Directory; and

*SACE* means the South Australian Certificate of Education according to the *SACE Board of South Australia ACT* 1983.

## **Part 2—Assessment**

### **5—Assessment weighting**

The weighting for assessment for each year of secondary language courses will be such that -

- (a) 60% is for practical interaction with the language and culture; and,
- (b) 40% is for theory-based study and interaction with the language syntax and function.

### **6— Overseas Exchange**

Students may undertake an overseas exchange to a country determined by The Board, at the conclusion of a Stage One language class.

- (a) Students in metropolitan areas are eligible for Government subsidisation for the exchange if they are achieving a minimum [A-] grade, or equivalent, standard across all assessments and;
- (b) Students in regional areas are eligible for subsidisation when achieving a [B+] grade, or equivalent.

### **7—Establishment of the Board**

The Language Oversight Board, hereafter referred to as the Board, will be established, with a sub-committee for each language offered by SACE.

### **8—Members of the Board**

- (1) The Board, will consist of –
  - (a) three principals

- (i) one (1) from a regional school; and
  - (ii) two (2) from metropolitan schools;
- (b) three (3) professors from any university in South Australia, each of whom separately are professors in -
  - (a) international relations;
  - (b) economics; and
  - (c) sociology;
- (c) the Minister for Education

## **9—Members of Sub-Committees**

- (1) Members of sub-committees will consist of education professionals and speakers of each language offered throughout South Australian schools.
- (2) These members will consist of at least:
  - (a) two teachers who are native speakers;
  - (b) two teachers who are fluent learned speakers; and
  - (c) one SACE representative.

## **10—Responsibilities of the Board and Sub-Committees**

- (1) The Board will be responsible for:
  - (a) determining criteria for ESL learning;
  - (b) distributing grants, and;
  - (c) monitoring use of grants.
- (2) The sub-committees will be responsible for:
  - (a) determining appropriate practical assessment options for schools to utilise, and;
  - (b) any language specific decisions deferred to them by the Board.

# **Part 3—Accessibility**

## **11—Language offerings**

- (1) Each school must offer a minimum of two (2) languages to all students from year 10 to year 12. These languages must provide at minimum –
  - (a) online-learning for at least one (1) of the languages; and
  - (b) in person classes for at least one (1) of the languages.

(2) AUSLAN must be offered as one of these options such that -

- (a) regional schools may offer it as one of the two languages; and
- (b) metropolitan schools must offer it as a third language

## **12—ESL provisions**

- (1) ESL students are permitted to take a language other than English as a subject only once they meet specific criteria in their English proficiency as determined by the Board.
- (2) If at any point during the learning of the other language(s) the ESL student's performance or proficiency in the English language begins to decline, the student will be removed from the language.
- (3) ESL students may not take another language as a core subject for SACE.

## **Part 4—Incentives**

### **13—Asia-Pacific region language offerings**

Schools offering languages primarily spoken in the Asia-Pacific region may be entitled to a grant up to \$10,000 per language per year offered, depending upon the practicality of a language as determined by the Board.

### **14—Student participation in language classes**

- (1) Schools will receive a \$10,000 grant for each 20% of students who complete a language at a year 11 level per year.
- (2) The grants provided in section 13 must be spent on educational purposes determined by the Board, by the school, but do not need to be spent on language learning specifically.

### **15—Regional teacher pay bonus**

Language teachers in regional areas shall be eligible for an additional \$10,000 to their annual salary.

## **Part 5—Sunset Clause**

### **16—Sunset Clause**

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

*26<sup>th</sup> Session of the  
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

# **Mandatory Consent Education Bill 2021 (SA)**

**(Gender and Sexual Diversity Committee)**

A Bill For An Act to Standardize education regarding consent; and for related purposes.

## **House of Assembly**

Ayes	Noes
35	5

## **Legislative Council**

Ayes	Noes
24	3



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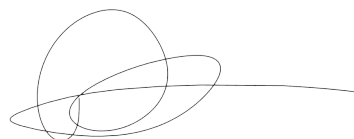
**Mr Felix Eldridge**  
*Speaker of the  
Youth House of Assembly*  
16 July 2021



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**Ms Charlie Stivahtaris**  
*President of the  
Youth Legislative Council*  
16 July 2021

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



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**His Excellency, Dante McDonald**  
*Youth Governor of South Australia*  
16 July 2021

**Tuesday 13th July 2021**  
**NOTICE OF ACCEPTED AMENDMENTS**

**Gender & Sexual Diversity – Mandatory Consent Education Bill 2021 (SA)**

Interpretations:

- consent means voluntary, free and informed permission for something to happen  
or agreement to do something
  - Part 3, Section 7 (c ) change STD to STI
- Part 4, Section 3 ADD (d) mental health related concerns including but not limited to  
trauma, mental illness or on compassionate grounds.

*26th Session of the  
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

<b>Title:</b>	Mandatory Consent Education Bill 2021 (SA)
<b>Committee:</b>	Gender and Sexual Diversity
<p><b>Background:</b></p> <p>In 2016, the Personal Safety Survey estimated that 1 in 6 women and 1 in 25 men have experienced a sexual assault since the age of 15. On the 18th of February 2021, a former student at an independent girls' school in Sydney began an online petition to change how schools teach their sex education curriculum after discussions with female peers led her to realise young women had "unlimited rape stories" to share from their time at school. The petition calls for holistic sexuality education to be taught earlier and more comprehensively in schools. A survey of 13,000 adolescents in the UK suggests that intimate activities such as holding hands, kissing and sexual touching is normal for children in the 11 to 13 age group (Waylen et al. 2010).<sup>1</sup> Many of the adolescents reported having kissed by age 12 and having been touched or touched a partner under clothing. Many young people are engaging in intimate and sexual behaviours in the early years of adolescence. Delaying sexual consent education until the mid to later years of high school, as has been the approach in Australia, means that many young adolescents engage in sexual behaviours before receiving any kind of formal teaching about consent. Consent and gendered assault have been gaining more coverage in the media and our Committee recognizes the need for a comprehensive, inclusive and mandatory sex education program in our schools. Providing South Australian Youth with the knowledge, awareness and understanding of the materials outlined in this bill is the first step towards making sure that our youth are engaging in safe relationships in the future.</p> <p><b>Detail of Bill:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Creates a Program that teaches a holistic sex education in South Australian Primary and Secondary Schools.</li><li>• Ensures that the responsibility that every Youth in South Australia attends this program falls to the schools and the Parents/Guardians, and that every youth has the best opportunities to learn from the program.</li><li>• Ensures that consent, sexual harassment, safe sex practices &amp; access to helplines is provided without any personal bias from the creators of the program, nor the teachers of the program.</li></ul>	

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<sup>1</sup> Waylen, A, Ness, A, McGovern, P, Wolke, D & Low, N 2009, 'Romantic and Sexual Behaviour in Young Adolescents: Repeated surveys in a population based cohort', *Journal of Early Adolescence*, vol. 30, no, 3, pp. 432-443.

South Australia

# Mandatory Consent Education Bill 2021

A BILL FOR

An Act to Standardize education regarding consent; 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 *Mandatory Consent Education Act 2021*.

### 2—Commencement

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

### 3—Object of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to implement a mandatory consent education program, beginning in year 1;
- (b) to provide students with essential life knowledge; and
- (c) to ensure the entirety of the South Australian youth is equally educated regarding consent, sexual harassment, and safe sex practices.

### 4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

**CCP** means Conscious Consent Program;

**consent** means permission for something to happen or agreement to do something;

**LGBTQIA+ representative** means a person who identifies as either non-cisgender or non-heterosexual;

**sexual harassment** means any unwelcome sexual behaviour in which a person would have anticipated the possibility that the subject of such treatment would have been humiliated, intimidated, offended or violated; and

**time specific prayer or religious events** means events such as Ramadan or daily prayer, that are linked to specific times of day.

## **Part 2—Creation of Program**

### **5—The Board**

- (1) There shall be a program and a board for the CCP.
- (2) The board shall comprise:
  - (a) 1 representative from Yarrow Place;
  - (b) 2 members from the Department for Education;
  - (c) 1 youth representative;
  - (d) 1 SA Health representative;
  - (e) 1 first nations representative; and
  - (f) 1 LGBTQIA+ representative.
- (3) The members of the CCP board will be selected using the following criteria:
  - (a) Prospective members must show no apparent affiliation or bias towards certain sexual ideologies that may impact decision making that would affect the intended audience of the program; and
  - (b) Prospective members must apply through government channels, provide relevant documents for working in Australia, and undergo an interview process, and
  - (c) Prospective members must be available to serve a three (3) year term.

### **6—Responsibilities of the Board**

The board shall:

- (a) review content listed in section 7(a) to ensure information is relevant and delivered in the most effective manner;
- (b) determining exemptions;
- (c) determine any disciplinary action to be undertaken; and
- (d) perform any other responsibilities that may arise throughout the duration of the program that has not been addressed in this section.

## **Part 3— Implementation of Conscious Consent Program [CCP]**

### **7—Content of the CCP**

The CCP will strive to achieve a cohesive, age appropriate and inclusive education around consent for the youth of South Australia. Content of the CCP will consist of, but is not limited to—

(a) Consent—

- (i) understanding the difference between “no” and “yes” and learning when it is okay to ask again;
- (ii) learning body language and determining when someone is feeling uncomfortable;
- (iii) understanding the difference between implied consent, express consent, informed consent and unanimous consent;
- (iv) understanding sexual context including discussions surrounding legal age of consent and which activities must be consented to; and
- (v) learning obstructions to consent and understanding when consent is forced.

(b) Sexual Harassment -

- (i) understanding different kinds of relationships including family, teacher, friend, and power structures that coexist within those relationships;
- (ii) understanding when one is invading another person’s personal space;
- (iii) understanding why making someone uncomfortable is wrong;
- (iv) understanding multiple aspects of sexual harassment; and
- (v) understanding effects of sexual harassment.

(c) Safe Sex -

- (i) information regarding contraception and STD preventions;
- (ii) information about pregnancy and STDs;
- (iii) identifying safe and unsafe situations to have sex in; and
- (iv) creating inclusive education around sex that encompasses all genders and sexual orientations.

(d) Helplines -

- (i) identifying the important information to pass on in an emergency;
- (ii) learning how to report an incident;
- (iii) discussing options surrounding how to support someone in reporting;
- (iv) providing an introduction to support services;
- (v) understanding what to do if you are alerted to an incident; and
- (vi) identifying barriers to reporting.

## **Part 4— Disciplinary Actions**

### **8— Cohesive Education**

- (1) To ensure that all of the youth of South Australia are receiving the same level of education, the program will have disciplinary actions.
- (2) Failure of a primary or secondary school to provide an unbiased program or meet full attendance will result in the following:
  - (a) If a workshop is not provided as an option by school, or barriers to attendance are created then there shall be a maximum fine of \$10,000.
  - (b) If student attendance is not enforced, then there shall be a fine of \$500 per student who has attended less than 70% of sexual education courses offered that year.
  - (c) If parents or guardians are found to be creating barriers for student attendance, then there shall be a fine of \$300 per student for each missed attendance.
- (3) Exemptions may apply under the following circumstances-
  - (a) illness, either personal or familial, resulting in inability to attend or complete course; or
  - (b) changes in schooling; or
  - (c) time specific prayer or religious events.

## **Part 4—Sunset Clause**

### **9—Sunset Clause**

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

*26<sup>th</sup> Session of the  
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

## **New Business Support Bill 2021 (SA)**

(Business, Innovation and Investment Committee)

A Bill For An Act to provide assistance packages to South Australian businesses, to aid in financial support, mentor programs, and revitalise the South Australian economy; and for related purposes.

### **House of Assembly**

Ayes	Noes
22	19

### **Legislative Council**

Ayes	Noes
22	18



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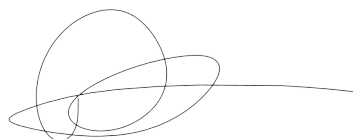
**Mr Felix Eldridge**  
*Speaker of the  
Youth House of Assembly*  
16 July 2021



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**Mx Charlie Stivahtaris**  
*President of the  
Youth Legislative Council*  
16 July 2021

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



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**His Excellency, Dante McDonald**  
*Youth Governor of South Australia*  
16 July 2021

**Tuesday 13th July 2021**  
**NOTICE OF ACCEPTED AMENDMENTS**

**Business, Innovation & Investment Committee – New Business Support Bill 2021 (SA)**

Part 2, Section 6, ADD (f) organise and distribute approved financial support at appropriate instalments determined at their discretion

*26th Session of the  
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

<b>Title:</b>	New Business Support Bill 2021 (SA)
<b>Committee:</b>	Business, Innovation and Investment
<b>Background:</b> <p>In Australia, new businesses have a high failure rate, with 20% of startups failing in the first year and 60% failing within 3 years (Kepka, 2021).<sup>1</sup> Of these failures, 29% are as a result of insufficient cash (CBInsights, 2019).<sup>2</sup> Additionally, after the lockdowns as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, unemployment and business closure hit extreme levels, with over 600,000 Australians losing their jobs (Kabatek, 2020).<sup>3</sup> Industries which were most heavily hit include accommodation, food, and transport (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2021).<sup>4</sup></p> <b>Detail of Bill:</b> <p>The bill aims to provide assistance via a package and mentoring program to give businesses the kickstart they need throughout the starting months. The packages work in a two stage system of both financial support and mentoring support, providing business with the funds to help their business through the first few months. Mentors will give insight to how to get a business off the ground through experience mentoring, networking with suppliers, and general management of the bill.</p> <p>The bill details how to apply to the program, the criteria required to receive the packages, roles of the mentors, details of appointment of the committee, and details of serious or minor failures.</p>	

<sup>1</sup> Alex Kepka, The most important business startup statistics in Australia, fundsquire.com, <https://fundsquire.com.au/business-startup-statistics-australia/>

<sup>2</sup> 2019, The Top 20 Reasons Startups Fail, cbinsights.com, <https://www.cbinsights.com/research/startup-failure-reasons-top/>

<sup>3</sup> Jan Kabatek, 5 charts on how COVID-19 is hitting Australia's young adults hard, theconversation.com, <https://theconversation.com/5-charts-on-how-covid-19-is-hitting-australias-young-adults-hard-147254>

<sup>4</sup> 2021, One year of COVID-19: Aussie jobs, business and the economy, Australian Bureau of Statistics, <https://www.abs.gov.au/articles/one-year-covid-19-aussie-jobs-business-and-economy>

South Australia

# New Business Support Bill 2021

A BILL FOR

An Act to provide assistance packages to South Australian businesses, to aid in financial support, mentor programs, and revitalise the South Australian economy; 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 *New Business Support Bill 2021*.

### 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) reduce business start-up failure rate;
- (b) provide support to start-up businesses; and
- (c) establish a committee to oversee and distribute packages and funds.

### 4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

***completion of a package*** means the Committee can provide sufficient evidence with authorisation from their mentor that assistance is no longer required for the business to operate;

***package*** means the fiscal stimulus and mentoring program defined by this bill;

***South Australian business(es)*** means a business based in South Australia that is owned and operated by an Australian Citizen(s), may be referred to as “the business”; and

***TEQSA*** means Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency;

***successful business*** means a business that has not gone into failure or declared bankruptcy, and has run continuously for at least 10 years;

## Part 2—Establishment of a committee reviewed by OPI

## **5—Committee Composition**

The Committee shall be comprised of 13 members who must:

- (a) hold a bachelor degree or equivalent from a TEQSA accredited course (or an overseas equivalent determined by Migration SA) in business management or equivalent; or
- (b) be the owner or manager of a successful business.

## **6—Committee Responsibilities**

The committee will:

- (a) approve up to 100 package applications annually;
- (b) monitor businesses which have been selected and approved;
- (c) regulate and enforce the packages program;
- (d) undertake quarterly inspections and audits to ensure that the package is being utilised as specified; and
- (e) review package allowances granted to individual businesses at the end of every financial year.

## **7—Breach**

Two consecutive breaches of the responsibilities stated in section 6 will result in:

- (a) a formal investigation of the committee by the Office for Public Integrity (OPI); or
- (b) the removal of existing members of the Committee and the appointment of new members by the Minister of Trade and Investment.

# **Part 3 —Packages**

## **8—Package Benefits**

The packages will include—

- (a) a Mentor who has been selected and approved by the Committee;
- (b) a quarterly stimulus, dependant on industry, size and estimated success; and
- (c) a comprehensive list of relevant suppliers and supplier network support.

# **Part 4—Mentoring**

## **9—Implementation of Mentoring Program for Business Owners**

Successful applicants will be enrolled in a mentoring program that will:

- (a) advise business owners on the operations of the business;
- (b) assist business owners in preparing budgets and managing assets; and

- (c) inform and mentor business owners through regular meetings.

## **10—Mentors**

- (1) Mentors must hold a bachelor degree or equivalent from a TEQSA accredited course (or an overseas equivalent determined by Migration SA) in business management or equivalent.
- (2) Mentors will be paid a salary amount of \$86,530 by the Committee.
- (3) Mentors must report the following to the Committee:
  - (a) mismanagement or misappropriation of funds; and
  - (b) breach of terms by the business in compliance with section (15)(2) and (15)(4).
- (4) Mentors who fail to comply with Section (10)(3) will be subject to the following, at the discretion of the Committee:
  - (a) a fine no greater than \$500; and/or
  - (b) suspension or termination of employment.

## **Part 5 — Applications**

### **13—Requirements for application**

Businesses may be eligible to apply for the package program subject to the following:

- (a) are a South Australian start up business, registered in 2021 or later, or a South Australian business within the first 5 years of starting in need of financial aid;
- (b) require the financial aid from the package for —
  - (i) minimum wages and/or salaries for the minimum staff required to operate;
  - (ii) goods and services required to start up/maintain the business; and
  - (iii) insurances and fees essential to operation;
- (c) claim the continuation of the package for no longer than 3 years.

### **14—Terms and conditions of accepting the package program**

Successful applicants must comply with the following to be eligible for the package to commence or continue:

- (a) provide a record of monthly wages and audits to the mentors/committee;
- (b) participate in the mentoring sessions scheduled by the committee; and
- (c) operate in average of 40 hours a week; including weekends & public holidays.

### **15—Failure of the Business to meet the terms of the Package**

- (1) In the event of a serious failure, the individuals responsible shall immediately become liable for a sum that is three times the amount granted from the package and their business(s) shall have package benefits immediately terminated.
- (2) Serious Failure to meet the terms constitute –
  - (a) two consecutive failed health inspections;
  - (b) malpractice, fraud, or any other serious crime proven to be committed; or
  - (c) four consecutive minor failures to meet the criteria.
- (3) Minor failure to meet the terms constitute –
  - (a) one failed health inspection;
  - (b) missing three consecutive mentor meetings;
  - (c) a minor accounting error, resulting in a loss of no more than \$500; or
  - (d) failure to inform the mentor or Committee of a significant change in financial aid.
- (4) In the event of a failure to comply with section (15)(3) the business will receive a formal written warning.

## **Part 6—Sunset Clause**

### **16—Sunset Clause**

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

*26<sup>th</sup> Session of the  
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

**Raising the Age (Criminal  
Responsibility) Bill 2021 (SA)**  
(Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation Committee)

A Bill For An Act to raise the age of criminal responsibility to fourteen; and for related purposes.

**House of Assembly**

Ayes	Noes
45	0

**Legislative Council**

Ayes	Noes
35	1



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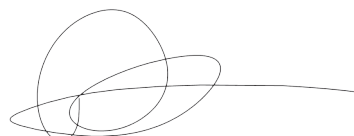
**Mr Felix Eldridge**  
*Speaker of the  
Youth House of Assembly*  
16 July 2021



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**Mx Charlie Stivahtaris**  
*President of the  
Youth Legislative Council*  
16 July 2021

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



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**His Excellency, Dante McDonald**  
*Youth Governor of South Australia*  
16 July 2021

**Thursday 15<sup>th</sup> July 2021**

**NOTICE OF ACCEPTED AMENDMENTS**

**Indigenous Affairs & Reconciliation Committee – Raising the Age (Criminal Responsibility) Bill 2021 (SA)**

Part 5 section 11(2) changed to read: “the committee shall be comprised of relevant people and authorities including Aboriginal Elders and community leaders whose members shall be appointed by the Department of Human Services”

*26th Session of the  
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

<b>Title:</b>	Raising the Age (Criminal Responsibility) Bill 2021 (SA)
<b>Committee:</b>	Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation
<p><b>Background:</b></p> <p>In South Australia, the minimum age of criminal responsibility is currently 10 years of age. Prior to a finding of guilt, children are snatched away from family and local community, uprooted academic efforts, and isolated from their peers. Amnesty International's report "<i>The Sky is the Limit</i>" (2018), demonstrates that detention is not rehabilitating young offenders; rather, it is only increasing the risk of reoffending. The report notes that children arrested before the age of 14 are three times more likely to reoffend as adults compared to those arrested after the age of 14. Studies show that children who enter the justice system are more likely to be suffering from underlying trauma, have an undiagnosed disability, and come from poorer families. These findings exemplify the need to prioritise this issue in South Australia today. Of serious concern is the unequal impact juvenile detention has on Indigenous youth. Indigenous young people experience disproportionately high incarceration rates, accounting for around 65 per cent of children in prisons aged 13 years or younger. Not only does this reinforce the negative stereotype that First Nations people are criminals, trouble and uncivilised, this stigma disadvantages communities of which youth support is most critical. Placing vulnerable children through the justice system for behaviour explained by their immature development can entrench them within the justice system for life.</p> <p><b>Detail of Bill:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Raise the age of criminal responsibility from ten years of age to fourteen years of age.</li> <li>● Suspend sentences and clear convictions of those under fourteen years of age.</li> <li>● Purpose-built Community Based Centres will be established in high-risk areas to promote community wellbeing through targeted, early intervention activities.</li> <li>● South Australian Youth Education Group (STAYER), a support group held at Community Based Centres, will be established as an alternative to youth incarceration.</li> <li>● Participants of STAYER will be incentivised to attend through scholarship and traineeship opportunities.</li> <li>● The Youth Offender Protection Committee (YOP) will be established to oversee and hold STAYER to account.</li> </ul>	

South Australia

# Raising the Age (Criminal Responsibility) Bill 2021

A BILL FOR

An Act to raise the age of criminal responsibility to fourteen; 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 *Raising the Age Act 2021*.

### 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 raise the age of criminal responsibility from ten to fourteen;
- (b) to support and rehabilitate youth who have committed a criminal offence and/or who have recently been released from juvenile detention; and
- (c) to introduce preventative measures to minimise youth entry into the criminal justice system and reduce youth incarceration rates within the South Australian community.

### 4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

**community** means the aggregate of people living together in the same place with a common goal, mission, or interest;

**conviction** means a formal declaration by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge in a court of law that someone is guilty of a criminal offence;

**criminal offence** means a minor illegal act or crime such as theft, breaking and entering, property damage and trespassing;

**criminal responsibility** means the degree of one's blameworthiness in the commission of a crime or offense;

***custodial sentence*** means a judicial sentence that involves being imprisoned;

***early intervention programs*** means the programs ‘Safe Sleep’, ‘Feed Time’, ‘Move Mob’, ‘Raise Your Voice’ and ‘Our Heart Art’;

***expungement*** means to remove the criminal record of an offender;

***moral obligations*** to ensure all decisions made align with the health and wellbeing of the youth involved;

***non-criminal offence*** means an ordinance or traffic offense that is not a crime in which the defendant cannot be taken into custody;

***offending*** means the committing of a criminal or non criminal offence;

***relevant people and authorities*** means, at minimum, 1 social worker, 1 psychologist, 1 ex-youth offender (willing to partake), 1 Indigenous Elder (Cultural Law Men/Women), 1 police officer, 1 primary teacher, 1 secondary teacher and 1 representative from the STAYER programs;

***STAYER*** means South Australian Youth Education Group;

***YOP*** means the Youth Offender Protection Committee; and

***youth*** means a person aged between childhood and adulthood.

## **Part 2 — Changing the Age**

### **5—Age of Criminal Responsibility**

- (1) The age of criminal responsibility will be raised to fourteen; and
- (2) No child under fourteen can be charged or convicted of any crime.

### **6 - Suspension of custodial sentences**

- (1) No child under the age of fourteen is to be given a custodial sentence.
- (2) Any child under the age of fourteen currently serving a custodial sentence will have the sentence suspended, pending review by YOP.
- (3) Children under fourteen must attend the non-custodial support group *STAYER*.

### **7— Expungement of Convictions Under Previous Law**

- (1) Any child under the age of fourteen who has been prosecuted under previous laws shall have their convictions expunged.
- (2) Any child convicted while under the age of fourteen but has since reached the age of fourteen and is still serving that sentence will have the case re-examined and re-tried by the South Australian District Court.
- (3) Any child convicted while under the age of fourteen but has since reached the age of fourteen and completed their sentence will have the conviction expunged.

## **Part 3—Reducing Youth Offence Rates**

### **8 - Establishment of Community Based Centres**

- (1) There shall be purpose-built community based centres established in high risk areas with permission of local councils and traditional owners.
- (2) The community based centres shall:
  - (a) be staffed by a team of specialised community workers; and
  - (b) run regular scheduled programs for youth in the community and including early-intervention activities targeted towards at risk and Indigenous youth.

### **9 - Alternatives to incarceration**

Social workers from the Department of Child Protection shall run bimonthly STAYER programs at community based centres where:

- (a) youth that have committed a crime will attend STAYER support groups and will attend a number of sessions, proportionate to the crime committed, with a minimum of four sessions;
- (b) youth must attend a minimum of one session every two months until they have finished their set sessions, but may voluntarily attend additional meetings until the age of 17;
- (c) youth who have been assigned STAYER sessions but do not attend all sessions within the timeframe will be given a community service sentence of one week per missed STAYER, unless given an exemption by leaders of STAYER or the YOP;
- (d) STAYER will encourage participants to engage in community activities, discuss their experiences and work collaboratively towards achieving personal goals and healing trauma;
- (e) guest experts such as community leaders or psychologists will be engaged to run activities on anger management, impulse control, life lessons and relevant topics;

- (f) STAYER leaders will organise individual meetings for youth participants with psychologists or other relevant experts where they deem it necessary; and
- (g) STAYER leaders will be given relevant training to be renewed every 12 months.

## **10 - Scholarship and traineeship opportunities**

- (1) Scholarships and traineeship opportunities will be provided to convicted individuals who can demonstrate significant community involvement, engagement with STAYER, or self improvement.
- (2) Scholarships and traineeship opportunities in section 10(1) includes scholarships for tertiary education, and any other forms of education and upskilling programs.
- (3) The opportunities will be provided by STAYER with support of the Department of Human Services.

## **Part 5 - Youth Offender Protection Committee (YOP)**

### **11—Responsibilities of the YOP**

- (1) There shall be an independent Committee called the “Youth Offender Protection Committee” (YOP) that will:
  - (a) ensure that STAYER upholds moral obligations to youth;
  - (b) ensure the STAYER program runs correctly and without corruption;
  - (c) hold the employees of STAYER to account; and
  - (d) provide an annual progress report to the Department of Human Services.
- (2) The Committee shall be comprised of relevant people and authorities whose members shall be appointed by the Department of Human Services.
- (3) Subject to section 11(2), the Department of Human Services shall not influence the Committee which shall run as a separate and distinct body from the Department.

## **Part 6—Sunset Clause**

### **12—Sunset Clause**

One year from proclamation, and every two years hence hereafter, this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.