

Official Bills and Acts

OF THE 31st SESSION OF THE SOUTH
AUSTRALIAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT



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I would like to congratulate the ministries on the excellent work they put into their bills! It was a pleasure to guide you and your mentors through bill development. I look forward to hearing these bills debated and read by stakeholders. You are all such strong advocates for young people!



Alek Luczak
Bill Development Officer

This year, I have the privilege to be a part of the 31st sitting of Youth Parliament, which encapsulates the drive young people have for change. All of you, and the ideas that are in this book are examples of the important perspective young people bring to parliament and their wider communities.

Watching the collaboration and support of each other through the course of the election and creating these bills has been a delight and a privilege. You have all exemplified passion, drive, and intellect, filling me with the confidence that you are all exactly where you are meant to be today.

I cannot wait to see your ideas and courage to express the thoughts of young people flourish throughout debates this week. Remember to listen and learn from each other, recognising that you all come from diverse backgrounds, all with a story to tell and unique points of view. Be the voice for young people who could not stand in the room with you today and take on all opportunities and challenges that may come your way.



Her Excellency Charlie Caldwell
Youth Governor

On behalf of YMCA South Australia, Meg and I want to congratulate you on your hard work this year. Whether you are a Youth Parliamentarian or on Taskforce, you have put immense amounts of work into making the 2026 Bill book what it is today. Your ideas, your passions, and your burning desire to make the world better have formed the building blocks for a bill book that advocates for change and continue to shape policy development for years to come. Thank you for your work, and good luck for not only Parliament Week but your future as advocates.



His Excellency Edward Mickan
Parliament Programs Manager



Acknowledgements

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

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

The Law Foundation of South Australia

Department of Human Services

Parliament House South Australia

Electoral Commission of South Australia

The Commissioner for Children and Young People

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

Edward Mickan - *Parliament Programs Manager*

Charlie Caldwell - *Youth Governor*

Meg Smith - *Youth Programs Administration Officer*

Ned Timar - *General Specialist Officer*

Lucy McDonald - *Training & Parliament Coordinator*

Kaya Pasaricek - *Recreation & Wellbeing Coordinator*

Alek Luczak - *Bill Development Officer*

Emily Allinson - *Recreation & Wellbeing Officer*

David Deex - *Training & Parliament Officer*

Jack Byham - *Recreation & Wellbeing Officer*

Ming Deng - *Training & Parliament Officer*

Montana Megaw - *Recreation & Wellbeing Officer*

Archer Forbes - *Training & Parliament Officer*

Hannah Joseph - *Recreation & Wellbeing Officer*

Saskia Jones - *Training & Parliament Officer*

Evie Beven - *Media & Communications Coordinator*

Brooke Duncan - *Logistics & Operations Coordinator*

Agot Leek - *Media & Communications Officer*

Eden Reiffel-Wake - *Logistics & Operations Officer*

Brenna Carmichael - *Media & Communications Officer*

Sapphira Sparnon - *Logistics & Operations Officer*

Oaklen Nguyen - *Media & Communications Officer*



Vote Records of the 31st Session of the South Australian Youth Parliament

Youth Bill/Motion	House	Ayes	Noes	Result
Aboriginal Peoples Healthcare Equity Bill 2026 (<i>Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Ministry</i>)	House of Assembly			
	Legislative Council			
Artificially Intelligent South Australia Bill 2026 (<i>Science, Energy, Engineering, and Technology Ministry</i>)	House of Assembly			
	Legislative Council			
Career Confidence Bill 2026 (<i>Education and Training Ministry</i>)	House of Assembly			
	Legislative Council			
Go with the FLOW (Farming, Local and Output Water) Bill 2026 (<i>Climate, Wildlife and Waters Ministry</i>)	House of Assembly			
	Legislative Council			
Health Literacy Empowerment Bill 2026 (<i>Wellbeing and Health Ministry</i>)	House of Assembly			
	Legislative Council			
Human Rights Bill 2026 (<i>Government Justice and Rights Ministry</i>)	House of Assembly			
	Legislative Council			
Never Eat Soggy Weetbix Transport Network Bill 2026 (<i>Planning, Infrastructure and Transport Ministry</i>)	House of Assembly			
	Legislative Council			
Youth Homelessness Support Bill 2026 (<i>Accessibility and Human Services Ministry</i>)	House of Assembly			
	Legislative Council			
Motion without Notice	House of Assembly			
	Legislative Council			
Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance				
National Matter of Public Importance				



Election of the Youth Leaders

Sunday the 19th of April, 2026

An election was held on the 19th of April, 2026 to determine the leaders of the Wombats and the Echidnas for the Youth Parliament of South Australia.

A total number of 79 votes were cast, with 1 removed due to their informality. A total 78 formal votes were cast.

As the Issuing Officer at the above election, I, Saskia Jones, hereby declare the following Youth Members are elected as leaders of The Wombats in order of preference:

1. Ishaan Chaudhuri
2. Alisha Cram
3. Gunveer Singh Bala
4. Nelly Ryan

I, Saskia Jones, also hereby declare the following Youth Members are elected as leaders of The Echidnas in order of preference:

1. Musa Zaman
2. Jess Kenyon
3. Zoya Habib
4. Chloe Wyatt-Jasper

Saskia Jones

Training and Parliament Officer

South Australian Youth Parliament Electoral Commissioner

19.04.2026



Election of the Youth Government

17 June, 2026

An election was held from 9:00am Monday 8th June to 5:00pm Sunday 14 June 2026 to determine whether The Wombats or The Echidnas would form Government for the 31st Sitting of the Youth Parliament of South Australia.

A total number of 965 votes were cast, with 127 removed due to invalidity. A total 838 valid votes were cast.

As the Issuing Officer at the above election, I, Saskia Jones, hereby declare the following Youth Members of The The Wombats are elected as follows:

1. Ishaan Chaudhuri, *Youth Premier*
2. Gunveer Singh Bala, *Youth Deputy Premier,*
3. Alisha Cram, *Leader of the Government in the Youth Legislative Council*
4. Nelly Ryan, *Deputy Leader of the Government in the Youth Legislative Council*

I, Saskia Jones, also hereby declare the following Youth Members of The Echidnas are appointed as follows:

1. Musa Zaman, *Youth Leader of the Opposition*
2. Jess Kenyon, *Youth Deputy Leader of the Opposition*
3. Zoya Habib, *Leader of the Opposition in the Youth Legislative Council*
4. Chloe Wyatt-Jasper, *Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Youth Legislative Council*

Saskia Jones

Training and Parliament Officer

South Australian Youth Parliament Electoral Commissioner

17.06.2026

STANDING ORDERS

as of 17 June, 2026

CHAPTER 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS & INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose

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

2. Interpretation

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

3. The Presiding Officer

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

CHAPTER 2 – GENERAL PROCEDURES & RULES OF ADMISSION

4. Dress Standards

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

5. Articles not permitted inside the chamber

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

6. Use of electronics

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

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

7. Respect for Parliament House

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

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER

8. The Presiding Officer maintains order

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

9. Members to be seated

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

10. Respect to the Presiding Officer

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

11. Respect for Members speaking

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

12. Interjections

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

13. Points of order

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

14. Disorderly conduct

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

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

RULES OF DEBATE

15. Presiding Officer calls upon Member to speak

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

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

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

16. Members to address Presiding Officer

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

17. Visual aids

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

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

18. References to Sovereign or Youth Governor

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

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

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

20. Personal reflections

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

21. Offensive or disorderly words

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

**CHAPTER 3 –
LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES**

22. Parliamentary Process

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

22. First Reading

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

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

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

23. Second Reading

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

25. Committee of the Whole

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

26. Committee of the Whole - Amendments

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

27. Third Reading

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

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

PUTTING THE QUESTION

28. Question is put when debate concluded

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

29. Voice vote

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

31. Procedure for personal vote

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

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

32. Members to remain in Chamber

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

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.



YMCA YOUTH HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY South Australia

Speaker
Lucy McDonald
Serjeant-At-Arms
Saskia Jones

Members of the Youth House of Assembly

Hon Ishaan Chaudhuri MYHA *Premier* Hon Gunveer Singh Bala MYHA *Deputy Premier*

Hon Tallun Van't Hof MYHA *Deputy Speaker* Hon Ezekiel Gachuruzi MYHA *Deputy Speaker*

Hon Ronan Cros MYHA
Government Whip

Hon Ameerman Ali MYHA *Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation* Hon Vanessa Evertz MYHA *Minister for Accessibility and Human Services*

Hon Rachel Harding MYHA *Minister for Climate, Wildlife and Waters* Hon Georgia Haines MYHA *Minister for Education and Training*

Hon Caylan D'souza MYHA *Minister for Government, Justice and Rights* Hon Lian Garang MYHA *Minister for Planning, Infrastructure and Transport*

Hon Khatira Ramazan MYHA *Minister for Science, Energy, Engineering, and Technology* Hon Anna Harding MYHA *Minister for Wellbeing and Health*

Ali Urozgani MYHA

Arjun Malhotra MYHA

Athok Deng MYHA

Charlene Muswe MYHA

Emma Britten-Jones MYHA

Lily Hedges MYHA

Travis Webster-Lawson MYHA

Willem Schinckel MYHA

Yulie Gongora MYHA

Hon Musa Zaman MYHA
Leader of the Opposition

Hon Harnoor Kaur MYHA
Deputy Speaker

Hon Madison Spencer MYHA
Opposition Whip

Hon Ellese Bentley MYHA *Shadow Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation* Hon Anmol Reen MYHA *Shadow Minister for Accessibility and Human Services*

Hon River Asikainen MYHA *Shadow Minister for Climate, Wildlife and Waters* Hon Charlie Ayling MYHA *Shadow Minister for Education and Training*

Hon Nathan Alberton MYHA *Shadow Minister for Government, Justice and Rights* Hon Ark Vyas MYHA *Shadow Minister for Planning, Infrastructure and Transport*

Hon Khatira Ramazan MYHA *Shadow Minister for Science, Energy, Engineering, and Technology* Hon William Roger MYHA *Shadow Minister for Wellbeing and Health*

Awel Malou MYHA

Bianca Lemmo MYHA

Charlotte Simmons MYHA

Chase Matthews MYHA

Cody Hart MYHA

David Van Amstel MYHA

Hannah McKeown MYHA

James Speck MYHA

Jessica Robinson MYHA

Laila O'Callaghan MYHA

Matthew Reinertsen MYHA

Oliver Mathew MYHA



YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL South Australia

President
Alekc Luczak

Usher of the Black Rod
Ming Deng

Members of the Youth Legislative Council

Hon Alisha Cram MYLC
*Leader of the Government in the
Legislative Council*

Hon Nelly Ryan MYLC
*Deputy Leader of the Government
in the Legislative Council*

Hon Zoya Habib MYLC
*Leader of the Opposition in the
Legislative Council*

Hon Chloe Wyatt-Jasper MYLC
*Deputy Leader of the Opposition
in the Legislative Council*

Hon Lucy Sampson MYLC
Deputy President

Hon Amber Hayes MYLC
Deputy President

Hon Ruby Dolling MYLC
Deputy President

Hon Rebecca Vanstone MYLC
Deputy President

Hon Myre Hancock MYLC
Government Whip

Hon Ella Caust MYLC
Opposition Whip

Hon Eamon Rossiter MYLC
*Assistant Minister for Aboriginal
Affairs and Reconciliation*

Hon Haylie Staunton MYLC
*Assistant Minister for
Accessability and Human Services*

Hon Evelyn Sanders MYLC
*Shadow Assistant Minister for
Aboriginal Affairs and
Reconciliation*

Hon Aleksandra Reburn MYLC
*Shadow Assistant Minister for
Accessability and Human Services*

Hon Jacinta Atterton MYLC
*Assistant Minister for Climate,
Wildlife and Waters*

Hon Olivia Bastian MYLC
*Assistant Minister for
Education and Training*

Hon Astrid Haines MYLC
*Shadow Assistant Minister for
Climate, Wildlife and Waters*

Hon Nishi Mann MYLC
*Shadow Assistant Minister for
Education and Training*

Hon Devnath Bandara MYLC
*Assistant Minister for Government,
Justice and Rights*

Hon Lian Garang MYLC
*Assistant Minister for
Planning, Infrastructure and
Transport*

Hon Archer Good MYLC
*Shadow Assistant Minister for
Government, Justice and Rights*

Hon Theo Harms MYLC
*Shadow Assistant Minister for
Planning, Infrastructure and
Transport*

Hon Thomas Barone MYLC
*Assistant Minister for Science,
Energy, Engineering, and
Technology*

Hon Lucy Davis MYLC
*Assistant Minister for
Wellbeing and Health*

Hon Hawa Ahmadi MYLC
*Shadow Assistant Minister for
Science, Energy, Engineering,
and Technology*

Hon Alexandra Pringle MYLC
*Shadow Assistant Minister for
Wellbeing and Health*

Angela Daniel MYLC

Emma Eldhose MYLC

Jack Harrison MYLC

Mia Dunn MYLC

Nicole Garcia MYLC

Riad Al Halabi MYLC

Salmond Sang MYLC

Tanishvel Manivel MYLC

Daniel Van MYLC

Justus Tuck MYLC

Kitana Castignani MYLC

Mary Butcher MYLC

Matilda Burke MYLC

Mehar Reen MYLC

Miya Tait MYLC

Rebecca Lanzilli MYLC

Scarlett Mickan MYLC

Starla Perry MYLC

Notice Paper
Monday 13th July 2026
from 10:00AM



10:00 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 Anmol Reen MYHA (Shadow Minister for Accessibility and Human Services) to move that the *Youth Homelessness Support Bill 2026* be read.

2:15 PM - (No. 2): The Hon Caylan D'souza MYHA (Minister for Government Justice and Rights) to move that the *Human Rights Bill 2026* be read.

Ms Lucy McDonald
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly

Mr David Deex
Chief Clerk

Notice Paper
Monday 13th July 2026
from 10:00AM



10:00AM - 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 Eamon Rossiter MYLC (Assistant Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation) to move that the *Aboriginal Peoples Healthcare Equity Bill 2026* be read.

2:15 PM - (No. 2): Hon Astrid Haines MYLC (Shadow Assistant Minister for Climate, Wildlife and Waters) to move that the *Go with the FLOW (Farming, Local and Output Water) Bill 2026* be read.

Mr Alek Luczak
President of the Youth Legislative Council

Mr David Deex
Chief Clerk

Notice Paper
Tuesday 14th July 2026
from 10:00AM

10:00 AM - Formalities

Orders of the day: Government and Opposition Business

10:15 AM - (No. 1): The Hon William Roger MYHA (Shadow Minister for Wellbeing and Health) to move that the *Health Literacy Empowerment Bill 2026* be read.

11:30 AM - (No. 2): The Hon Georgia Haines MYHA (Minister for Education and Training) to move that the *Career Confidence Bill 2026* be read.

Orders of the day: Other Business

2:15 PM - Motion without Notice



Ms Lucy McDonald
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly



Mr David Deex
Chief Clerk

Notice Paper
Tuesday 14th July 2026
from 10:00 AM

10:00 AM - Formalities

Orders of the day: Government and Opposition Business

10:15 AM - (No. 1): The Hon Thomas Barone MYLC (Assistant Minister for Science, Energy, Engineering, and Technology) to move that the *Artificially Intelligent South Australia Bill 2026* be read

1:30 AM - (No. 2): The Hon Theo Harms MYLC (Shadow Assistant Minister for Planning, Infrastructure, and Transport) to move that the *Never Eat Soggy Weetbix Transport Network Bill 2026* be read

Orders of the day: Other Business

2:15 PM - Motion without Notice



Mr Alek Luczak
President of the Youth Legislative Council



Mr David Deex
Chief Clerk

Notice Paper
Thursday 16th July 2026
from 9:30AM

9:30AM - Formalities

Orders of the day: Government and Opposition Business

9:45 AM - (No. 1): The Hon Ameerman Ali MYHA (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation) to move that the *Aboriginal Peoples Healthcare Equity Bill 2026* be read

10:45 AM - (No. 2): The Hon River Asikainen MYHA (Shadow Minister for Climate, Wildlife and Waters) to move that the *Go with the FLOW (Farming, Local and Output Water) Bill 2026* be read

12:00 PM - (No. 3): The Hon Ewan Mcbryde MYHA (Minister for Science, Energy, Engineering, and Technology) to move that the *Artificially Intelligent South Australia Bill 2026* be read

2:15 PM - (No. 4): The Hon Archer Good MYHA (Shadow Minister for Planning, Infrastructure, and Transport) to move that the *Never Eat Soggy Weetbix Transport Network Bill 2026* be read



Ms Lucy McDonald
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly



Mr David Deex
Chief Clerk

Notice Paper
Thursday 16th July 2026
from 9:30AM

9:30 AM - Formalities

Orders of the day: Government and Opposition Business

9:45 AM - (No. 1): The Hon Aleksandra Reburn MYLC (Shadow Assistant Minister for Accesibility and Human Services) to move that the *Career Confidence Bill 2026* be read

10:45 AM - (No. 2): The Hon Devnath Bandara MYLC (Assistant Minister for Government Justice and Rights) to move that the *Human Rights Bill 2026* be read

12:00 PM - (No. 3): The Hon Alexandra Pringle MYLC (Shadow Assistant Minister for Wellbeing and Health) to move that the *Health Literacy Empowerment Bill 2026* be read

2:15 PM - (No. 4): The Hon Olivia Bastian MYLC (Assistant Minister for Education and Training) to move that the *Career Confidence Bill 2026* be read



Mr Alek Luczak
President of the Youth Legislative Council



Mr David Deex
Chief Clerk

Notice Paper
Friday 17th July 2026
from 10:30AM

10:30 AM - Formalities

Orders of the day: Other Business

10:45 PM - National Matter of Public Importance

11:45 PM - Adjournment Speeches

2:15 PM - Closing Ceremony

3:00 PM - Networking Opportunity



Ms Lucy McDonald
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly



Mr David Deex
Chief Clerk

Notice Paper
Friday 17th July 2026
from 10:30AM

10:30 AM - Formalities

Orders of the day: Other Business

10:45 PM - National Matter of Public Importance

11:45 PM - Adjournment Speeches

2:15 PM - Closing Ceremony

3:00 PM - Networking Opportunity



Mr Alek Luczak
President of the Youth Legislative Council



Mr David Deex
Chief Clerk



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

Her Excellency Charlie Caldwell invites a Government member of the
South Australian Youth Parliament to move a motion that:

'This house:

***endorses the unrestricted freedom to protest in public spaces, in recognition of the
Implied Freedom of Political Communication.'***

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

Arguments in support of the motion:

- Supporting Implied Freedom of Political Communication.
- Hearing the public voice.
- Protests fight for political change.
- Protests uphold democratic process.
- These laws create more bureaucracy within our political system.
- Protesting can build strong community ties.

Arguments against the motion:

- There is no express right to protest in South Australia.
- Unrestricted protests pose a potential public safety risk.
- Constant and dangerous protesting reducing protest efficacy.
- Disruptive protesting creates a loss of ongoing public support.
- Unrestricted protesting could create vandalism.
- Dangerous protesting creates a high mental toll on protesters.



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

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

***‘This house:
believes that instability within Australia’s contemporary housing context is a
key factor that undermines social and community cohesion.’***

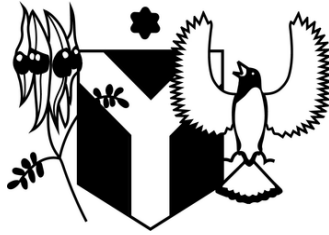
Below is a list of arguments in favour and against the motion. You are encouraged to use arguments that are not on the list, this is just a helpful starting point for debate.

Arguments in support of the motion:

- Housing instability makes it harder for people to build long-term relationships and maintain strong community connections.
- Rising rents, evictions, and housing shortages contribute to stress, anxiety, and reduced wellbeing.
- Young Australians increasingly feel excluded from stable housing opportunities, contributing to frustration and generational division.
- Housing insecurity can reduce access to education, employment, healthcare, and social participation.
- Communities may struggle to retain essential workers if affordable housing is unavailable.
- Increasing homelessness contributes to social exclusion and highlights growing inequality.

Arguments against the motion:

- Housing instability is only one of many factors affecting social cohesion, alongside cost-of-living pressures, political division, and declining trust in institutions.
- Australia continues to maintain strong levels of volunteering, multiculturalism, and community support despite housing pressures.
- Housing instability does not affect all Australians equally; its impacts vary significantly across regions and demographics.
- Strong social cohesion can still exist in societies with high levels of renting if tenant protections and social systems are effective.
- Population growth, inflation, and construction costs make some housing pressures difficult for governments to fully control in the short term.



*31st Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Aboriginal Peoples Healthcare Equity Bill 2026

(Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Ministry)

A Bill for an Act to foster equitable, accessible and culturally safe healthcare services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes

Lucy McDonald
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Alek Luczak
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

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

Her Excellency Charlie Caldwell
Youth Governor of South Australia
17 July 2026

Legislative Council—No 1

As introduced and read a first time, 13 July 2026

South Australia

Aboriginal Peoples Healthcare Equity Bill 2026

A BILL FOR

An Act to foster equitable, accessible and culturally safe healthcare services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples; 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 *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Healthcare Equity Act 2026*.

2—Commencement

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

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to promote healthcare education pathways for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students; and
- (b) to establish consistent, long-term, specialised healthcare professional presence in Aboriginal communities;
- (c) to improve rural and regional access to healthcare services and education for Aboriginal peoples; and
- (d) to address the lack of culturally capable and safe services that centre Aboriginal self-determination; and
- (e) to strengthen pre-existing Aboriginal mental health services and improve accessibility to consistent, reliable care.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—

- (i) the current underrepresentation of Aboriginal peoples in healthcare professions and study pathways, shaped by longstanding systemic and institutional factors; and
 - (ii) the impact of culturally unsafe practices and colonisation on Aboriginal healthcare across systems in South Australia; and
 - (iii) the inaccessibility of healthcare resources, information, and services in rural and regional Aboriginal communities;
- (b) and addresses these issues by—
 - (i) providing government funded healthcare study scholarships for Aboriginal students; and
 - (ii) establishing Aboriginal Health Care Centres across South Australia that also provide mobile services; and
 - (iii) establishing a certification for healthcare providers that teaches about applying culturally safe practice, and holistic care related to Aboriginal communities in South Australia; and
 - (iv) creating an education program about health for Aboriginal communities through working in conjunction with pre-existing community-led services.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

Aboriginal means a distinct group of Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander peoples who—

- (a) share common ancestry, culture, language and/or connection to Country; and
- (b) who may be recognised through traditional governance structures, community organisations or geographic location;

Note—

This Act refers to Aboriginal people and Aboriginal communities to reflect the South Australian landscape and is respectfully inclusive of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

healthcare course means an educational program designed to train persons in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of physical and mental illnesses, as well as providing accredited social-emotional wellbeing services;

necessary accommodation periods means required times during Tertiary study for which individual regional and rural students will require accommodation for any necessary extended travel periods, included but not limited to, placements, intensives, and examination periods;

specialised care means targeted medical or support services designed for specific health conditions, unique needs, or particular patient populations;

tertiary means education at a level beyond secondary school, typically provided by universities, colleges, and TAFE institutes.

Part 2—Promoting Healthcare Education Pathways for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples

6—Scholarships

All Aboriginal students studying tertiary healthcare courses are to be offered a complete government-funded scholarship covering the cost of any tuition fees, administrative fees and any mandatory study materials.

7—Stipends for Rural and Regional Aboriginal Healthcare students

- (1) Alongside the scholarships outlined in section 6, regional and rural Aboriginal students studying tertiary healthcare courses must be given stipends to cover travel expenses, living expenses and necessary accommodation periods.
- (2) Stipends allocated under subsection (1) shall be allocated and reviewed annually by the Ministers for Education and Aboriginal Affairs.
- (3) When allocating stipends under subclause (3), ministers must consider—
 - (a) a student’s distance from their educational institution; and
 - (b) the cost of living in a student’s region; and
 - (c) the frequency of necessary travel for study.

Part 3—Improving Regional and Rural Access to Healthcare in Aboriginal Communities

8—Incentivised work opportunities for healthcare professionals

- (1) Any healthcare professional who Aboriginal peoples identify as needed within their communities and who choose to live and work in regional and rural South Australia shall be offered financial incentives under this section.
- (2) To be eligible for incentives under this section, a healthcare professional must—
 - (a) be willing to obtain—
 - (i) an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Mental Health First Aid certificate; and

- (ii) a Certificate III or IV in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Primary Health; and
 - (iii) a completion certificate for the Healthcare Providers Aboriginal Health and Culturally Safe Practice Training Course provided for in section 12; and
 - (b) have completed other specialised study in Aboriginal health; or
 - (c) have at least three (3) years relevant work experience in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander healthcare.
- (3) Financial incentives established under this section include but are not limited to housing subsidies, utility relief and retention bonuses.
- (4) The monetary amount of retention bonus provided for in subsection (3) shall—
 - (a) be decided at the Minister for Health’s discretion but not fall below \$2000 per annum; and
 - (b) remain stagnant for at least three (3) years from the commencement of a worker’s employment in a community; but
 - (c) after three (3) years, compound annually for a maximum of ten (10) years at a rate to be determined by the Minister for Health.
- (4) Any healthcare professional eligible for incentives under this section shall be contractually obligated to stay working within the relevant community for a minimum of three (3) years.
- (5) Performance and conduct of contracted healthcare professionals is to be evaluated by the community and their colleagues every six (6) months.
- (6) A Healthcare professional’s contract under this section will be subject to termination if—
 - (a) community concerns are raised outside of formal evaluation periods in subsection (5); and
 - (b) they are found to not follow culturally safe practices or uphold legal standards of professional and ethical conduct.
- (7) Any breaches or concerns relating to healthcare professionals will be investigated by the Ministers for Aboriginal Affairs and Health.

9—Aboriginal Health Care Centres

- (1) Aboriginal Health Care Centres shall be established where it is determined necessary by community representatives through the South Australian First Nations Voice to Parliament.
- (2) Aboriginal Health Care Centres shall be available to any rural and regional residents but specialise in the provision of services to Aboriginal peoples.
- (3) Aboriginal Health Care Centres are to be entirely government funded, with care provided on a needs-basis.
- (4) Aboriginal health care centres must provide—
 - (a) general practitioner services; and
 - (b) mental health services; and
 - (c) women’s health services; and
 - (d) Social and Emotional Wellbeing services.
- (5) All Aboriginal Healthcare Centres must have at least one (1) Aboriginal Cultural Advisor who shall be appointed by the Aboriginal Health Council of South Australia.
- (6) Any healthcare professional based in an Aboriginal Health Care Centres must hold the same qualifications as outlined in section (8)(1)(b) and (c).
- (7) For any required specialised care, Aboriginal Healthcare Centres shall serve as a space for external healthcare providers to administer specialised care.

10—Mobile Health Services

- (1) One (1) mobile health Service Vehicle shall be based out of each Aboriginal care centre established under section 9 to provide services to Aboriginal communities in the greater surrounding region.
- (2) Mobile Health Service Vehicle staff shall be allocated by the Ministers for Health and Aboriginal Affairs, taking into consideration the needs of individual Aboriginal communities.
- (3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), the staff attached to a Mobile Health Service Vehicle must include—
 - (a) one (1) mental health professional; and
 - (b) one (1) general practitioner; and
 - (c) one (1) registered nurse; and

- (d) one (1) Social and Emotional Wellbeing professional.
- (4) Mobile Health Service Vehicles shall provide free resources to communities, including but not limited to—
 - (a) Medication and first aid equipment; and
 - (b) menstrual products; and
 - (c) contraceptives; and
 - (d) mobility aids.
- (5) Mobile Health Services Vehicles shall visit each Aboriginal community within their region on a needs-basis, as determined by pre-existing healthcare workers and services within the relevant community.
- (6) Mobile Health Services shall work in conjunction with pre-existing specialised mobile services such as the *Purple Truck*, to deliver specialised care remotely.

Part 4—Education

11—Aboriginal Community Education Initiative

- (1) The Minister for Aboriginal Affairs shall establish a Program Development Committee (*the Committee*) which shall develop and deliver an educational health program (*the Program*) for Aboriginal peoples across South Australia.
- (2) The Committee must consist of no fewer than seven (7) members appointed by the Minister, including at least—
 - (a) one (1) representative nominated by the Aboriginal Health Council of South Australia; and
 - (b) two (2) registered Aboriginal Health Practitioners; and
 - (c) one (1) expert in Aboriginal Health; and
 - (d) one (1) expert in educational curriculum development; and
 - (e) community representatives that ensure diverse geographic representation.
- (3) The minister must ensure that a majority of the appointed members of the Committee identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.
- (4) The Committee must prior to, and during the implementation of the Program in any specific region or community, formally consult and partner with—
 - (a) local Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisations or local primary health networks operating within the community; and

- (b) recognised local Elders, cultural authorities, and relevant Aboriginal Community Councils; and
 - (c) Local educational institutions.
- (5) The Program must be designed to complement existing local health services and must direct participants to locally available health, and mental health resources.
- (6) The Program will be offered, and marketed through the Aboriginal Health Care Centres, and Mobile Health services established in sections 9 and 10.
- (7) The Program must only be delivered upon request from Aboriginal community members or local Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisations.

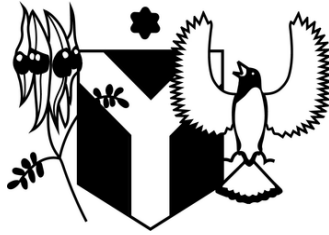
12—Healthcare Providers Aboriginal Health and Culturally Safe Practice Training Course

- (1) The Committee established in section 11 shall develop a free training course (*the Course*) for healthcare workers and health service providers.
- (2) The Course must be presented by professionals of Aboriginal identity.
- (3) The purpose of the course is to provide continually developing education in topics including but not limited to—
 - (a) Aboriginal holistic care practices; and
 - (b) culturally safe practice across various environments; and
 - (c) the impacts of culturally unsafe health practices on Aboriginal communities; and
 - (d) How to dismantle harmful systemic barriers in healthcare.
- (4) The Course may be delivered online or in-person and will provide attendees with an official certificate of completion that expires after one (1) year.
- (5) When offered in-person, the Course will be presented in various locations which will be determined by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs.

Part 5—Strengthening Aboriginal Mental Health Services

13—Strengthening Aboriginal Mental Health Services

- (1) A capacity building funding pool is to be established by the Ministers for Health and Aboriginal Affairs.
- (2) The capacity building funding pool shall provide Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisations direct access to continuous funds for the development and expansion of local mental health services.



*31st Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Artificially Intelligent South Australia Bill 2026

(Science, Energy, Engineering, and Technology Ministry)

A bill for an Act to regulate Artificial Intelligence, invest in sovereign
Artificial Intelligence capabilities; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes

Lucy McDonald

*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Alek Luczak

*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

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

His Excellency Edward Mickan

Youth Governor of South Australia

17 July 2025

Legislative Council—No 3

As introduced and read a first time, 14 July 2026

South Australia

Artificially Intelligent South Australia Bill 2026

A BILL FOR

An Act to regulate Artificial Intelligence, invest in sovereign Artificial Intelligence capabilities; 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 *Artificially Intelligent South Australia Act 2026*.

2—Commencement

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

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to restrict harmful usages of Artificial Intelligence; and
- (b) to ensure Artificial Intelligence benefits both the economy and workers; and
- (c) to increase innovation, with a focus on societal benefit; and
- (d) to mitigate the environmental impacts of Artificial Intelligence; and
- (e) to ensure South Australia maintains data sovereignty.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the harm artificial intelligence has on community and social inclusion; and
 - (ii) the importance of ensuring South Australia can invest meaningfully in technological developments; and
 - (iii) the importance of data sovereignty and sovereign capability;

- (b) and addresses these issues by—
 - (i) establishing a regulatory board; and
 - (ii) establishing guidelines for the use of artificial intelligence and the construction of their associated operating facilities; and
 - (iii) regulating workplaces to ensure workers are protected from artificial intelligence-related dismissal; and
 - (iv) promoting research in and the development of beneficial South Australian artificial intelligence tools.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

appointed representative means an individual appointed by the relevant Minister to act in their stead;

the Board means the Artificial Intelligence Regulation Board;

data centre operator means the legal person to whom the Australian Business Number associated with the data centre is registered to;

FLOPS means the Floating-Point Operations per Second (the industry-standard measurement of operational capacity in data centres);

software engineer means a university educated software engineer specialising in artificial intelligence or machine learning or equivalent;

specialist means someone in possession of a professional skillset beneficial to informing the decisions of the Board.

Part 2—Artificial Intelligence Regulation Board

6—Artificial Intelligence Regulation Board

- (1) The Artificial Intelligence Regulation Board (***the board***) is established and will consist of Nine (9) board members who shall be appointed by the Minister for Artificial Intelligence and Digital economy to serve four (4) year terms.
- (2) The Board will consist of the following voting members—
 - (a) the Minister for Artificial Intelligence and Digital economy, or appointed representative; and
 - (b) three (3) qualified software engineers; and
 - (c) one (1) First Nations representative; and

- (d) two (2) University representatives; and
- (e) the Minister for Energy and Mining, or appointed representative; and
- (f) the Minister for Climate, Environment, and Water, or appointed representative.

7—Appointment of temporary non-voting members and specialists

- (1) When the Board convenes, temporary non-voting members will be appointed for the duration of the consideration of certain matters, with:
 - (a) at least two (2) representatives from the affected union(s) or workers appointed for employee protection applications under Part 4; and
 - (b) at least one (1) representative from each relevant local council and one (1) representative from the relevant company for an application for data centre under section 13; and
 - (c) at least one (1) representative from each Artificial intelligence body involved in a breach of Artificial Intelligence directives or other standards provided for under this act.
- (2) The board may call on relevant specialists to consult on issues which they are deliberating on as they see fit.

8—Guiding Principles for the Artificial Intelligence Regulation Board

Where other Parts do not specify decision making guidelines, the Board will consider the following general principles to evaluate decisions:

- (a) environmental sustainability; and
- (b) economic relevance; and
- (c) impact on First Nations peoples; and
- (d) long term operational sustainability; and
- (e) workplace fairness; and
- (f) social cohesion; and
- (g) the interests of South Australia and its residents.

Part 3—Minimum standards for Artificial Intelligence use

9—Adherence to the National Artificial Intelligence Ethical Standards

Any Artificial intelligence model available for public use in South Australia must adhere to the National Australian Artificial Intelligence Ethical Principles, as outlined by the Commonwealth Department of Industry, Science and Resources.

10—Creation of the South Australian Artificial Intelligence Directives (SAAID)

- (1) The Board will construct a schedule of South Australian Artificial Intelligence Directives (*SAAID*) which will—
 - (a) be completed and disclosed to the public within three (3) months; and
 - (b) include all of the directives outlined in this act; and
 - (c) include any additional directives as the Board sees fit; and
 - (d) be reviewed by the Board at a minimum of every six (6) months.
- (2) Any Artificial intelligence body which wishes for an Artificial Intelligence Model to be usable in South Australia must agree to the SAAID which shall enforce presumptive liability for breach of any of the directives unless reasonable care was taken to prevent a breach from occurring.
- (3) It is an offence for a person or body corporate to be primarily responsible for a breach any directive outlined by the Board pursuant to this act.
Maximum penalty: \$100 Million.

11—Prohibited Usages of Artificial Intelligence

The SAAID will prohibit a certain use artificial intelligence technology if—

- (a) it is used to create content with a person's face, voice, or overall distinct likeness without that person's legal consent;
- (b) it provides instructions for or assists with planning a criminal offence or civil wrong;
- (c) it is used to generate false information with the intent to mislead a person;
- (d) it is used to predict the criminal or social behaviour of an individual based upon profiling and that prediction is then acted upon by a statutory or body corporate;
- (e) an artificial intelligence system is used where consumer data without the explicit consent of the consumer is input or reproduced for the purpose of training that artificial intelligence system;

- (f) it monitors social behaviours of individuals for commercial or surveillance purposes;
- (g) it generates graphical content that is not explicitly, obviously and visually labelled as generated by Artificial Intelligence at all times in the generated content; or
- (h) it administers mental and physical health support directly to an individual;

12—Artificial Intelligence use in Educational Institutions

- (1) A student who submits a formal assessment substantially generated by artificial intelligence shall be subject to a standardized review process to be created by the board and conducted internally by all public education institutions.
- (2) Educational institutions must implement regular auditing and review processes to detect and monitor the use of artificial intelligence in classroom content, assessments, and educational materials
- (3) Educators must not rely substantially on artificial intelligence to complete any tasks directly associated with the teaching of students, including grading and creating tasks.

13—Environmental mitigation of data centre construction

- (1) The construction or expansion of a data centre must be approved by the Board.
- (2) In determining an application under subsection (1), the Board must consider, in addition to the existing obligations in section 8, the following factors—
 - (a) social, economic and technological benefits and impacts to the people of South Australia and the immediate local communities; and
 - (b) environmental sustainability; and
 - (c) infrastructure capacity.
- (3) Land proposed for use in the construction or expansion of a data centre must receive approval from the First Nations Voice to Parliament prior to any development approval being granted.
- (4) A data centre operator must take all reasonable measures to mitigate environmental damage arising from the construction or operation of a data centre as prescribed in the *Environment Protection Act 1993* (South Australia).
- (5) A data centre operator must not utilise public water systems for cooling or operational purposes unless the operator pays a prescribed water usage levy payable to the state government and set regulations created by the Board.
- (6) If data centres are to use public energy boards the relevant data centre operator is—

- (a) responsible for maintaining the relevant infrastructure; and
- (b) to pay a levy proportional to their energy use and impact on the communities payable to the state government and set by regulations created by the board.

Part 4—Workplace protections in Instances of Artificial Intelligence Related Dismissal

14—Employee Protections

- (1) An employer must not dismiss an employee as a consequence of the implementation or use of artificial intelligence systems by the employer unless reasonable redeployment and retraining measures have first been undertaken by the employer.
- (2) An employee who believes they have been unfairly dismissed by an employer due to the implementation of artificial intelligence by that employer contrary to subsection (1) may appeal the decision to the Board.

15—Minimising Impacts for dismissed employees

- (1) Employers must take reasonable measures to minimise adverse employment impacts arising from the implementation of artificial intelligence technologies.
- (2) An employer must provide appropriate education, retraining, and skills development programs to assist employees in managing and working alongside artificial intelligence systems introduced into an employer's workplace.
- (3) Where artificial intelligence implementation may reasonably result in redundancy or substantial workplace restructuring, the employer must provide two (2) months' notice to employees of such occurrences.

16—Protection of Employee's Intellectual Property after dismissal

A company must not use, reproduce, or input employee-created work, data, or intellectual property for the purpose of training an artificial intelligence system without the express consent of the employee.

Part 5—Promoting Positive AI Innovation

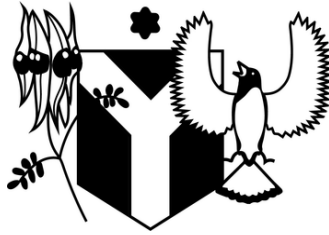
17—Constructing a South Australian Data Centre

- (1) An Artificial Intelligence data centre, the South Australian Machine-learning Platform for Learning & Engineering (*SAMPLE*), will be constructed within South Australia.
- (2) The construction and operation of SAMPLE will comply with all standards and directives as provided for in this Act.

- (3) At the discretion of the Minister, Artificial intelligence research and learning centres will be established at both Flinders and Adelaide University, with a direct virtual connection to SAMPLE.
- (4) The total FLOPS of SAMPLE will be reserved with—
 - (a) 30 percent reserved for not-for-profit usage excluding research and academic usage; and
 - (b) 40 percent reserved for research and academic usage; and
 - (c) 30 percent reserved for companies with their headquarters located in South Australia.

18—Artificial Intelligence Innovation Grant Fund

- (1) The Artificial Intelligence Innovation Grant Fund is established and will be allocated by the board.
- (2) Successful applicants to the Artificial Intelligence Grant Fund must—
 - (a) be based in South Australia; and
 - (b) present and pursue a course of research and development that has a beneficial application to society; and
 - (c) uphold and be continuously evaluated by the board under principles provide for in Section 8, and other directives and standards provided for in this act.
- (3) Successful applicants may receive—
 - (a) Up to 30% of the \$250 million of annual funding available to the Board; and/or
 - (b) exclusive usage of up to 50 percent of their category in section 17(4)'s FLOPS reservation in SAMPLE.
- (4) An applicant's access to their allotted FLOPS reservation will be reviewed annually by the board.



*31st Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Career Confidence Bill 2026

(Education and Training Ministry)

A Bill for an Act to improve students' knowledge of future career pathways, equip them with future ready skills; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes

Lucy McDonald
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Alek Luczak
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

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

Her Excellency Charlie Caldwell
Youth Governor of South Australia
17 July 2026

House of Assembly—No 4

As introduced and read a first time, 14 July 2026

South Australia

Career Confidence Bill 2026

A BILL FOR

An Act to improve students' knowledge of future career pathways, equip them with future ready skills; 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 *Career Confidence Act 2026*.

2—Commencement

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

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to inform and educate students on available careers; and
- (b) to prepare and enlighten SACE students for all future pathways, including future ready skills; and
- (c) to provide students with improved subject and career counselling.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the lack of consistent career and subject counselling in public schools; and
 - (ii) the need for career-ready skills in SACE graduates; and
 - (iii) the inconsistency of SACE students knowing or not knowing future pathways of interests; and

- (iv) the need to acknowledge the current trends of the job industry and make students aware of these trends;
- (b) and addresses these issues by—
 - (i) remodelling EIF and AIF to focus on careers; and
 - (ii) providing appropriate funding for schools to attend careers exposition; and
 - (iii) supporting currently employed students and those seeking employment through education in financial literacy and workplace rights; and
 - (iv) providing subject and career counselling; and
 - (v) encouraging students to consider TAFE courses and other similar pathways.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

AIF means the SACE stage two subject Activating Identities and Futures;

career counselling means informing and educating students on future pathways and the trajectory to achieve their goals;

career exposition means an event where students explore career pathways with representatives from a wide range of employers, universities, and other relevant contributors;

EIF means the SACE stage one subject Exploring Identities and Futures;

future-ready skills means skills that enable students to successfully enter the workforce;

minister means the Minister for Education, Training, and Skills;

pathway means the trajectory of a student’s education and career choices;

public school means a secondary school that is funded, regulated, and managed by the South Australian Government;

regional means areas outside of Adelaide and surrounding suburbs;

remote means lowly populated areas outside of Adelaide and surrounding suburbs with extremely limited resources;

SACE means the South Australian Certificate of Education;

stage one means the first phase of SACE, often, but not always, undertaken in Year 11;

stage two means the second phase of SACE, often, but not always, undertaken in Year 12;

subject counselling means a meeting where students discuss their school trajectory, including personal interest, university prerequisites, and which subjects to undertake;

TAFE means Technical and Further Education;

VET means Vocational Educational Training, a course that provides practical and technical skills in a certain industry and ends with a certificate qualification.

Part 2—Career Ready Skills

6—Career Exposition attendance

- (1) Each public school must—
 - (a) ensure that all students have the opportunity to attend at least one career exposition in Years ten (10), eleven (11) and/or (12); and
 - (b) take reasonable steps to facilitate student attendance of career expositions, including through the facilitation and funding of transportation or other required support where needed; and
 - (c) where a Career exposition is not accessible due to a school being in a regional or remote area, arrange an alternative equivalent experience which may include a regional Career Exposition or Career Tour or online equivalents of a career exposition.
- (2) The Minister shall establish a Career Exposition Funding Program in which public schools may apply for grants to cover the costs of meeting their duties under subsection (1).

7—EIF Curriculum

The Minister must within 24 months of the commencement of this Act, review and remodel the EIF Curriculum to ensure it—

- (a) incorporates a unit on career exploration, that includes information about university, TAFE, apprenticeships, traineeship and direct employment pathways; and
- (b) includes activities which aid students in identifying personal interests and the career and study areas relevant to that interest; and
- (c) includes training in future-ready skills, including training on at minimum—

- (i) resume and cover letter writing; and
- (ii) preparation for job interviews and workplace expectations; and
- (iii) workplace rights; and
- (iv) basic financial literacy, including how to complete a tax return.

8—Insertion of work experience into EIF

- (1) The remodelled EIF will include a mandatory supported work experience section of five (5) to ten (10) days for each student, to be completed either online or in person, prior to the end of stage one studies.

Note—

The work experience section is intended to compliment, not replace the stage one subject Workplace Practices.

- (2) To support students completing the work experience section of EIF, students will be offered—
- (a) specialised and increased support and aid from the school’s career and/or subject counsellor; and
 - (b) grants to cover appropriate clearance checks and training to undertake work experience.
- (3) Support offered under subsection (2) are particularly intended to encourage and support work experience for students who—
- (a) speak English as a second language;
 - (b) are disabled;
 - (c) are under the guardianship of the Child Protection System;
 - (d) are from a low socio-economic background; or
 - (e) live in regional or rural areas.
- (4) Students are able to opt out of the work experience section of EIF if—
- (a) they have filled out the applicable application form; and
 - (b) they have been approved, through an evidentiary application process, by their designated school leader to opt out of the work experience section; and/or
 - (c) the student—
 - (i) is a student of School of the Air or a remote student;

- (ii) is under the guardianship of the Child Protection System;
- (iii) is unable to gain the required certificates for their field;
- (iv) has severe behavioural issues within the school environment; or
- (v) has a disability that restricts their ability to work.

9—AIF Curriculum

The Minister must, within 24 months of the commencement of this Act, review and remodel the AIF curriculum to ensure it—

- (a) does not duplicate the EIF curriculum provided for in section 7; and
- (b) deepens student understanding of industry-specific skills; and
- (c) includes opportunities to—
 - (i) research a field of interest; and/or
 - (ii) complete a Certificate III or equivalent VET qualification; and
- (d) facilitates industry connections, including through presentations by working professionals; and
- (e) is inclusive in accommodating all post-secondary pathways.

Part 3—Subject and Career Counselling

10—Subject Counselling

- (1) At least once per year, a public school must provide students from Year Nine (9) until Year Twelve (12) with subject counselling.
- (2) Subject counselling must—
 - (a) be delivered by a person with sufficient knowledge of SACE subject offerings and prerequisite requirements for tertiary courses and is—
 - (i) a trained career counsellor; or
 - (ii) a teacher or leadership member with relevant expertise; and
 - (b) include information about—
 - (i) a full range of subjects available, including subjects not offered that may be accessed through external providers and online delivery; and
 - (ii) VET and alternative subject types available within SACE; and

- (iii) prerequisite subject requirements for university, TAFE and VET courses; and
 - (c) be conducted on an individual basis to allow for personalised pathways.
- (3) Each public school must ensure that information about the list of available SACE subjects is made accessible in its entirety, including VET options, to students and parents,
- (4) Subsection (3) may be complied with by a public school directing parents to a relevant section of the SACE website.

11—Career Counselling

- (1) Each Public school must ensure that career counselling is available to all students in Year ten (10), Year eleven (11), and Year twelve (12).
- (2) Career counselling must—
 - (a) include at minimum one (1) scheduled career counselling session per year; and
 - (b) provide students with current and relevant information about—
 - (i) employment trends and in-demand occupations; and
 - (ii) post-secondary study, including University, TAFE and VET courses, apprenticeships, and traineeships; and
 - (iii) how a student’s personal interests connect with career pathways; and
 - (c) include where possible—
 - (i) presentations by representatives of universities, TAFE and VET providers, and industry; and
 - (ii) access to online career counselling sessions for schools in which in-person is not practicable.
- (3) The Counselling shall be facilitated through—
 - (a) a Career Counsellor who—
 - (i) has a relevant degree and experience in the field; and
 - (ii) has the potential if required to work across multiple schools; and
 - (iii) understands current career trajectories for differing interests; and
 - (iv) has undergone the training in section 13; or

- (b) a Teacher who—
 - (i) has a relevant experience and interest in the field; and
 - (ii) understands current career trajectories for differing interests; and
 - (iii) has undergone the training in section 13.

12—Information about VET Pathways

A qualified VET outreach provider or career counsellor should attend all public schools once each school year to outline VET pathways and the careers they lead to, including whilst at school and post schooling options.

13—Subject and Career counselling training

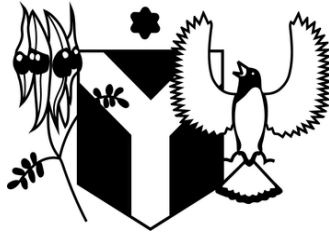
- (1) Teachers who wish to be trained in career and subject counselling will undertake appropriate training delivered by the SACE Board in professional development sessions.
- (2) Appropriate training in subsection (1) includes—
 - (a) pre-requisite subjects for university courses; and
 - (b) current trends within the job market; and
 - (c) knowledge of how to assist students in planning career and education pathways with the use of tools and other means; and
 - (d) how to provide guidance to students in subject and career counselling; and
 - (e) how to align student interest with relevant career and education pathways.
- (3) Appropriate funding will be given to schools that require it to cover the cost of training staff.

Part 4—Review of this Act

14—Review of this act by the SACE board

Every four (4) years after commencement of this act, the SACE Board shall review the performance of this act and present their findings to Parliament, in aspects including but not limited to—

- (a) feedback from students and teaching staff; and
- (b) student engagement levels; and
- (c) relevancy to the current job market.



*31st Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Go with the FLOW (Farming, Local and Output Water) Bill 2026

(Climate, Wildlife and Waters Ministry)

A Bill for an Act to improve water efficiency in agriculture, the quality of water filtration mechanisms, and water outputs in industrial and residential capacities; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes

Lucy McDonald

*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Alek Luczak

*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

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

Her Excellency Charlie Caldwell

Youth Governor of South Australia

17 July 2026

Legislative Council—No 2

As introduced and read a first time, 13 July 2026

South Australia

Go with the FLOW (Farming, Local and Output Water) Bill 2026

A BILL FOR

An Act to improve water efficiency in agriculture, the quality of water filtration mechanisms, and water outputs in industrial and residential capacities; 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 *Go with the FLOW (Farming, Local and Output Water) Act 2026*.

2—Commencement

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

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to improve the efficiency of water use in agriculture; and
- (b) to enhance water filtration practices; and
- (c) to refine water quality output on a residential and industrial scale.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) South Australia’s declining water quality and the negative implications associated; and
 - (ii) the harm caused to our waterways and marine life by agricultural runoff; and
 - (iii) the significant impact of industrial water use;

(b) and addresses these issues by—

- (i) providing incentives to support and educate the community on sustainable farming practices; and
- (ii) providing for education and grants focused on efficient water use in residential environments; and
- (iii) funding alternative cooling methods and incentivising water safe strategies on an industrial scale.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

acid mine drainage means the heavy metals and sulfuric acid run off caused by sulphurous waste material produced from mining;

farm means an area of land or water dedicated to large scale agricultural processes, primarily used for producing food, crops and livestock;

filtration system means a piece of physical or mechanical technology used to separate solid particles or impurities from water;

GMO seeds means seeds that have had their DNA modified using genetic engineering to enhance its traits such as climate resilience or increased nutritional value;

greywater means water that has been lightly used in household activities such as bathing and dishwashing;

hybrid agricultural practices means a combination of modern sustainable practices, such as combining vertical farming and traditional practices;

residential means personal property and public areas including but not limited to public schools and parks;

sustainable practices means practices that do not cause long-lasting damage to the land or environment and protect and/or preserve natural resources; and

water efficiency means using the minimum amount of water necessary to achieve desired outcomes;

water safe strategies means strategies designed to avoid contaminating water.

Part 2—Improving Water Efficiency in Agriculture

6—Incentives for sustainable water practices in agriculture

- (1) SA Water shall provide incentives for farmers to start growing crops suitable for South Australia’s climate and geography, including but not limited to—

- (a) tomatoes in the Adelaide Plains; and
 - (b) stone fruits in the Adelaide Hills; and
 - (c) citrus in the Riverland.
- (2) The incentives and eligible farmers in Subsection (1) will be determined by SA Water and the Minister for Environment.
- (3) Further incentives will be available for farmers wanting to—
 - (a) expand or implement seasonal crop rotation to reduce the use of fertilisers;
or
 - (b) invest in drip irrigation.

7—Implementation of sustainable agriculture and Water Use Certifications

- (1) The Minister for Environment shall develop and run a voluntary sustainability course for agricultural landowners.
- (2) The program will be funded by SA Water and ran through regional landscape boards or local councils across South Australia
- (3) The content of the course will include but not be limited to topics on—
 - (a) sustainable farming practices such as vertical farming; and
 - (b) education on the crops suitable to South Australia’s geographical regions;
and
 - (c) efficient water use.
- (4) Incentives for startup or maintenance costs after the completion of the course will be granted by the Minister if deemed appropriate.
- (5) After the completion of the Sustainable Agriculture and Water Use certification, agricultural landowners will be able to advertise their products with an authorised logo that contains information regarding the requirement of the certificate.
- (6) The certificate in subsection (5) will expire three (3) years after the date of completion, upon which a person may complete it again.

8—Investment in hybrid agriculture practices and methods

- (1) Incentives of amounts to be determined by the Minister for Environment across 3 years will be awarded to state based researched projects that explore—
 - (a) vertical farming techniques and infrastructure; and
 - (b) GMO seeds and climate resilient crops; and

- (c) drought resistance and lower water usage crops.
- (2) Incentives will be provided to agricultural farms that—
 - (a) implement hybrid agricultural practices such as vertical farming; and
 - (b) transition from high water usage crops to lower water usage crops; and
 - (c) improve drought resistance and decrease reliance on existing fresh water sources.
- (3) The incentives established under subsection (2) will be determined by SA Water.

Part 3— Erosion protection plans

9—Erosion Protection plans

- (1) Erosion Protection Plans shall include but shall not be limited to—
 - (a) planting additional native vegetation along areas of publicly owned riverbanks; and
 - (b) installing temporary retaining walls to decrease erosion; and
 - (c) installing new drains and channels to redirect runoff; and
 - (d) improving footpaths near riverbanks to decrease trampling of banks; and
 - (e) restricting fishing in areas of high vulnerability to erosion.
- (2) Incentives of \$20,000 will be awarded across 5 years to local governments for the implementation of Erosion Protection Plans.

Part 4—Water Efficiency on a Residential Scale

10—Education campaign on how to reduce water usage in the home

- (1) SA water shall conduct an education campaign about reducing water usage in the home.
- (2) The education campaign established under subsection (1) shall cover topics included but not limited to—
 - (a) how greywater can be reused; and
 - (b) full flush and half flush modes on toilets; and
 - (c) ensuring showers are not excessively long; and
 - (d) washing cars sustainably at home; and

- (e) the sustainable use of washing machines.
- (3) The education campaign shall be distributed through advertisements on social media, television and through any other medium SA Water sees fit.

11—Funding for the installation of water efficient outlets in Public Areas

- (1) The minister for education and the minister for local government shall ensure water efficient drinking fountains are installed in public schools and parks.
- (2) SA Water shall provide subsidies for public schools and hospitals to purchase and install water tanks.
- (3) The subsidies provided under subclause (3) will be proportional to—
 - (a) the cost of the water tank; and
 - (b) the population of the school or hospital; and
 - (c) the extent of the school or hospital’s plumbing facilities.
- (4) SA water shall increase the amount of Free Water Audits in SA schools, which will analyse a school’s water usage and suggest efficiency and quality improvements.

12—Subsidised plumbing services in existing residential properties

- (1) Rebates of an amount determined by SA Water that is proportional to the impact on the State’s water quality and the expense of the equipment will be granted to South Australian Homeowners and Landlords for five (5) years following the commencement of the bill.
- (2) Rebates in subsection (1) will be awarded to any South Australian homeowner or landlord who demonstrates evidence of—
 - (a) water efficient appliances such as washing machines, dishwashers, toilets, showerheads and taps; and
 - (b) filtration and diversion equipment to filter and reuse greywater; and
 - (c) exercising small plumbing bills that focus on fixing leaking taps and reducing water waste.
- (3) Rebates in subsection (1) will also be available to persons living in regional South Australia via local councils for the purchase of single water tanks for their property if it is safe and reasonable to install on their property.

Part 5—Water Efficiency on an Industrial Scale

13—Incentives to use water safe strategies

A company may apply to SA water for the funding of establishment or maintenance of implemented water safe strategies where that company—

- (a) applies water safety strategies correctly; and
- (b) gives consent for regular checks by SA Water of the company's premises; and
- (c) strictly uses the funding for maintenance.

14—Filtration systems backed by sustainable energy sources

- (1) An amount to be decided by SA Water will be granted to companies manufacturing industrial filtration systems powered by sustainable energy sources.
- (2) An amount to be determined by SA Water will be provided to support the implementation of sustainable industrial filtration which will prioritise—
 - (a) industries operating near rivers, wetlands, groundwater systems, protected wildlife habitats and ecosystems; and
 - (b) mining and mineral operations.
- (3) Within five (5) years of the commencement of this act, businesses that use an amount of water within South Australia to be determined by SA Water must install and use a percentage of filtration systems that are backed up by sustainable energy sources as determined by SA Water.
- (4) It is an offence to contravene subsection (3).
Maximum penalty: \$5 Million.

15—Investing in alternative cooling methods in industrial use

- (1) An amount to be determined by SA Water will be granted to companies manufacturing waterless coolants.
- (2) an amount to be decided by SA Water will be granted the use of waterless coolants, prioritising—
 - (a) artificial intelligence datacentres and other related digital storage centres; and
 - (b) machines used in manufacturing and mining.

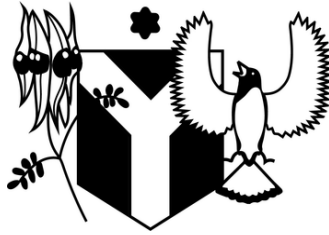
16—Requirement for applicable businesses to use a certain amount of waterless coolant

- (1) Within five (5) years from the commencement of this act, businesses that use water coolant in their activities must use a minimum percentage of non-waterbased coolants to be determined by SA Water in their activities.
- (2) It is an offence to contravene subsection (2).
Maximum penalty: \$5 Million.

17—Addressing Acid Mine Drainage

An amount deemed appropriate by the Minister for Environment will be provided to those—

- (a) researching new acid mine drainage preventative and restorative measures such as—
 - (i) sulphate reducing bacteria; and
 - (ii) water covers;
- (b) testing full scale implementation of prospective acid mine drainage treatment plans; or
- (c) researching to improve effectiveness of currently implemented acid mine drainage bioremediation techniques and infrastructure such as—
 - (i) water treatment plants; and
 - (ii) constructed wetlands.



*31st Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Health Literacy Empowerment Bill 2026

(Wellbeing and Health Ministry)

A Bill for an Act to establish health literacy initiatives; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes

Lucy McDonald
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Alek Luczak
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

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

Her Excellency Charlie Caldwell
Youth Governor of South Australia
17 July 2026

House of Assembly—No 3

As introduced and read a first time, 15 July 2026

South Australia

Health Literacy Empowerment Bill 2026

A BILL FOR

An Act to establish health literacy initiatives; 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 *Health Literacy Empowerment Act 2026*.

2—Commencement

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

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are to—

- (a) improve health outcomes for South Australians; and
- (b) alleviate strain on the South Australian health system; and
- (c) improve awareness of the available health services in South Australia;
and
- (d) increase the confidence and knowledge of South Australians in medical advocacy and medical rights.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the deficit of health literacy among South Australians; and
 - (ii) a lack of community understanding regarding health services;
and

- (iii) the difficult transition between paediatric and adult health care;
- (b) and addresses these issues by—
 - (i) providing educational seminars targeted at high school students; and
 - (ii) providing for a community public health literacy initiative; and
 - (iii) establishing an online educational platform.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

basic first aid means immediate and temporary care given to an ill or injured person with the priority to preserve life and prevent further harm, including but not limited to DRSABCD and wound care;

the Board means the Public Health Literacy board established under Part 2;

DRSABCD means ‘danger, response, send for help, airway, breathing, CPR and Defibrillation’.

health literacy means the ability to access, understand and use health information to make informed health decisions;

mental health means a person's emotional, psychological and social wellbeing;

Part 2—The Public Health Literacy Board

6—The Public Health Literacy Board

- (1) The Public Health Literacy Board (***the board***) shall be established by the Minister for Health to administer programs established under this act through undertaking tasks including—
 - (a) appointing volunteers to run education sessions and create seminar content and resources; and
 - (b) administering monetary honorariums for volunteers; and
 - (c) liaising with schools, councils and other organisations for the booking of seminars; and
 - (d) deciding the date, time, venue and run times of such programs; and

- (e) ensuring such programs meets set key performance indicators; and
 - (f) hold consultations with young people who participate in such programs to ensure such program's positive impact.
- (2) The board will consist of—
 - (a) A representative of the Minister for Health; and
 - (b) two (2) administration assistants; and
 - (c) one (1) General practitioner; and
 - (d) One (1) Secondary School Health Teacher from each federal electorate in South Australia; and
 - (e) One (1) psychologist; and
 - (f) One (1) Representative of the Adelaide Primary Health Network; and
 - (g) One (1) adolescent medicine specialist.
- (3) A Term of a member of the board (*board member*) shall be concurrent to the term of a state parliament.

Note—
State parliament elections usually occur every four years but elections may be called early by the Governor.
- (4) A board member may not serve more than eight (8) years' worth of terms, either consecutively or non-consecutively.

Part 3—GLOW Up Seminars

7—GLOW UP Seminars

- (1) GLOW UP Seminars will be provided, on separate dates, to Year 9 and Year 11 students, with content specially catered to each of these year levels as determined by the board pursuant to subsection (2).
- (2) GLOW UP Seminars will have a selection of rotational, interactive workshops that include, but are not limited to—
 - (a) basic nutrition; and
 - (b) mental health education; and
 - (c) basic first aid training; and

- (d) how to navigate online medical and welfare platforms; and
 - (e) how to book medical appointments; and
 - (f) medical rights; and
 - (g) sexual health services.
- (3) At the end of GLOW Up seminars, students will receive ‘gift’ bags containing sanitary and hygiene products including but not limited to—
 - (a) pads and tampons; and
 - (b) toothpaste, floss, and toothbrushes; and
 - (c) deodorant, shampoo, and conditioner; and
 - (d) a brochure containing a summary of seminar content and relevant healthcare services.
- (4) The GLOW UP seminars will be run by volunteers who may receive an honorarium upon completion of their duties.

8—The ‘GLOW Mobile’

A mobile version of GLOW UP seminars, ‘the GLOW Mobile,’ will travel to regional South Australia public high schools to deliver the GLOW UP Seminar.

Part 4—Health Literacy Navigation Training

9— Health Literacy Navigation Training

- (1) The board will establish and fund the Health Literacy Navigation Training.
- (2) The Health Literacy Navigation Training will be run by volunteers who may receive an honorarium upon completion of their duties.

10—Seminars

- (1) The Health Literacy Navigation training will provide seminars, on a range of topics, at community or council-owned centres or locations.
- (2) Topics under subsection (2) will include but are not limited to—
 - (a) basic First Aid; and
 - (b) Mental Health First Aid; and

- (c) how to navigate online medical and welfare platforms; and
 - (d) medical and Health Rights; and
 - (e) sexual health education.
- (3) The seminars will be available for purchase by local councils or organisations.
- (4) Local councils or organisations may choose whether they charge or not charge entry to a seminar they have purchased.

11—Funding for Health Literacy Navigation Seminars

- (1) Where a local council, or organisation cannot afford to engage a Public Health Literacy Initiative seminar, an application may be made to the board to receive funding to engage that seminar.
- (2) At the conclusion of each financial year, the board must publicly publish a financial report detailing expenditure under this section.
- (3) Any misuse of funding under this section will result in the dismissal and reselection of the Public Health Literacy Board by the Minister for Health.

12—Promotional materials

Health Literacy Navigation Training and its topics will be promoted through posters and other material which will be displayed—

- (a) in public bathrooms; and
- (b) through social media; and
- (c) in homeless shelters; and
- (d) in council-owned buildings.

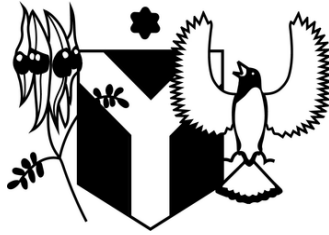
Part 5—Health Compass

13—Health Compass

- (1) The Board in conjunction with one (1) software engineer selected by the board shall establish the Health Compass application.
- (2) The Health Compass application will contain information on—
 - (a) locations and descriptions of health care services; and

Health Literacy Empowerment Bill 2026

- (a) first aid training providers; and
- (b) how to perform first aid; and
- (c) medical and health rights; and
- (d) personal advocacy in a medical setting; and
- (e) how to access and use online medical and welfare platforms; and
- (f) Public and private healthcare coverage information; and
- (g) how to book medical and health appointments; and
- (h) a summary of GLOW Up seminar information.



*31st Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Human Rights Bill 2026

(Government Justice and Rights Ministry)

A Bill for an Act to acknowledge, protect and maintain the human rights of South Australians; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes

Lucy McDonald

*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Alek Luczak

*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

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

Her Excellency Charlie Caldwell

Youth Governor of South Australia

17 July 2026

House of Assembly—No 2

As introduced and read a first time, 13 July 2026

South Australia

Human Rights Bill 2026

A BILL FOR

An Act to acknowledge, protect and maintain the human rights of South Australians; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Human Rights Act 2026*.

2—Commencement

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

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to acknowledge the human rights of South Australians; and
- (b) to protect and maintain the human rights of South Australians; and
- (c) to educate South Australians on their human rights.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the inherent responsibility of parliament to protect and promote the rights of all persons and peoples in South Australia regardless of race, religion, gender, or other identities; and
 - (ii) the lack of recognition of a commonly agreed upon list of human rights; and
 - (iii) the need to ensure fairness amongst all South Australians pursuant to their human rights;
- (b) and addresses these issues by—

- (i) providing a unified list of human rights; and
- (ii) requiring declarations of human rights compliance to be created for all past and future act of parliament; and
- (iii) enabling the Supreme Court to declare an act of parliament not compliant with human rights or part of an act of parliament void; and
- (iv) providing civil and criminal enforcement mechanisms to enforce human rights; and
- (v) providing for human rights education.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

civil penalty means an amount ordered by a court to be made payable by a person to the state or another person that is not a criminal penalty;

human rights standards means human rights enshrined under—

- (a) this act; and
- (b) other South Australian or Commonwealth human rights legislation; and
- (c) any other international human rights treaties or covenants Australia is a party to;

injunction means a court order requiring a person or the state to do or not do a thing;

person means—

- (a) in part 2, a natural person; and
- (b) elsewhere in this Act, a natural person or other legal person.

Part 2—Human Rights

6—Freedom from bodily searches

Every person has the right to protection from a bodily search, unless—

- (a) a person—
 - (i) has given consent to a bodily search; or
 - (ii) has been lawfully arrested before that bodily search; and

- (b) the search is conducted in a manner that respects the dignity, privacy, and wellbeing of the individual; and
- (c) in the case of intrusive bodily searches, the search is conducted by a police officer of the same sex.

7—Freedom from forced entry into a person’s home

- (1) Every person has the right to peace and protection in their own home.
- (2) No officer of the law may enter a person's home without—
 - (a) consent from an occupant of the home;
 - (b) being authorised to do so by a warrant issued by the judicature; or
 - (c) entry being otherwise authorised by law in circumstances of necessity or emergency.

8—Right to install surveillance devices on a person’s private property

- (1) An owner or lawful occupier of private property is entitled to install, use or maintain a surveillance device on that property.
- (2) The right conferred by subsection (1) may only be exercised—
 - (a) for the purpose of—
 - (i) protecting the safety and security of persons on the property; or
 - (ii) safeguarding the property against trespass, theft or damage; and
 - (b) in a manner that ensures--
 - (i) the device is not directed toward an area where a person has a heightened expectation of privacy, including a bathroom or changeroom; and
 - (ii) the field of view the device provides does not unreasonably extend beyond the boundaries of the property.
- (3) Despite subsection (1), a person must not use a surveillance device to record, monitor or listen to a private conversation on the property unless—
 - (a) each primary party consents to the recording; or
 - (b) the recording is reasonably necessary for the protection of the lawful interests of the person performing the recording; or
 - (c) the recording is made to capture an unlawful entry or imminent threat of violence.

9—Right to Housing

Every person has a right to a location capable of providing—

- (a) protection from weather; and
- (b) windows; and
- (c) a reliable connection to electricity, plumbing and internet; and
- (d) sufficient room for sleeping and rest; and
- (e) smoke alarms; and
- (f) food preparation, laundry and hygiene facilities.

10—Right to food security and nutrition

- (1) Every person shall have the right to access sufficient food, water and nutrition necessary for a healthy life.
- (2) Food, water and nutrition under subsection (1) must meet a person's cultural and dietary needs.

11—Right to education

Every person has a right to free, accessible and inclusive primary, secondary and tertiary education.

12—Right to maternity and paternity leave

Every worker has the right to twelve (12) months of paid maternity, paternity, and parental leave without unfair discrimination.

13—Freedom from unfair dismissal

Every employee of any organisation either public or private shall not be unfairly dismissed.

14—Right to healthcare and mental health support

Every person has the right to accessible, adequate and appropriate health care and support, including mental health support.

15—Right to access public transport, community spaces and events

Every person has the right to access public transport, community spaces and events.

16—Freedom from discrimination

- (1) Every person is entitled to equal protection before and under the law and has the right to enjoy their human rights without discrimination.
- (2) Grounds of discrimination under subsection (1) include but are not limited to—
 - (a) race, colour, descent, or ethnic origin; and
 - (b) sex, gender identity, sexuality or intersex status; and
 - (c) age; and
 - (d) disability or medical conditions; and
 - (e) religion, faith, or belief; and
 - (f) marital or family status; and
 - (g) pregnancy or parental status; and
 - (h) socioeconomic status or place of residence.

17—Freedom of religion

In addition to section 14(2)(e), every person has the right to practice a religion, faith or belief of their choosing in their community or individually without disturbance or prejudice.

Part 3—Human rights and legislation

18—Declaration of Human Rights compliance for acts of Parliament

- (1) Every act of parliament passed after the commencement of this act must contain a declaration of human rights compliance declaring whether that act meets human rights standards.
- (2) Every act of parliament passed before commencement of this act shall be reviewed by parliament to make a declaration declaring whether that act meets human rights standards.
- (3) Parliament must complete the process in subsection (2) within three (3) months after commencement of this act.
- (4) If an act of parliament's declaration created under subsection (2) reveals an act of parliament does not comply with human rights standards that act of parliament must be reviewed by parliament to see how it may comply with human rights standards.
- (5) Parliament may delegate its functions under this section to committees within the parliament.

19—Power to declare non-human rights compliant acts of parliament void

- (1) The full bench of the Supreme Court may declare an act of parliament void and inoperative to the extent of its inconsistency with human rights standards if the Supreme Court is satisfied that act or part(s) of an act of parliament does not comply with human rights standards.
- (2) Any person whose interests are sufficiently affected by an act of parliament or part of an act of parliament beyond that of the general population may apply for leave to the Supreme Court for the Supreme court to exercise their power under subsection (1).
- (3) A person may not apply for leave under subsection (2) until 12 months after the day on which they first applied for leave where—
 - (a) that person has unsuccessfully applied for leave under subsection (2); or
 - (b) that person has successfully applied for leave under subsection (2); and
 - (c) the supreme court have decided not to exercise their discretion under subsection (1).

Part 4—Enforcement mechanisms to protect human rights

20—Civil remedies for human rights breaches

- (1) If the District Court is satisfied a person's (*the first person*) Human Rights as included in in Human rights standards has been violated by another person or the state (*the second person*), the District Court may, among other things—
 - (a) order the second person to pay compensation to the first person; and/or
 - (b) impose an injunction on the second person which requires the second person to do or not do a thing; and/or
 - (c) order civil penalties to be imposed on the second person in the interest of punishing or deterring certain conduct; and/or
 - (d) strip the second person of any honours, titles or ranks; and/or
 - (e) remove the second person from a public office.
- (2) At the court's discretion, civil penalties under subsection (1)(c) may be made payable to the first person or to the state.
- (3) A person may apply to the District Court for the district court to exercise the power in subsection (1).

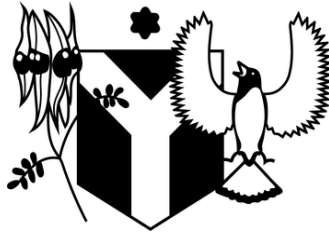
21—Criminal penalties for human rights breaches

- (1) If a person's human rights as included in the human rights standards (*the first person*) is breached by another person (*the second person*), the second person is guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: 30 years imprisonment and/or a \$5 million fine
- (2) In addition to giving any criminal penalty to the second person under subsection (1), on the first person's application, the court may additionally make any orders against the second person as provided for in section 20.
- (3) Criminal proceedings under this section may only be initially brought in the District Court by the Attorney General's department.

Part 5—Human Rights Education

22—Human Rights Education

- (1) The minister for Education and Training shall establish a board consisting of 13 members.
- (2) The board's members shall be jointly appointed by—
 - (a) the Electoral Commission of South Australia; and
 - (b) the Department of Human Services; and
 - (c) The Attorney General's Department; and
 - (d) The Department of Education and training.
- (3) The board will have the authority to establish human rights education programs and their curriculum.
- (4) Human rights education programs established under subsection (3) may run events in or for any public and private organisation.



*31st Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Never Eat Soggy Weetbix Transport Network Bill 2026

(Planning, Infrastructure and Transport Ministry)

A Bill for an Act to expand the quality and capacity of the South
Australian transport network; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes

Lucy McDonald
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Alek Luczak
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

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

Her Excellency Charlie Caldwell
Youth Governor of South Australia
17 July 2026

Legislative Council—No 4

As introduced and read a first time, 15 July 2026

South Australia

Never Eat Soggy Weetbix Transport Network Bill 2026

A BILL FOR

An Act to expand the quality and capacity of the South Australian transport network; 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 *Never Eat Soggy Weetbix Transport Network Act 2026*.

2—Commencement

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

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to improve the comfort and accessibility of Adelaide Metro Services; and
- (b) to expand Adelaide Metro’s reach and frequency; and
- (c) to create an integrated public transport system that improves the connectivity of South Australia.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the lack of safety, comfort and accessibility of public transport; and
 - (ii) an unreliable and disconnected public transport system; and

- (iii) population growth and an increased need for public transport;
- (b) and addresses these issues by—
 - (i) increasing staff and minimum standards for service on public transport and in public transport facilities; and
 - (ii) enhancing the accessibility and comfort on public transport; and
 - (iii) expanding the South Australian public transport system; and
 - (iv) providing for interconnectivity between modes of public transport.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

Minister means the Minister for Infrastructure and Transport;

public facing facilities means stations, interchanges, and other infrastructure intended to be used by the general public;

public transport means transport generally open to the public to use;

public transport provider means organisations that provide public transport service with support of the South Australian Government;

transit police means South Australian Police Officers stationed on public transport and at transport hubs;

transport hubs means areas which serve as interchanges or connecting stops between multiple lines, modes of transport, or areas that are highly frequented by passengers.

Part 2—Accessibility, security and comfort on Adelaide Metro services

6—Prescribed officers and transit police on Adelaide Metro services, etc

- (1) Adelaide Metro must ensure a sufficient number of officers (***prescribed officers***) are deployed across Adelaide Metro services to—
 - (a) inspect tickets; and
 - (b) perform security functions in relation to passenger safety and public order; and
 - (c) working alongside security contractors where required; and

- (d) issuing fines or expiation notices in accordance with the law; and
 - (e) providing basic customer service to commuters.
- (2) The number of prescribed officers and transit police officers to be deployed at transport hubs during operational hours will be—
 - (a) determined at the discretion of Adelaide Metro with a view to reasonably ensuring the safety of passengers; and
 - (b) subject to the oversight of the Minister for Police with a view to—
 - (i) strengthening officer presence at highly-active locations; and
 - (ii) reasonably responding to emerging, likely or present security risks.
- (3) A prescribed officer must have a Certificate II in Security Operations (or equivalent qualification).
- (4) A prescribed officer must complete annual online training for the purposes of maintaining and renewing any qualification or licence required for the performance of the prescribed officer's duties.

7—Comfort, safety and accessibility on Adelaide Metro services, etc

- (1) All requirements provided for in this section and section 8 must be implemented within two (2) years of the commencement of this Act.
- (2) Public transport infrastructure must be designed, maintained and improved in a manner that promotes passenger comfort, accessibility, safety and ease of use.
- (3) A standardised bus shelter must be provided at every bus stop by Adelaide Metro or the relevant local government area.
- (4) The minister shall provide standards for a standardised bus shelter.
- (5) Adelaide Metro must—
 - (a) ensure all stations and stops are reasonably lit for safety; and
 - (b) convert to using warm white lighting bulbs on public transport and across public facing facilities.
- (6) Adelaide Metro may approve the development of a portion of a train station or transport hub to accommodate commuter amenities, including, but not limited to, toilets and cafés.
- (7) Wayfinding on Adelaide Metro services and premises must include the following—

- (a) consistent signage across the network; and
 - (b) the replacement of outdated signage with updated signage; and
 - (c) clear directional signs; and
 - (d) compliance by all train stations and tram and bus stops with the Department of Infrastructure and Transport wayfinding rule book.
- (8) After the period in subsection (1), public transport providers shall maintain all wayfinding facilities pursuant to subsection (7).

8—Bicycles racks on Adelaide Metro services

- (1) Every bus and tram must be fitted with a bicycle rack capable of carrying at least 2 bicycles.
- (2) Every train must be fitted with a standing bicycle rack capable of carrying at least 3 bicycles.

9—Adelaide Metro application and website

Adelaide Metro must create and maintain an integrated digital service consisting of a website and a free mobile application for passenger use that includes the following features—

- (a) timetable and route information; and
- (b) service updates and disruption notifications; and
- (c) the ability to pay for public transport tickets across South Australia, including regional public transport services; and
- (d) the ability to upload MetroCARD details and use MetroCARD or equivalent ticketing details through a mobile device, including through a digital wallet service; and
- (e) accessibility information relevant to stops, stations and services; and
- (f) a function enabling passengers to request a stop or indicate intended boarding on participating services, where such function is safe, lawful and operationally practicable; and
- (g) any additional feature required for the effective use of Adelaide Metro services.

Part 3—Expanding the frequency and hours of operation of Adelaide Metro Services

10—Expanding the frequency and hours of operation of Adelaide Metro services

- (1) The frequency of Adelaide Metro services on weekends shall be the same as weekdays, with the exception of additional peak hour services.
- (2) Two (2) years after proclamation and every (2) two years after, the frequency of weekend services shall be evaluated by Adelaide Metro and Adelaide metro may accordingly alter the frequency of those services.
- (3) Adelaide metro shall extend their timetable for evening and post-midnight services (*overnight services*) by ensuring—
 - (a) overnight services will have a frequency of at least once an hour: and
 - (b) routes with higher ridership on Friday nights and Saturday nights may be subject to increased frequency to services of Adelaide Metro.
- (4) All overnight train services mandated under this section must stop at all stations on its route.
- (5) At the discretion of Adelaide Metro, services may have increased frequency throughout periods of high ridership including but not limited to festivals or public holidays.

Part 4—Improving the tram network

11—Expansion of the tram network

- (1) Tramlines shall be extended with—
 - (a) the tramline terminating at Festival Plaza being extended to Percy Street in Prospect and routed via King William Street, O’Connell Street and Prospect Road; and
 - (b) the tramline terminating at Botanic Gardens being extended to Portrush Road in Norwood and routed via Botanical Road and Fullarton Road.
- (2) New tramlines (connected with existing tramlines where appropriate) shall be constructed with—
 - (a) a loop tramline being constructed around North Terrace, West Terrace, South Terrace, Hutt Street and East Terrace in Adelaide; and

- (b) a ‘coastal’ tramline linking Brighton, Glenelg, Harbour Town and Seaton Park being constructed; and
 - (c) a tramline from Adelaide to approximately Burnside Village shopping centre, running via East Terrace, Hutt Street and Greenhill Road being constructed; and
 - (d) a tramline branching off the Glenelg tramline at the Tarntanyangga (Victoria Square) tram stop to Adelaide Airport via Grote Street and Sir Donald Bradman Drive then terminating at Tapleys Hill Road where it meets up with the coastal tramline being constructed.
- (3) Any trees or plants removed in the process of building tramlines under this section shall be replanted or replaced in surrounding areas or in the nearest appropriate location with two (2) times the amount of trees which was removed.
- (4) The stops at the end of the line of all tramlines established under this section shall have set parking spaces provided at the discretion of the Minister.

12—Prioritisation of trams at intersections

Trams approaching road intersections shall have priority at the next change of traffic lights.

Part 5—Improving the bus network

13—Adelaide Metro bus service standards

- (1) A company running a bus service for Adelaide Metro (a *bus company*) is guilty of an offence if under that bus company’s control—
 - (a) a bus service unreasonably and consistently arrives or departs at a bus stop 20 or more minutes after or before its scheduled arrival time at that bus stop;
 - (b) consistently, contrary to a customer’s request, a bus service unreasonably fails to stop at a bus stop;
 - (c) a bus service unreasonably failed to depart or complete its designated route without reasonable notice provided to customers; or
 - (d) does not provide the required onboard services on a bus which includes but is not limited to—
 - (i) accessibility ramps; and
 - (ii) two (2) wheelchair areas; and

- (iii) non-MetroCARD payment services excluding paper ticketing; and
- (e) fails to duly respond to complaints by the minister; or
- (f) refuses an on-site inspection or in-depth investigation by Adelaide Metro officials.

Maximum penalty: 20 percent of a bus company's annual profit.

- (2) The minister may take complaints from customers or consider other evidence to decide whether to charge a bus company of an offence under this section.

14—Rapid bus services

- (1) Adelaide Metro shall establish rapid bus routes, which shall include—
 - (a) the 'Northern Circular,' which shall connect transport hubs in the Northern and Western suburbs of Adelaide; and
 - (b) the 'Southern Circular,' which shall connect transport hubs in the Southern suburbs of Adelaide.
- (2) At the minister's direction, Adelaide Metro may inquire into and/or establish additional rapid bus routes under subsection (1).
- (3) The Minister shall establish bus lanes to facilitate any rapid bus service created under this section.
- (4) At any intersection a rapid bus service passes through, buses shall have priority at traffic lights.

Part 6—The interconnectivity of public transport services

15—Interconnected timetabling of public transport services

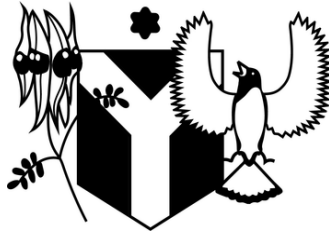
Adelaide Metro shall ensure bus, tram and train services that arrive at the same transport hubs are timed to allow a ten (10) minute transfer window between modes of transport.

16—Regional bus services shall service outer-suburban transport hubs

The Minister shall ensure regional bus services connect with Adelaide Metro transport hubs in outer-suburban Adelaide.

17—MetroCARDS can be used statewide

All public transport providers must accept MetroCARDS as a form of payment for fares.



*31st Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Youth Homelessness Support Bill 2026

(Accessibility and Human Services Ministry)

A Bill for an Act to and expand on services provided for homeless and at-risk youth; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes

Lucy McDonald
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Alek Luczak
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

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

Her Excellency Charlie Caldwell
Youth Governor of South Australia
17 July 2026

House of Assembly—No 1

As introduced and read a first time, 13 July 2025

South Australia

Youth Homelessness Support Bill 2026

A BILL FOR

An Act to improve and expand on services provided for homeless and at-risk youth; 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 *Youth Homelessness Support Act 2026*.

2—Commencement

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

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to ensure marginalised homeless communities have access to accessible facilities including homeless shelters; and
- (b) to expand on existing services including culturally competent homelessness support services and education services; and
- (c) expanding access to employment services; and
- (d) increasing the connectivity of homeless shelters with community and employment services.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the high levels of homeless youth population in South Australia;
- and

- (ii) the lack of opportunity and services for young people to meet their personal goals; and
 - (iii) the lack of culturally focused and accessible homelessness services;
- (b) and addresses these issues by—
 - (i) increasing pathways to employment for homeless persons, marginalised communities and individuals with less opportunities for employment through accessible learning programs; and
 - (ii) increasing funding for youth homelessness services that serve marginalised communities; and
 - (iii) facilitating connections between homelessness services and community spaces such as sport facilities, arts, community centres and youth centres;
 - (iv) increasing the pathways to accessible transportation for individuals in regional areas or with limited transport available.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

education provider means an organisation, institution, or individual that delivers educational services, training or instruction;

inclusive health facility means an accessible space that is accommodating to individuals from different cultural backgrounds, disability, gender and sexually diverse people, and varying socioeconomic disadvantage;

social disadvantage means a person earning below the Henderson Poverty Line;

tailored learning plan means a student's learning plan based on their personal needs, goals, barriers and interests.

Part 2—Accessible learning pathways

6—Education Support

- (1) Education providers shall, where practical, provide additional support to students experiencing homelessness or housing insecurity including but not limited to—
 - (a) free access to digital learning devices and internet services; and
 - (b) study and homework support programs; and
 - (c) flexible attendance arrangements; and

- (d) transport assistance for students facing transport issues or barriers to attendance; and
 - (e) support in reintegrating into learning environments after extended absences.
- (2) Transport assistance in paragraph (2)(d) is included but not limited to paying for bus fares and ensuring accessible transport.
- (3) Schools and learning institutions may—
 - (a) implement wellbeing programs and support plans for students struggling with homelessness, misplacement or housing issues;
 - (b) which shall be established by the Minister of Education and the Minister of Human services; and
 - (c) may include—
 - (i) specialised staff professional development for aiding students experiencing homelessness and their specific needs including previously mentioned supports, facilitated by the Minister of Education; and
 - (ii) a specialised staff personal development day available to all education providers in South Australia at a cost to be determined by the Minister for Education.
- (4) Financial incentives for education providers, schools and educational institutions to be trained in homelessness support will be funded and determined by the Department for Education.

7—Community Education and Culturally and Linguistically Diverse groups

- (1) A youth Culturally and Linguistically Diverse community leadership program (**HOPE**) is established and will be overseen by the Department for Education and Multicultural Affairs branch of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.
- (2) Workshops will be established under HOPE to facilitate information sharing and community gathering with a focus on diversity and awareness.
- (3) Workshops established under subsection (3) shall cover topics including but not limited to—
 - (a) social and community services; and
 - (b) taxation; and
 - (c) government services; and
 - (d) Youth crime.

- (4) Workshops established under this section shall be provided in accessible formats, including but not limited to the presence of translators.
- (5) Criteria will be established by the Department for Education and the Multicultural Affairs branch of the Department of Premier and Cabinet to ensure quality information is being passed on to members of Culturally and Linguistically Diverse communities through workshops established under this section.

8—Facilitation of accessible TAFE and other learning courses.

- (1) The Department for Education shall facilitate free access to TAFE courses and accredited education programs for young people experiencing homelessness, unemployment or social disadvantage.
- (2) The Department for Education may facilitate programs established under this section through—
 - (a) funded course placements; and
 - (b) grants to schools and community organisations delivering the programs determined by the Department for Education; and
 - (c) online and tailored learning plans for young people unable to attend in-person education.

Part 3—Youth Homelessness Shelters

9— Youth Homelessness Shelters

- (1) Youth homelessness shelters shall be established in locations on the basis of—
 - (a) census data on the ratio of homeless populations to available homelessness support services in a local area; and
 - (b) the unique land and population relationship of regional councils; and the large areas of farmland that occupy many regional councils which may present geographical isolation for youth with limited travel options; and
 - (c) the rate of homelessness in a local area; and
 - (d) proximity to youth facilities, including schools, public transportation services, third spaces, and youth mental health services.
- (2) Where practical a youth homelessness shelter must be within a one (1) kilometre radius of—
 - (a) a school zone; or
 - (b) public transport facilities; or

- (c) inclusive health facilities.
- (3) Through their services and resources, youth homeless shelters must meet the United Nations standard of human rights.
- (4) Youth homelessness shelters shall establish connections to third spaces including but not limited to—
 - (a) libraries; and
 - (b) community centres; and
 - (c) youth centres; and
 - (d) cultural communities; and
 - (e) sporting and leisure facilities; and
 - (f) mental health and counselling services.
- (5) All spaces and resources will be accessible for individuals with disability or mobility needs.
- (6) Youth homeless shelters shall provide access to services including but not limited to—
 - (a) period hygiene products; and
 - (b) general hygiene products; and
 - (c) clean drinking water; and
 - (d) nutritious meals; and
 - (e) common rooms; and
 - (f) cultural specific spaces or needs, including but not limited to multi-faith and cultural support spaces, translators or food; and
 - (g) mental health support in forms of social workers, counsellors and resources; and
 - (h) sexual health products; and
 - (i) digital resources, including computers and internet connections through free wifi networks; and
 - (j) spaces specifically for pregnant people, children and infants; and
 - (k) workspaces specifically for facilitating study, work, or general education purposes.

- (7) The capacity of each shelter, i.e. in number of beds, shall be determined by the Department of Human Services with reference to the Australian Census.

Part 4—Employment Pathways and Workforce Participation

10— Employment and Workplace Training

- (1) Accessible employment pathway programs for young people experiencing homelessness, social isolation or disadvantage are established.
- (2) The department for human services will contract out the running of the programs established in subsection (4).
- (3) In selecting contracts the department for human services shall have regard to—
 - (a) what careers or industries are in demand; and
 - (b) flexibility around location.
- (4) Employment pathway programs established under this section will include but are not limited to—
 - (a) resume writing and interview preparation workshops; and
 - (b) aid in gaining apprenticeships and traineeships; and
 - (c) digital literacy and technology training; and
 - (d) financial literacy seminars, including opening bank accounts, filing tax returns and budget planning.
- (5) As much as practically possible, programs created under this section should be built into modules available online to the general public and advertised within youth homeless shelters.

Part 5—Transport to access services

11—Youth Service Transport Funding

The Department of Human Services may provide, where practical, grants to youth services or youth service providers to facilitate transport for young people experiencing homelessness, social isolation or disadvantage so they may access services provided for in parts 3 and 4 of this act or other similar services.

12—Using existing transport providers to facilitate access to services

- (1) Young people experiencing homelessness, social isolation or disadvantage may apply to the Department for Human Services to apply for vouchers to use public transport to access services provided for under parts 3 and 4 of this act or other similar services.

Youth Homelessness Support Bill 2026

- (2) Vouchers provided under subsection one (1) may pay for, among other things, public transport and taxis.
- (3) The Department for Human Services shall ensure persons can apply for vouchers provided for under this section through homeless shelters and other relevant services the Department for Human Services thinks fit.



Bill Summaries

Aboriginal Peoples Healthcare Equity Bill 2026

(Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation)

The bill aims to address:

- the underrepresentation of Aboriginal peoples in health care professions; and
- the impact of culturally unsafe practices and colonisation; and
- The inaccessibility of healthcare resources, information and services in rural and regional Aboriginal communities.

The bill:

- provides for scholarships and stipends for Aboriginal students studying tertiary healthcare courses (**part 2**);
- provides incentives for healthcare professionals to work in rural and regional Aboriginal communities (**part 3**);
- establishes educational health programs for Aboriginal people and healthcare workers (**part 4**);
- establishes a capacity building funding pool for existing Aboriginal Mental Health services (**part 5**).

Artificially Intelligent South Australia Bill 2026

(Science, Engineering, Energy and Technology)

This bill aims to regulate artificial intelligence in South Australia, provide for South Australia's digital sovereignty and put artificial intelligence to positive use. The bill:

- Establishes an artificial intelligence regulation board (**part 2**);
- Minimum standards and directives for the use of and prohibited to use Artificial intelligence, including in education (**part 3, clauses 9-12**);
- Mitigates the environmental impact of the construction and operation of data centres (**part 3, clause 13**);
- Provides protections for employees dismissed because of the implementation of artificial intelligence (**part 4**);
- Provides for the construction of a government owned data centre reserved for certain uses (**part 5, clause 17**);
- Provides grants for research into the societally beneficial use and development of artificial intelligence (**part 5, clause 18**).

Career Confidence Bill 2026

(Education and Training)

This bill aims to improve how high schools prepare students for future careers. The bill:

- mandates career exposition attendance for all students, years 10 to 12 and ensures such students can attend (**part 2, clause 6**);
- makes the SACE subjects 'Activating Identities and Futures' and Exploring Identities and Futures' (EIF) more career pathway focused, including by inserting work experience into EIF (**part 2**);
- provides annual subject and career counselling for students, years 10 to 12 (**Part 3**);
- ensures the schemes established under this bill are periodically reviewed every 4 years by the SACE board (**Part 4**).



Go with the FLOW (Farming, Local and Output Water) Bill 2026

(Climate, Wildlife and Waters)

This bill aims to increase the efficient use of water and improve water quality in agricultural, residential and industrial settings. The bill:

- Provides for investment, grants, research and education into sustainable water use in various agricultural, residential, public and industrial settings (**parts 2, 4 and 5**);
- Provides for erosion protection plans (**part 3**).

Health Literacy Empowerment Bill 2026

(Wellbeing and Health)

This bill aims to increase South Australians medical literacy and health skills to improve health outcomes for South Australia. The bill:

- establishes a board to govern the bill's initiatives (**part 2**);
- provides for 'GLOW UP' seminars for year 9 and 11 students (**part 3**);
- provides for seminars for general population (**part 4**);
- establishes a health education application (Health Compass) (**Part 4**).

Human Rights Bill 2026

(Government, Justice and Rights)

This bill aims to acknowledge, maintain and protect the human rights of South Australia. The bill:

- Enshrines various human rights (**part 2**) but also provides for the enforcement of other human rights enshrined in other state and federal statutes and international treaties Australia is a party to;
- mandates a declaration of compatibility with human rights for past and future acts of parliament (**part 3, clause 18**);
- Enables the Supreme court to declare an act/part of an act of parliament void due to it not complying with human rights standards (**part 3, clause 19**);
- Provides civil and criminal enforcement mechanisms for the protection of human rights (**part 4**);
- Provides for community human rights education (**part 5**).



Bill Summaries

Never Eat Soggy Weetbix Bill 2026

(Planning, Infrastructure and Transport)

This bill aims to make Adelaide's Metropolitan public transport more comfortable, accessible, safe and interconnected. The bill:

- provides for various measures to make Adelaide metro services and premises more comfortable, safe, accessible and useful (**part 2**);
- expands the frequency and hours of operations of weekend and overnight Adelaide Metro services (**part 3**);
- expands and improves the tram network (**part 4**);
- provides enforcement mechanisms to ensure standards are met by companies contracted to run bus services for Adelaide Metro (**part 5, clause 13**);
- establishes Adelaide Metro 'rapid bus services' (**part 5, clause 14**);
- ensures the interconnectivity of modes of public transport, including regional bus services (**part 6, clauses 15 and 16**);
- provides for the statewide use of Metrocards (**part 6, clause 17**).

Youth Homelessness Support Bill 2026

(Accessibility and Human Services)

This bill addresses the lack of services accessible to Young Homelessness people. It aims to increase the interconnectivity of services with homeless services. The bill:

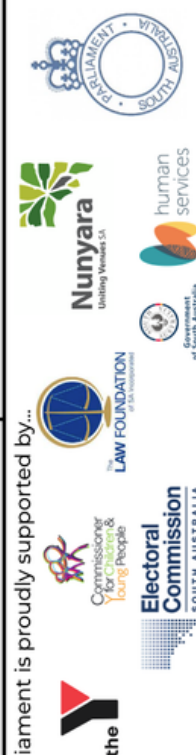
- provides support in education settings for people experiencing homelessness and housing insecurity (**part 2, Clause 6**);
- provides community education for Culturally linguistically diverse communities around homelessness, etc (**part 2, Clause 7**);
- provides access to TAFE for people experiencing homelessness and other groups (**part 2, Clause 8**);
- establishes human rights-compliant youth homelessness shelters interconnected with local services (**part 3**);
- provides employment pathway programming for young people experiencing homelessness, social isolation or disadvantage (**part 4**);
- provides transport funding for young people experiencing homeless, social isolation or disadvantage to access services (**part 5**).

YMCA South Australia Youth Parliament 2026 | Parliamentary Sitings Schedule

Note: All sittings take place at Parliament House, North Terrace, Adelaide.
Youth Parliament does not sit on Wednesday, 15th July.

Monday, 13th July		Tuesday, 14th July		Thursday, 16th July		Friday, 17th July		TIME
House of Assembly	Legislative Council	House of Assembly	Legislative Council	House of Assembly	Legislative Council	House of Assembly	Legislative Council	TIME
9:30				9:30				9:30
9:45				9:45				9:45
10:00				10:00				10:00
10:15	Opening Ceremony (House of Assembly)		Formalities	10:15	Youth Homelessness Support Bill 2026			10:15
10:30			Artificially Intelligent South Australia Bill 2026	10:30			Formalities (House of Assembly)	10:30
10:45	Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance (House of Assembly)			10:45			National Matter of Public Importance (House of Assembly)	10:45
11:00			Health Literacy Empowerment Bill 2026	11:00	Human Rights Bill 2026			11:00
11:15				11:15				11:15
11:30				11:30				11:30
11:45			Career Confidence Bill 2026	11:45				11:45
12:00	Youth Homelessness Support Bill 2026			12:00	Health Literacy Empowerment Bill 2026		Adjournment Speeches (House of Assembly)	12:00
12:15				12:15				12:15
12:30				12:30				12:30
12:45				12:45				12:45
13:00	Lunch (Invited Guests Only)			13:00	Lunch (Invited Guests Only)		Lunch (Invited Guests Only)	13:00
13:15				13:15				13:15
13:30				13:30				13:30
13:45				13:45				13:45
14:00				14:00				14:00
14:15	Human Rights Bill 2026			14:15	Career Confidence Bill 2026		Closing Ceremony (House of Assembly)	14:15
14:30				14:30				14:30
14:45				14:45				14:45
15:00				15:00				15:00
15:15				15:15			Networking Opportunity (House of Assembly)	15:15
15:30				15:30				15:30
15:45				15:45				15:45
16:00				16:00				16:00
16:15				16:15				16:15
16:30				16:30				16:30
16:45				16:45				16:45

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Proceedings Script

Please note

- This version of the debate scripts replaces the scripts in this years' Training Workbook.
- Text in ***bold italics*** are merely 'stage directions.' They are not read aloud.
- At the start of debates presiding officers will indicated how they want to be addressed as, e.g. Mr, Madam or Mx (pronounced: 'mix').
- When introducing yourself, remember to say 'the honourable <full name>.'

Introductions

Members resume their seats.

Clerk

"Youth Parliamentarians, the Speaker/President!"

Members will stand up silently.

Before sitting down, the presiding officer will nod to the government and opposition.

When the presiding officer sits, members shall sit.

Presiding Officer

"Good morning/afternoon, my name is <full name> and I would like to be referred to as Mr/Madam/Mx Speaker/President".

The presiding officer may also comment as to how they wish the chamber to conduct themselves (e.g. a constructive and respectful debate).

Clerk (in non-originating house only)

"Before we commence debate, the following amendments have been made to the <title> bill: <Reads notice of accepted amendments, if any>."

This concludes introductions.

First Reading

Presiding Officer

"I call upon the sponsor"

Main Sponsor

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

To avoid doubt, the Main Sponsor does not give their full speech here.

Presiding Officer

"Is the motion seconded?"

Parliamentary Whip

"I second the motion."

Presiding Officer

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

REMEMBER: everyone must vote AYE at this stage!

Clerk

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

This concludes the first reading.



Proceedings Script

Second Reading

Presiding Officer

"I call upon the main sponsor."

Main Sponsor

"Mr/Madam/Mx Speaker/President, the Honourable <Name>, I move that this Bill now be read a second time."

Main Sponsor then delivers a speech no longer than 3 minutes.

Presiding Officer

"Is the motion seconded?"

Whip

"I second the motion."

Presiding Officer

"I call upon a main refuter."

Main Refuter

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

Main refuter then delivers a speech no longer than 3 minutes.

The Bill is now open for debate from the remaining members of the Sponsoring and Refuting teams which have not spoken. Once these participants have spoken, the floor is open for debate for others.

Each speech should be a maximum of 2 minutes. After multiple rounds of speeches, the Presiding Officer will call for a final speaker from each side, concluding the second reading with a speaker from the sponsoring side.

Second Reading cont.

Presiding Officer

"I call upon the final refuter for the second reading."

Refuter

"Mr/Madam/Mx Speaker/President, the Honourable <full name>..."

Presiding Officer

"I call upon the final sponsor for the second reading."

Sponsor

"Mr/Madam/Mx Speaker/President, the Honourable <full name>"

Presiding Officer

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

REMEMBER: everyone must vote AYE at this stage!

This concludes the second reading.



Committee of the Whole - In Originating House ONLY

Amendments

Presiding Officer

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

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

Clerk

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

Parliamentarian (Mover of First Amendment)

"Chair, I move that (read out amendment)."

Mover then speaks for up to 1 minute on why the amendment should be accepted.

Clerk

"I call upon any potential refuter of the proposed amendment."

The clerk selects a refuter of the amendment who speaks against the amendment for 1 minute. To avoid doubt, amendments do not have to be refuted.

Clerk

"Is the amendment accepted? Members for the amendment, raise your hands... members against raise your hands..."

A vote by show of hands is conducted. Members may vote for or against the amendment.

If accepted

"The amendment has been accepted. The clause will now read <read out amendment>"

If rejected

"The clause will remain unamended."

This process repeats with the other proposed amendment (if there is another proposed amendment).

Clerk

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

REMEMBER: everyone must vote AYE at this stage!

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

Clerk

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

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



Proceedings Script

Third Reading

Presiding Officer

"I call upon the main sponsor."

Main Sponsor

"Mr/Madam/Mx Speaker/President, the Honourable <ful name>, I move that this Bill now be read a third time."

Main sponsor delivers a 2 minute summary speech.

Presiding officer

"I call upon a final refuter."

Whip

"I second the motion."

Presiding Officer

"I call upon a main refuter."

Main Refuter

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

Main refuter then delivers a speech no longer than 3 minutes.

The Bill is now open for debate from the remaining members of the Sponsoring and Refuting teams which have not spoken. Once these participants have spoken, the floor is open for debate for others.

Each speech should be a maximum of 2 minutes. After multiple rounds of speeches, the Presiding Officer will call for a final speaker from each side, concluding the second reading with a speaker from the sponsoring side.

Voting

Presiding Officer

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

Clerk

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

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

I think the ayes/noes have it."

At least two parliamentarians

"Division!"

Clerk

"Division has been called, ring the bells."

The bells are rung. Members wishing to abstain will move to the back of chamber behind the bars. Abstentions should be reserved for reasons of great emotional connection or personal conflict associated with the bill.

Clerk

'Members will now enter the well.'

All members not abstaining will move silently into the well (the centre of chamber).

Clerk

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

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

If passed (more than 50% of votes)

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

If rejected (50% of votes or less)

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



Not all motions may follow this full script.

Motions Script

Presiding Officer

"I call upon the mover of the motion."

Mover of the Motion

"Mr/Madam/Mx Speaker/President, the Honourable <full name>, I move that <text of the motion>"

Mover of the Motion delivers speech of no longer than 2 minutes.

Presiding officer

"Is the motion seconded?"

Parliamentarian

"I second the motion."

Presiding officer

"I call upon a refuter."

Refuter

'Mr/Madam/Mx Speaker/President, the Honourable <Name>...'

Main Refuter then delivers a speech of no longer than 2 minutes.

Debate is now open to the rest of the floor-calling sponsors then refuters.

Presiding Officer

"I Call upon a final refuter."

A final refuter delivers a 2 minute speech.

Presiding Officer

"I call upon the mover of the motion for their right of reply."

Mover of the Motion delivers two minute maximum right of reply.

Presiding Officer

"The question is that the Motion now pass. I yield control of the chamber to the Clerk"

Motions Script cont.

Clerk

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

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

I think the ayes/noes have it."

At least two parliamentarians

"Division!"

Clerk

"Division has been called, ring the bells."

The bells are rung. Members wishing to abstain will move to the back of chamber behind the bars. Abstentions should be reserved for reasons of great emotional connection or personal conflict associated with the motion.

Clerk

'Members will now enter the well.'

All members not abstaining will move silently into the well (the centre of chamber).

Clerk

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

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

If passed (more than 50% of votes)

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

If rejected (50% of votes or less)

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

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]