

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

### Wednesday, 2 November 2022

**The PRESIDENT (Hon. T.J. Stephens)** took the chair at 14:16 and read prayers.

**The PRESIDENT:** We acknowledge Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the traditional owners of this country throughout Australia, and their connection to the land and community. We pay our respects to them and their cultures, and to the elders both past and present.

*Parliamentary Procedure*

#### ANSWERS TABLED

**The PRESIDENT:** I direct that the written answers to questions be distributed and printed in *Hansard*.

*Parliamentary Committees*

#### LEGISLATIVE REVIEW COMMITTEE

**The Hon. I. PNEVMATIKOS (14:18):** I lay upon the table the 16<sup>th</sup> report of the committee, 2022.

Report received.

**The Hon. I. PNEVMATIKOS:** I lay upon the table the 17<sup>th</sup> report of the committee, 2022 and move that it be read.

Report received and read.

**The PRESIDENT:** I indicate that filming can be from the side of the Strangers Gallery, and only of people on their feet.

*Parliamentary Procedure*

#### PAPERS

The following papers were laid on the table:

By the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development (Hon. C.M. Scriven)—

Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia: Report, 2020-21

Corporation By-laws—

Town of Walkerville—

No. 1—Permits and Penalties

No. 2—Local Government Land

No. 3—Roads

No. 4—Moveable Signs

No. 5—Dogs

District Council By-laws—

Elliston—

No. 1—Permits and Penalties

No. 2—Local Government Land

No. 3—Roads

No. 4—Moveable Signs

No. 5—Dogs

No. 6—Caravan and Camping

No. 7—Cats

*Question Time***EXOTIC ANIMAL DISEASES**

**The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (14:23):** My questions are to the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, regarding exotic animal diseases.

1. Is the minister confident that her department is sufficiently resourced to participate in preparedness activities relating to foot-and-mouth disease and lumpy skin disease?
2. Is the minister confident that her department is sufficiently resourced to participate in surveillance activities relating to foot-and-mouth disease and lumpy skin disease?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:24):** I thank the honourable member for her question. She has mentioned two diseases, which of course have had increased risk profiles in recent months and indeed over the last couple of years. Many, many risks have been increasing for various emergency animal diseases. It's imperative that as a nation and as a state we have strong and resilient biosecurity systems to effectively prevent, prepare and respond to these threats. EAD prevention and early detection are core priorities for PIRSA, in addition to being prepared to respond to these diseases should they be detected in Australia.

PIRSA Biosecurity, animal health division, delivers disease surveillance programs to enhance SA's ability to detect and respond to disease threats of significant community, economic and public health importance. PIRSA is continuing to work closely with commonwealth, state and territory departments, Animal Health Australia, state and national peak industry bodies to continually improve Australia's biosecurity systems to address evolving threats.

We are very happy with the continual engagement with industry as well as the other jurisdictions as we continue to progress our preparedness activities, which of course will be ongoing, because different threats and threat levels change over time. That includes because of different climatic events or trends as well as dynamic markets and geopolitical issues that result in food security issues, amongst others, as well as changes in the amount of international travel, international trade and so on.

As an ongoing program, there has been increased focus, of course, on emergency animal diseases, including the two specific ones that the honourable member has mentioned. We will continue with that work.

**EXOTIC ANIMAL DISEASES**

**The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (14:26):** My questions are to the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development regarding exotic animal diseases:

1. Has PIRSA been provided with any additional funding or resources since this year's state budget to assist with preparedness activities or surveillance activities relating to foot-and-mouth disease and lumpy skin disease?
2. Has the minister requested any additional resources from her cabinet colleagues to assist with preparedness activities or surveillance activities relating to foot-and-mouth disease and lumpy skin disease?
3. Has the federal government committed to providing South Australia with any financial support to assist PIRSA with preparedness activities or surveillance activities relating to foot-and-mouth disease and lumpy skin disease?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:27):** I thank the honourable member for her additional questions. In terms of commonwealth financial assistance, we are subject to cost-sharing arrangements in the event of an outbreak of a number of different diseases, including those emergency animal diseases that have been mentioned. What that means is that, if there is an outbreak, all of the jurisdictions, regardless of where the outbreak occurs, participate in that cost-sharing agreement. There are a number of changes of focus within our department, where we

have been able to make sure that there are appropriate resources for surveillance and preparedness activities.

#### EXOTIC ANIMAL DISEASES

**The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (14:28):** My questions are to the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development regarding exotic animal diseases:

1. Has PIRSA raised any concerns with the minister regarding the resources available to the department to participate in preparedness activities or surveillance activities relating to foot-and-mouth disease and lumpy skin disease?

2. Has PIRSA raised any concerns with the minister regarding the available workforce and allocated FTEs to help meet resource needs to participate in preparedness activities or surveillance activities relating to foot-and-mouth disease and lumpy skin disease?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:28):** The department and I have regular meetings. Of course, a number of issues come up frequently within that. That covers a wide range of discussions in terms of what is the appropriate response and preparedness activities. As I mentioned in an earlier question, we have been working closely with industry as well as, for example, regional vets and so on in terms of the preparedness activities, and I am very happy with the way that those preparations have been continuing.

#### EXOTIC ANIMAL DISEASES

**The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (14:29):** Supplementary: have PIRSA raised specific concerns with the minister regarding the resources available to the department to participate in preparedness and surveillance activities relating to foot-and-mouth disease and lumpy skin disease?

**The Hon. C.M. Scriven:** I just answered that question. It's the same question.

#### EXOTIC ANIMAL DISEASES

**The Hon. H.M. GIROLAMO (14:30):** Supplementary: have the recent budget cuts to your department impacted on your ability to deliver these important services?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:30):** As I have mentioned on a number of occasions in this place the biosecurity section of PIRSA has not had any savings made in terms of staff or any of that because we recognise how important biosecurity is both to our state and to our nation.

#### LIVESTOCK METHANE EMISSIONS

**The Hon. R.B. MARTIN (14:30):** My question is to the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development. Will the minister please update the chamber on research into reducing methane emissions from livestock?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:30):** I thank the honourable member for his question. Methane emissions from livestock account for approximately 10 per cent of Australia's total greenhouse gas emissions, and over 14 per cent of South Australia's total emissions. There is growing impetus for livestock producers to reduce methane emissions to secure market access as well as to align with industry commitments for emissions reductions. I might say that those industry commitments have been quite significant.

Multiple feed additives have been identified that have the potential to reduce methane production in livestock. These additives can reduce methane in the range of between 30 per cent and 90 per cent; however, they have largely been tested in feedlot-type conditions. Most of the methane-reducing feed additives must be consumed by livestock regularly and in small amounts in order to maintain effectiveness.

A significant barrier to adoption of methane-reducing feed additives is developing ways to deliver them to grazing animals in frequent dose-controlled portions that are cost-effective, that are

efficient and that are easy to implement on a commercial scale. Ninety-five per cent of Australia's livestock are extensively grazed, so development of suitable delivery technology for extensively grazed livestock will be critical in enabling livestock producers to reduce methane emissions.

I am pleased to advise the council that PIRSA has been awarded \$695,909 specifically in grant funding from stage 2 of the Australian government's Methane Emissions Reduction in Livestock program, or MERiL for short. Australian Wool Innovation (AWI) will provide a further \$300,000 cash co-investment to support this research. The research will focus on adaptation of commercially available water delivery technology for the delivery of methane-reducing additives for grazing sheep.

The outcome of the research program will be to develop technology that can effectively deliver water-soluble methane-reducing additives to grazing sheep via trough water. The technology developed will be scalable, cost-effective and able to be implemented with existing farm water infrastructure, which is very important in terms of uptake by primary producers.

The MERiL grant funding announcement was made on 23 October by the Australian government in conjunction with an announcement that Australia will become a signatory to the Global Methane Pledge. The Global Methane Pledge is an agreement to reduce methane levels by 30 per cent below 2020 levels by 2030. Over 120 countries are signatories to the Global Methane Pledge, including the US, the UK, the European Union and South Korea.

#### LIVESTOCK METHANE EMISSIONS

**The Hon. J.M.A. LENSINK (14:33):** Supplementary question: why was the minister so happy to respond to a Dorothy Dixier today about a federal government grant, and dismissive of my question yesterday about the federal budget?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:33):** I suggest maybe the honourable member would like to listen to the answer that I gave, and the question that was asked, which was about research into reducing methane emissions. The first part of my answer was explaining the various challenges and barriers to reducing methane emissions, and then the funding was a small part of that answer, but a very important part.

#### OPCAT AGREEMENT

**The Hon. C. BONAROS (14:34):** I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking the Attorney-General a question about OPCAT.

Leave granted.

**The Hon. C. BONAROS:** In what human rights groups have now labelled an international embarrassment, the UN Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture recently suspended its first visit to Australia due to obstructions in carrying out its mandate.

The delegation was refused entry to the Mary Wade Correctional Centre and the Metropolitan Remand and Reception Centre, Sydney, in New South Wales, with New South Wales authorities saying the UN inspectors did not have prior approvals to visit those prisons, while the Queensland government refused the committee entry to its court cells, arguing its legislation didn't allow for the committee to enter—that is the Queanbeyan court cells.

In addition to being prevented from visiting several places where people are detained, the committee experienced difficulties in carrying out a full visit at other locations, and was not given all the relevant information and documentation it had requested. The extended deadline for Australia, including South Australia, to meet its international obligations is now 20 January 2023. My questions to the Attorney are:

1. Did the UN Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture visit any facilities in South Australia and, if so, which ones?
2. Did the government at any time refuse the committee entry to any facilities in South Australia and, if so, on what grounds?

3. Can the government guarantee SA will be able to meet its OPCAT implementation deadlines of 2023?
4. What action is the government taking to ensure that is the case?
5. Will SA's prospective NPM actors be given any guidance and resources to commence their roles?

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (14:35):** I thank the honourable member for her question and her ongoing interest in the area of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT). I have to say that South Australia is disappointed at the decision by the United Nations Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT) to suspend its visit to Australia. I understand that the SPT carried out a number of successful visits in various jurisdictions prior to making its decision to suspend its visit to Australia.

I am advised that the SPT did not request to visit any South Australian places of detention while they were in South Australia. I am advised that South Australian authorities were fully prepared to facilitate the visit by SPT to any places of detention in South Australia and provide any relevant information that may have been sought. I understand that the ability for South Australia to accommodate SPT visits was known by the commonwealth. I further understand that the South Australian government will continue to work cooperatively with the commonwealth government and the SPT should it determine to resume its visit to South Australia in the future.

In relation to the questions the honourable member asked—not about SPT and their visit to Australia but about the OPCAT implementation in South Australia and funding for that—South Australia stands in the same position as I think every other jurisdiction in Australia does, in that we are prepared to implement it when the commonwealth provides proper and ongoing funding to do so. I think I have answered a question in this place before about the views of attorneys-general and governments right around Australia, that this is important and we are prepared to implement the treaty that the commonwealth government signed up to a number of years ago, but we are also prepared to do it on the basis that the commonwealth provides funding to do so.

The commonwealth has not done that for South Australia and, I understand, has not done that for any other state, which makes it extraordinarily difficult to meet the time lines that the commonwealth signed up to, when the commonwealth won't provide the funding for what they signed up to. I guess the short answer is that, yes, we are absolutely prepared to meet the obligations. We would do it in the time frame the commonwealth set down if the commonwealth provided the funding for what they signed up to. But, as I understand it, all other jurisdictions are still waiting on the commonwealth to make that decision.

#### OPCAT AGREEMENT

**The Hon. C. BONAROS (14:38):** Supplementary: is funding for NPM actors, in terms of guidance and resources, contingent on commonwealth funding?

**The Hon. K.J. Maher:** Is?

**The Hon. C. BONAROS:** Is the NPM actors' funding contingent on commonwealth funding?

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (14:38):** I think I understand the question, but any increased funding that would be needed over and above what South Australia already provides in terms of visitors to places of detention to meet the optional protocol that the commonwealth signed up to is required from the commonwealth, as all other states have requested and have set down.

#### OPCAT AGREEMENT

**The Hon. C. BONAROS (14:39):** Further supplementary: can the Attorney-General guarantee its—

*Members interjecting:*

**The PRESIDENT:** Order! The Hon. Ms Bonaros has a supplementary question.

**The Hon. C. BONAROS:** Can the Attorney-General guarantee its legislation will address the problems highlighted by Labor members during that 2021 debate, namely the narrowness of the definition of 'places of detention'?

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (14:39):** I thank the honourable member for her question. Certainly, the successful passage of the legislation and the implementation of it would need commonwealth funding. The former Liberal government put up legislation and did not put one single cent into funding it.

There was no funding from the Liberal government to implement this. They met, I think, the same responses we have from the commonwealth, so in terms of its implementation, we are in the same position as the former Liberal government—not a cent of funding for it, but we look forward to the commonwealth continuing discussions and coming to the table with all states to implement this.

*Members interjecting:*

**The PRESIDENT:** Order! The Hon. Ms Bonaros has a further supplementary question.

#### OPCAT AGREEMENT

**The Hon. C. BONAROS (14:40):** Finally, will—

*Members interjecting:*

**The PRESIDENT:** Order! The Hon. Ms Bonaros, just hang on, please. I can't hear the Hon. Ms Bonaros.

*Members interjecting:*

**The PRESIDENT:** Order! The Hon. Ms Bonaros.

**The Hon. C. BONAROS:** Will the government formally reiterate its commitment to any unannounced inspections in South Australia in lieu of those funding arrangements with the commonwealth?

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (14:41):** In terms of the SPT, I am informed that the South Australian government still stands willing to facilitate SPT visits to places of detention in this state.

#### OPCAT AGREEMENT

**The Hon. J.M.A. LENSINK (14:41):** Supplementary: when is the minister going to reintroduce the legislation?

*Members interjecting:*

**The PRESIDENT:** Order!

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (14:41):** I appreciate the question. We are more than prepared to look at introducing legislation, but what I don't think we are going to do is pretend to do something, like the last government did. What the last government did was put up legislation. I don't know if they had any intention—

*Members interjecting:*

**The PRESIDENT:** Order!

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER:** —of it ever actually passing the parliament, but if ever it did pass the parliament, sir, do you know how many dollars were budgeted for it? I will tell you: zero—not a single cent.

*Members interjecting:*

**The PRESIDENT:** Order! The honourable Deputy Leader of the Opposition, you have the call.

**EXOTIC ANIMAL DISEASES**

**The Hon. J.S. LEE (Deputy Leader of the Opposition) (14:42):** I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking a question of the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development regarding exotic animal disease.

Leave granted.

**The Hon. J.S. LEE:** In September this year, the federal government released the Joint Interagency Taskforce: Exotic Animal Disease Preparedness report. Recommendation 6 suggested that all jurisdictions review and rationalise with the purpose of modernising and maturing key response plans and policies more than three years old to ensure they are contemporary. My questions to the minister are:

1. Will the minister confirm whether she has read the report?
2. Will her government be supporting the report's recommendations?
3. Will the Malinauskas Labor government be making a public response to the recommendations?
4. In response to recommendation 6 specifically, can the minister explain whether any work has commenced on reviewing South Australia's plans and policies?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:43):** I thank the honourable member for her question. Emergency animal diseases are an incredibly important topic at this time and are likely only to increase in importance because of the item that I mentioned in a response to an earlier question, as well as, of course, the increasing climate risks that we are facing.

The state jurisdiction is more than happy to consider various recommendations, including from the commonwealth government. We are always looking at updating and reviewing those policies and procedures that are essential to the potential responses and preparedness activities that we might be making. If there are changes to be made, we will certainly be addressing those and I would be able to make some announcements at that time.

**EXOTIC ANIMAL DISEASES**

**The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (14:44):** Supplementary: has the minister read the report?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:44):** I have been briefed on the report and I think there are a number of items in there that are certainly worthy of consideration.

**EXOTIC ANIMAL DISEASES**

**The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (14:44):** Supplementary: can the minister elaborate on those things that she feels—as she just said in her response—

*Members interjecting:*

**The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI:** Can she elaborate on the things that she feels are worthy of consideration?

*Members interjecting:*

**The PRESIDENT:** Order! I would like to actually hear the supplementary question, because I could not hear it.

*The Hon. I.K. Hunter interjecting:*

**The PRESIDENT:** Order, the Hon. Mr Hunter!

**The Hon. H.M. Girolamo:** Be nice!

**The PRESIDENT:** Order, the Hon. Ms Girolamo! Leader.

**The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI:** Would you like me to repeat the question?

**The PRESIDENT:** Please, so I can hear it.

*Members interjecting:*

**The PRESIDENT:** Order!

**The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI:** Can the minister elaborate on those topics that she feels require some further consideration?

*Members interjecting:*

**The PRESIDENT:** Order! Minister.

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:46):** I thank the honourable member for her clarification of the question. As I mentioned, those things that are of particular interest that might need any kind of changes I will consider, then I will certainly bring them back to make announcements at the appropriate time.

#### EXOTIC ANIMAL DISEASES

**The Hon. J.S. LEE (Deputy Leader of the Opposition) (14:46):** Supplementary: can the minister indicate whether her department has written any response about the report?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:46):** I am happy to take that on notice and bring an answer back to the chamber.

#### NGURUNDERI SCULPTURE

**The Hon. J.E. HANSON (14:46):** My question is to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs. Will the minister inform the council about the importance of recognising tens of thousands of years of Aboriginal heritage, and the recent unveiling of the Ngurunderi sculpture at the Granite Island Causeway?

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (14:46):** I thank the honourable member for his question and his interest in this area, and I would be most pleased to provide a response. Over the weekend just gone I had the distinct pleasure of attending the unveiling of a sculpture of Ngurunderi on Ngarrindjeri Ramindjeri at Victor Harbor. Standing on top of a huge granite boulder, which was locally sourced and donated by the City of Victor Harbor, this sculpture was designed by renowned Ngurunderi artist Kevin Kropinyeri and built by local Adelaide artist Karl Meyer.

The Ngarrindjeri creation story is specific to the area of the Ngarrindjeri Nation and the Ramindjeri group, and the area particularly of Pultang (or Victor Harbor), Kaiki (Granite Island) and Longkuwa (the Bluff) near Victor Harbor. The story of Ngarrindjeri, the great Ngarrindjeri ancestor, was that he travelled on Ramindjeri country in pursuit of his two wives, who had eluded him. When he heard his wives splashing and playing in the direction of Kings Point, Ngurunderi threw his club down in anger, creating what we now know as The Bluff.

At Victor Harbor Ngurunderi threw his spear into the sea and created Granite Island, and Ngurunderi walked over his spear and made a shelter from the boulders. This place is now called Panggari Marti (Umbrella Rock). The sculpture of Ngurunderi builds on several Aboriginal-specific artworks as part of the project, including the artwork along the entire length of the causeway deck.

**The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI:** Point of order, Mr President.

**The PRESIDENT:** I will listen to your point of order.

**The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI:** Standing Order 452: the minister is reading from a media release. Would he like me to read along?

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER:** The minister is not reading at all from a media release, sir. Guys, read along with me, like I used to with Ridgey—



*The Hon. N.J. Centofanti interjecting:*

**The PRESIDENT:** Order! Minister, you have assured me that you are not reading from a media release?

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER:** Absolutely not sir. This sculpture builds on Aboriginal-specific artwork delivered as part of the project.

**The Hon. T.A. FRANKS:** Point of order, sir.

**The PRESIDENT:** The Hon. Ms Franks has a point of order.

**The Hon. T.A. FRANKS:** Given that it does sound like he is reading from a media release, could he table the document so that we can make sure that you have not been misled?

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER:** I am reading from a parliamentary briefing prepared for the proceedings of parliament.

**The PRESIDENT:** So are you prepared to table it?

*Members interjecting:*

**The PRESIDENT:** Order!

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER:** No, sir, I am not going to table it.

**The PRESIDENT:** Okay, continue.

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER:** Sir, I am reading from notes prepared for parliament.

*Members interjecting:*

**The PRESIDENT:** Order! Continue on.

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER:** Thank you, sir. As I was saying, this sculpture builds on Aboriginal art specific outcomes. It is the longest integrated Aboriginal artwork anywhere known in the world. some 650 metres over the causeway that incorporates the work of five Ngarrindjeri and Ramindjeri artists, including 11 Dreamtime stories that are etched in the concrete over the causeway.

I think many South Australians have fond memories of Granite Island and the Victor Harbor area, but prior to this project there was little portrayed about some of the significant stories to the traditional owners of the region. Now every time someone visits Granite Island or stands at the causeway before Granite Island, they can see the magnificent, I think some 3 metres tall, sculpture of Ngurunderi and also the 650-metre long artwork that is etched along the causeway.

I would particularly like to thank people involved in this project, including the Ngarrindjeri Aboriginal Corporation, which was represented by Tim Hartman at the unveiling on this Saturday; the City of Victor Harbor; the talented artist, as I mentioned, Kevin Kropinyeri; and everyone else for their collaboration in this sculpture.

I also want to mention the efforts of the Department of Transport and Infrastructure, which I know is doing better and better at incorporating elements of the oldest living culture on the planet in what they do. I particularly want to thank the efforts of Ngalungku's Kuta Nyani Thomas in relation to the work he has done on this project and particularly the work he does for the Department of Transport.

Projects like this that display many tens of thousands of years of Aboriginal culture are a differentiating point for tourists who come to places like the popular Victor Harbor and also, as I was discussing with a number of traditional owners of the area on the day, having these sorts of sculptures seen helps instil pride in young Aboriginal people in the area.

### **INDUSTRIAL MANSLAUGHTER**

**The Hon. T.A. FRANKS (14:51):** My question to the Minister for Industrial Relations is: can you please give us an update on Labor's commitment to introduce industrial manslaughter laws for this state? We are waiting, still, for them to be introduced to this parliament.

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (14:52):** I thank the honourable member for her question and her interest in this area. It is a very well-known and well-recognised interest. The honourable member, I know, has brought legislation before this parliament a number of times over a number of parliaments to implement such a measure.

I was very pleased that at the last state election one of the commitments of the then Labor opposition was to introduce laws to create industrial manslaughter as a stand-alone offence in South Australia. Not long after the election, the government went to work on looking at comparisons as to what other jurisdictions do in terms of industrial manslaughter, particularly jurisdictions like Western Australia and Queensland and, more recently, the Northern Territory, which have schemes that are in operation and have been utilised, particularly Queensland and the Northern Territory.

Having looked at what different jurisdictions are doing, the government has undertaken a significant amount of consultation. I have personally attended a number of stakeholder forums that have brought together people who represent workers, a range of unions that have contributed ideas on what they would like to see from industrial manslaughter legislation, and also a number of employer groups that represent a diverse range of companies in South Australia.

Having conducted those forums, we are now taking the submissions, taking the thoughts that those various groups have come up with, and are in the process of drafting legislation taking into account the views of many of the stakeholders, which I expect within the coming months will be released. Once it has been released for that further consultation on the draft legislation, I certainly would expect to have it in parliament some time at least in the first half of next year.

#### GOVERNMENT REVIEWS

**The Hon. H.M. GIROLAMO (14:54):** My question is to the Leader of the Government regarding government business. How many project reviews are currently underway by the government?

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (14:54):** I thank the honourable member for her question. There will be a number of reviews underway for a whole lot of areas because, of course, there were many mistakes to fix from the former government.

#### GOVERNMENT REVIEWS

**The Hon. H.M. GIROLAMO (14:54):** A supplementary: could the Leader of the Government table a list of all reviews that are currently underway, including the cost of each of these reviews and the recommended benefits or outcomes of the reviews as well?

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (14:55):** I do not have a list of such reviews, sir.

#### GOVERNMENT REVIEWS

**The Hon. H.M. GIROLAMO (14:55):** A further supplementary: I am happy for the minister to take on notice for him to collate that for all of us to understand how many reviews, and the potential cost delays to projects from numerous reviews that are currently underway. A lot of talk and not a lot of action.

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (14:55):** I am not aware of any document that collates all that, sir.

#### BLUE SWIMMER CRABS

**The Hon. T.T. NGO (14:55):** My question is to the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development. Can the minister inform the chamber about the dedicated fisheries patrols targeting blue crabs over the past weekend and in recent months?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:55):** I thank the honourable member for his question and his

interest. Blue swimmer crabs are an important species for both the commercial and recreational fishing sectors. Many thousands of South Australians enjoy getting out their crab nets and rakes as we head towards the warmer months, which are usually the sign for South Australian fishers that blue crabs should be on the move.

Fisheries officers regularly patrol the coastline to ensure that fishers are complying with the relevant rules, and the officers take the necessary action where people are identified breaking those rules. Those rules, of course, are incredibly important in terms of the sustainability of our resources. There are size limits and bag limits for recreational fishers to ensure that the sustainability of this important aquatic resource is protected, and these limits are enforced by our fisheries officers.

Between 27 to 30 October this year fisheries officers conducted dedicated patrols of some of the popular beaches for catching blue swimmer crabs, from St Kilda through to Port Parham and across the top of Yorke Peninsula. Over the four-day operation last week, 500 people were checked by fisheries officers. Unfortunately, a number of those people were detected breaking the rules, with a total of 35 people issued fines and some disappointing occurrences of undersized crabs being taken, as well as other offences.

In some of the more serious breaches over those four days, individuals were issued fines in excess of \$1,400 for failing to obey the rules. Whilst we never want to have a heavy hand with fines, it is absolutely imperative that people respect the need for the sustainability of our resources, and that is why this kind of action is necessary.

Since September, and including last weekend's targeted patrols, fisheries officers have checked more than 1,200 recreational fishers targeting blue swimmer crabs. From these inspections they have issued over 120 fines totalling over \$55,000 and seized over 2,500 crabs. It is disappointing that some fishers continue to break the rules, putting in jeopardy the sustainability of this important aquatic resource.

However, it does highlight the critical role that fisheries officers play in monitoring fishing activities to ensure the sustainability of our fish stocks for future generations. Of course, they also play an important educational role so that people do understand their responsibilities and also understand the reason it is important to obey the rules.

I remind fishers to ensure they understand the size limit and how to measure a crab properly before they go fishing. The size limit for blue swimmer crabs is 11 centimetres measured across the carapace from the base of the largest spine. Fishers can take a personal daily limit of 20, which is a combined limit with sand crabs. When boating, the daily boat limit, when three or more people are crabbing on board, is 60, which is also a combined limit with sand crabs.

It is important that all fishers know the rules before they go fishing, and it is recommended they download South Australia's free recreational fishing app, which provides fishers with all the information regarding the rules as well as updates on changes to fishing.

I would like to thank all the fisheries officers who attended from around the state for these dedicated patrols last week. They have an important role in compliance and operations such as we saw over the weekend, and their presence is an important reminder to everyone of the need to protect our marine resources.

**The PRESIDENT:** Supplementary question, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition.

#### **RECREATIONAL FISHING**

**The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (14:59):** What other levels of education and what communication programs are the minister and her department implementing to ensure rec fishers are aware of the rules?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:59):** I thank the honourable member for her supplementary question. There are ongoing programs of education, including the resources that are available on the PIRSA website. Also, we are in discussions with RecFish SA because they also play a role in terms of education around things like bag limits, catch limits, appropriate catches and so on for recreational fishing. Those are some of the ways that we are addressing that issue.

**The PRESIDENT:** Supplementary question, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition

### RECREATIONAL FISHING

**The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (15:00):** Is education part of the ongoing funding that's being delivered to RecFish SA?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (15:00):** There is a wide range, or a fairly wide scope, of expectations under the agreement with RecFish SA. Education is certainly part of that. I would also mention that Fishcare also play an important role in educating the public, and rec fishers in particular, about limits, about appropriate fishing and about the need to protect our important aquatic resources.

### SKYCITY ADELAIDE

**The Hon. C. BONAROS (15:01):** I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking the Attorney-General, representing the Minister for Consumer and Business Affairs in another place, a question about SkyCity Adelaide Casino.

Leave granted.

**The Hon. C. BONAROS:** As this chamber is aware, the casino is currently the subject of two separate investigations, one by AUSTRAC, the federal government's financial crimes watchdog, and one by retired South Australian Supreme Court Judge Brian Martin KC, the latter at the request of the state's gambling regulator. The casino's owner, New Zealand-based SkyCity Entertainment Group, held its AGM last week, where both investigations were central to the company's updates to its shareholders. SkyCity's chair, prominent Adelaide businessman Glenn Davis, told shareholders that the company had identified areas where:

In our work to review our practices, given the heightened industry scrutiny, enhancements to our anti-money laundering program are required or appropriate.

We obviously face the risk of enforcement action and penalties if the regulator takes the view our performance was of a standard that warranted that.

My questions to the minister are:

1. Do the comments from the casino's chair concern the government?
2. Has the government yet been briefed by AUSTRAC on its investigation? If not, why not, given the seriousness of the concerns of the federal agency and the impact on the casino's operations?
3. Is the government developing contingency plans in the event the casino is found by AUSTRAC or Mr Martin KC of being in breach of its licence?
4. What options are available to the government should that occur and/or the casino is found guilty of serious charges of criminal activity within the casino?

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (15:02):** I thank the honourable member for her question. I will refer the matters referred to to the member responsible in another place and bring back a reply.

### FERAL ANIMAL MANAGEMENT

**The Hon. J.M.A. LENSINK (15:03):** My question is to the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, regarding feral animal management. Does the minister support the Minister for Environment and Water in a ban on bow hunting in South Australia?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (15:03):** I thank the honourable member for her question. The matter to which she refers was an election commitment and is therefore now a policy of the Malinauskas Labor government.

**FERAL ANIMAL MANAGEMENT**

**The Hon. J.M.A. LENSINK (15:03):** Supplementary question: she might need to take this on notice. Can she advise where it was published? Which policy document was it? Was it an environment one, and will she table it for the parliament?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (15:03):** I will refer that question to the relevant minister in the other place.

**FERAL ANIMAL MANAGEMENT**

**The Hon. T.A. FRANKS (15:03):** Supplementary: is bow hunting actually used as feral animal management?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (15:04):** My understanding is—in an unofficial way I don't think it is. I haven't asked that question, but I know that certainly some of the discussions around bow hunting have been in regard to addressing the issue of feral animals. So the short answer is that, and I can certainly get any additional information from the relevant minister in the other place.

**FERAL ANIMAL MANAGEMENT**

**The Hon. J.M.A. LENSINK (15:04):** Further supplementary: can the minister confirm that it was a promise made in return for a preference deal at the last election?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (15:04):** That suggestion is inappropriate and offensive.

**ELLIOTT JOHNSTON AO, QC ORATION**

**The Hon. I. PNEVMATIKOS (15:05):** My question is to the Attorney-General. Will the minister inform the council about this year's Elliott Johnston AO QC Oration?

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (15:05):** I thank the honourable member for her question. I know many people who have practised law in this state have been grateful for the trailblazing work that Elliott Johnston did in this state. The Elliott Johnston Oration honours the original red silk, Elliott Johnston AO QC, who was an inaugural staff member of Flinders University and a founding partner of Johnston Withers Lawyers in this state. Flinders University has been honouring this legacy with an Elliott Johnston Oration since 1998.

On 1 September 2022, I was privileged to give the opening address at this year's Elliott Johnston Oration and to introduce the keynote speaker, Leanne Liddle, Northern Territory Australian of the Year for 2022, Director of the Aboriginal Justice Unit in the Northern Territory and a member of the advisory commission into incarceration rates of Aboriginal peoples in South Australia.

Before I speak about Leanne Liddle and her powerful speech Red Silk, Black Voices, I would like to say something about Elliott Johnston and the important role he played in South Australia. Elliott and Elizabeth Johnston were lifelong activists and social reformers. After Elliott Johnston's controversial rejection for appointment as Queen's Counsel, his appointment in 1970 by the then Dunstan government was at the time talked about as the highest public office attained by someone who was known to be a member of the Communist Party. The long shadow of the red scare at the time meant that there was much consternation about Elliott's political status within the legal community in South Australia.

Elliott Johnston was an intellectual who studied in China, visited Soviet Russia before the fall of Stalin and, I am informed, sat a few feet from Pablo Picasso at the 1950 Peace Congress in Warsaw. Elliott Johnston was committed also to improving the rights of injured workers by pursuing compensation cases through the courts, setting new standards and winning the respect of the profession also as an outstanding criminal lawyer.

The accumulation of all his efforts and the esteem he was held in culminated in being offered in 1983 a position on the bench of the Supreme Court of South Australia. A condition of the

appointment meant that Elliott Johnston had to relinquish his political party membership, which I am sure would have been difficult, given his advocacy and his views in the area.

Perhaps the role that I think Elliott Johnston's legacy has resonated most powerfully, and certainly with me, was his role as a commissioner in the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. His fierce and unwavering resolve in that position led to 339 recommendations being made. As the keynote speaker, Leanne Liddle, recounted in her speech, entitled *Red Silk, Black Voices*, the approximately 500 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who have died since the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody's final report was published in 1991 shows there is still a long way to go.

I am proud that Leanne Liddle, who delivered the keynote speech, has been appointed as part of the advisory commission tasked with identifying strategies and ways incarceration rates of Aboriginal people in South Australia can be reduced. I am pleased that Ms Liddle has taken up this position, given the outstanding work that she has done in the Northern Territory tackling some of these problems.

I want to finish by commending Flinders University for the continuing honouring of Elliott Johnston's legacy and also the keynote speaker, Leanne Liddle, for her tireless advocacy, and all of those who have contributed in this area.

### REGIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

**The Hon. R.A. SIMMS (15:09):** I seek leave to make a brief explanation before addressing a question without notice to the Minister for Regional Development on the topic of regional health.

Leave granted.

**The Hon. R.A. SIMMS:** In March 2020, the then Marshall Liberal government temporarily closed several rural accident and emergency departments due to COVID-19. Now, 2½ years later, the emergency departments at the following locations are still closed: Gumeracha, Strathalbyn, Mount Pleasant and Eudunda. Some of the hospitals have claimed they are not able to attract medical staff to regional hospitals. The Gumeracha medical centre has called it a 'crisis in our medical workforce'.

My question to the minister therefore is: what is the government doing to ensure that the health needs of regional communities are being met, and is the Minister for Regional Development developing strategies for attracting medical practitioners to the regions, so that these emergency departments can reopen?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (15:10):** I thank the honourable member for his question. Certainly, regional health is an issue that comes up very frequently when I am out on one of my various and numerous regional trips, and certainly it is something that I have raised a number of times internally. In terms of the specifics about strategies being developed, I will refer that to my colleague in the other place, the Minister for Health, and bring an answer back to the honourable member and the chamber.

### REGIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

**The Hon. R.A. SIMMS (15:10):** Supplementary question: in her reply the minister referenced discussions she has had internally. Has she specifically raised the future of the hospitals to which I referred in my original question?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (15:11):** I can't recall if I have raised that particular issue. What I was referring to was the other part of the honourable member's question in regard to attracting practitioners to regional health services. That is something that I have had a number of conversations about, and that is what I was referring to in my answer.

### CHILD SEX OFFENDERS

**The Hon. S.G. WADE (15:11):** I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking questions of the Attorney-General regarding child sex offenders and bail.

Leave granted.

**The Hon. S.G. WADE:** It was recently reported that an accused paedophile was released on home detention despite his residence being in close proximity to several schools and his victim being of 'a very young age'. The man, who was unable to be named in order to protect the identity of his alleged victim, allegedly assaulted the child over a period of three days whilst they were under his authority with the magistrate referring to the alleged offending as 'extremely serious'. My questions to the Attorney-General are:

1. Does the government support alleged child sex offenders being released on home detention in close proximity to premises frequented by children?
2. How many alleged child sex offenders are currently bailed on home detention in South Australia in close proximity to schools?
3. What is the state government doing to ensure children on and near school grounds are not put at risk from alleged child sex offenders on home detention?

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (15:12):** I don't have information about the specific case that the member refers to, and I am not sure of the status, but if it is still before the courts I would be unlikely to mention it. We have been as a Labor Party in opposition and in government very concerned to make sure the community is as safe as we can make the community from child sex offenders. Certainly, I will ask for a briefing—if we can glean the information from what the honourable member has said—about this particular case, but as a general rule we don't think child sex offenders should be in contact with young children.

This came up particularly in the last term of government with a child sex offender I think in the Paradise area in Adelaide where I think the agitation saw a change in the law about the ability to get front-end home detention for those convicted of child sex offences. It is something we take very seriously as a government and will continue to do so.

#### **AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL AND VET SCIENCES EXPO**

**The Hon. R.B. MARTIN (15:13):** My question is to the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development. Will the minister please update the chamber on the Agriculture, Animal and Vet Sciences Expo?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (15:14):** I thank the honourable member for his question. The Department of Primary Industries and Regions (PIRSA) recently joined Urrbrae high school for its Agriculture, Animal and Vet Sciences Expo to talk to year 12 students, along with their parents and teachers, about careers in agriculture in South Australia, including the diverse range of career opportunities at PIRSA. The Careers Expo is held each year to promote career pathways for students interested in agriculture and related fields.

This year the Expo attracted more than 300 participants, including students from regional and metropolitan schools who came to talk with over 30 exhibitors, including universities, government agencies and industry groups, about available pathways. The afternoon included a careers panel with speakers discussing global food security, ag technology and innovation and providing tips on successful job seeking.

Chelsea Koch, animal health adviser, Biosecurity SA, spoke on behalf of PIRSA and shared her career story, as well as tips for students looking to get into the animal health and the biosecurity fields. Emily Mellor from PIRSA's Red Meat and Wool Growth Program showed students the recently launched sheep emergency animal diseases mobile phone app which uses augmented reality to educate producers on recognising the signs that could indicate exotic disease in their animals. I am told this was a very popular attraction with students.

Jason Nichols, senior research support officer from SARDI, Kane McLean, fisheries officer from Fisheries and Aquaculture, and Sharon Douglas, HR consultant from Corporate Services, also attended to discuss the many and varied career opportunities for students, as well as sharing some of the issues facing the industry and the skill sets required. I'm told that the PIRSA team had some

great questions from students and teachers who were keen to learn about what the agency does and how PIRSA supports industry.

The information provided to me has been that for every graduate of an agricultural degree there is a choice of between five and seven jobs, so a very large number of jobs for each graduate. I would certainly encourage secondary school students, who are thinking about what careers they might like to pursue, to consider some of the exciting opportunities in agriculture and primary industries, and look forward to seeing some of them hopefully even working for PIRSA in years to come.

### VAPING

**The Hon. S.L. GAME (15:16):** I seek leave to make a brief explanation prior to addressing a question to the Attorney-General, representing the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, on vaping.

Leave granted.

**The Hon. S.L. GAME:** Data from the South Australian Health and Medical Research Institute in 2020 shows that 13.5 per cent of South Australians still smoke—that is over 200,000 South Australians. Data obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics shows that the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults who smoke daily in South Australia is sitting at 40.4 per cent. Regulated nicotine vaping products have been proven to be effective quitting aids but access for adult smokers is severely restricted here. This is different from the black market vapes of unknown constitution which are readily available.

We are witnessing stagnating smoking rates despite strict tobacco control laws and the highest cigarette prices in the world. Smoking is a primary cause of health and financial inequalities in South Australia, with those from low socio-economic backgrounds smoking at higher rates and more heavily.

Young people are accessing unregulated black market vaping products at an alarming rate but, at the same time, adult smokers are unable to easily access these regulated vaping products to help them quit smoking. We are the only Western country that uses a prescription-based model for nicotine vaping. New Zealand, for example, legalised regulated nicotine vaping as a consumer product to help smokers quit and has enjoyed record declines in smoking rates while effectively restricting access by young people. My questions to the minister are:

1. Why are these products, which can help smokers live longer and healthier lives, being restricted from the adult smokers who need them most?
2. Why is the health department not encouraging smokers to switch to vaping which is a far less harmful alternative to smoking and is a more effective quitting aid than nicotine replacement therapies?

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (15:18):** I thank the honourable member for her question. She mentioned that smoking rates in Aboriginal communities are significantly higher than in non-Aboriginal communities, and is one small but significant factor in some of the disparity we see in health outcomes between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.

In relation to her questions on vaping and the regime that applies in South Australia, I will refer that to my colleague in another place, the health minister, who I am sure will be able to provide an answer that talks about the science and the evidence of the regime. As the honourable member pointed out, it is a reasonably consistent regime around Australia, from what I understand. In my experience, the health department often looks at the best available scientific evidence about health outcomes in forming the policy that is put forward, but I will refer those to my colleague in another place and bring back a reply.

### WORKER SAFETY IN HOSPITALITY

**The Hon. L.A. CURRAN (15:19):** I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking a question of the Minister for Industrial Relations regarding employment safety in hospitality.

Leave granted.



**The Hon. L.A. CURRAN:** *The Advertiser*, on 11 October, reported an incident where a fast-food employee at McDonald's had objects thrown at them, was spat at and was verbally harassed. With hospitality workers having to cop abuse and minimal consequences for customers, what action is the minister taking to ensure the safety of hospitality workers?

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (15:20):** I thank the honourable member for her question. It is a very important question about some of the behaviour that has faced those who have been effectively on the frontline during COVID.

We have seen in hospitality—and also I think the honourable member mentioned McDonald's, retail and fast food—people working during COVID bearing the brunt of the frustration of consumers, often with results that have led to assaults of retail workers and those in hospitality areas, who were effectively serving us during the pandemic. It was something that had been agitated and brought to our attention by those who represented people particularly in retail and the fast-food industry, the level of abuse, essentially, that those who worked in those areas were suffering, and that was highlighted during COVID.

We know that in some areas it was the workers themselves who were the ones who suffered at the hands of those who were frustrated, and sometimes without security guards employed in some of those areas. In particular, I know that the Shop Distributive and Allied Employees Association, the union that represents many in the retail and fast-food sector, had a campaign that was very successful, No One Deserves a Serve, which was designed to educate and highlight the problem that is faced by many in these industries, effectively on the frontline.

One very significant measure that we have taken as a government is that, in this parliament and through this very chamber recently, we passed a new regulation that made it an aggravated offence to assault a retail worker. That was something that had been recommended to us, and we were very pleased to take that up. Now, if someone is working effectively on the frontline as a retail worker and they are assaulted, that can be taken into account with the potential of a higher penalty.

It is an important measure to make sure that not only is there an appropriate punishment for those who commit these sorts of crimes—aggravated offence for assault against retail workers—but one of the other important elements is the deterrence effect. The fact that we passed these laws sends a very strong signal in a couple of ways. Firstly, it is a strong signal that we have listened to the plight of those on the frontline in areas like retail and fast food, who have been at the frontline during the COVID pandemic, and we have recognised the issues that they are facing and the circumstances that they have found themselves in just going to work every day to serve people.

It also recognises and acts as a deterrent for those who might engage in this sort of behaviour, with significant publicity for the No One Deserves a Serve campaign and SafeWork SA also backing it up with an education program. The aim and ambition are for people to know that they will face higher penalties and to deter them from engaging in this sort of behaviour in the first place.

#### *Matters of Interest*

#### **DEMOCRACY**

**The Hon. S.G. WADE (15:24):** I rise to highlight the importance of this parliament actively engaging the South Australian community. Liberal democracy has been championed by the West, but it faces significant challenges from both the left and the right.

We need to remind ourselves and our community of the vital role that democracy plays in maintaining our freedoms and promoting our prosperity. Parliament should be at the forefront of defending and promoting democracy. Parliament House itself is the focal point of democracy in this state. The Parliament House steps are a key stage for public events in our community, a place to highlight issues—from local issues through to world events.

The building is the workplace of the Legislature as we debate issues and craft laws. The building is also a dynamic teaching environment for students and young people. Parliament House embodies our state's proud democratic history. Some walls in Old Parliament House were part of the

state's first legislative building, built in 1843. Effectively, this building traces its origins back 179 years. This chamber, the Legislative Council, traces its origins back to that first council in 1843.

As the focal point of democracy in a time of democratic challenge, it is vital that Parliament House is not a mere vault that preserves relics. We must use this building and its holdings to tell the story of our state and nurture our democracy. In that context, I was delighted to be part of the open day last Sunday, together with a number of members of both this place and the other place and also our staff, when 700 South Australians and visitors took the opportunity to visit parliament. Of course, visitors are welcome whenever parliament is sitting and can join free tours on non-sitting weekdays, but on the open day the parliament team went above and beyond to tell the story of key elements of our democracy.

In terms of gender equality, this parliament was the first in the world to give women both the vote and the right to sit in parliament. On Sunday, excerpts of the 1894 women's suffrage petition were displayed in the House of Assembly chamber, along with the 1894 *Hansard* displaying the final vote on women's suffrage. Of course, Madam Acting President, you would want me to highlight that that bill started in this chamber and was in due course passed by the House of Assembly.

In terms of parliament being accessible to all South Australians, including South Australians with disability, this parliament strives to be inclusive and accessible for both citizens and members. Kelly Vincent's desk was displayed in this chamber on Sunday. Kelly used a wheelchair for mobility and, elected at the age of 21, was the youngest member of the Parliament of South Australia and the youngest woman elected to an Australian parliament.

In terms of the economic history of the state, economic cycles and war aborted two attempts to build Parliament House: once in 1889 and again in 1914. Architectural drawings in the old chamber helped tell that story. The Parliament of South Australia has held at least two open days, but Sunday's open day was the first for more than 10 years. I hope we do not wait that long for the next. My understanding is that the New South Wales Parliament is the only Australian parliament that has regular open days, which they hold as part of their Festival of Democracy. I think it would be good if South Australia developed its own festival of democracy.

On Sunday, both Government House and Parliament House held open days. Perhaps a festival could also involve the Adelaide Town Hall, together with federal parliamentary representatives and both state and national electoral authorities. This event may not need to be annual, but it would be good to get it into a pattern. There are plenty of other elements of our story that could be highlighted in future events. After all, South Australia was the first part of the British Empire to separate church and state. South Australia was instrumental in the formation of the Australian Federation, and we have been at the vanguard of electoral reform.

I would like to commend the Community Education Officer, Natalie Young, and the organising committee for their hard work that went into Sunday's event. I was very impressed with the high quality of the presentations and the organisation—the day went very smoothly. I would like to thank the five dozen volunteers, members and staff, who offered their hospitality last Sunday. Our democracy must be actively nurtured, protected and promoted. Our open day was a valuable contribution to that challenge.

#### **AUSTRALIAN DIAMONDS NETBALL TEAM SPONSORSHIP**

**The Hon. J.E. HANSON (15:29):** Whether you like South Australian personality Cosi Costello or not, last week he created some controversy when he decided to throw his support behind a prominent Western Australian businessperson. Hancock Prospecting entered into a multimillion-dollar sponsorship arrangement with the world-beating netball team, our Australian Diamonds. A player on the team, Donnell Wallam, a proud Noongar woman, took objection to the idea of wearing the company logo on her guernsey. Ms Wallam privately sought an exemption from wearing the logo. According to accounts in the media, the exemption was not granted. The team stood by Ms Wallam. In response, my understanding from media reports is that the company's sponsorship was pulled shortly after.

Ms Wallam's objection was not about mining of First Nations land, as Cosi somehow mistakenly understood. The objection that Ms Wallam held was about the notion of a basic degree

of respect for the humanity, and indeed the right to exist, of Australia's First Nations people. Lang Hancock, the founder of the company and father of its current executive chairperson, held some shocking beliefs in relation to Aboriginal Australians. By today's standards, they are abhorrent, and the company's executive chairperson has been unwilling to apologise or publicly distance herself from those views promoted by her father.

Let's be clear about the sort of ideas Ms Wallam objects to. In a filmed interview some time ago, the late Mr Hancock said:

Those that have been assimilated into earning a good living and earning wages among the civilised areas and have been accepted into society and can handle society, I'd leave them well alone. The ones that are no good to themselves and can't accept things...I would dope up the water so that they were sterile and they would breed themselves out in the future, and that would solve the problem.

Now, these comments aimed at any people or culture are by today's standards indefensible. What Mr Hancock advocated is genocide. The direction of Mr Hancock's comments was solely toward the First Nations people of Australia. Views like this cannot be tolerated in modern Australia. The statements by the late Mr Hancock needed to be not only addressed but denounced. That seems to me a pretty basic social and moral responsibility on behalf of the company that bears his name. We cannot just move on.

Cosi Costello does, and has done, a great job promoting our state and long may his advocacy continue, but as much of our nation gets its head around the concept of truth telling and listening to First Nations people, Cosi's support of a prominent Australian who refuses to do so is disappointing. Worse than disappointing, it is also the wrong signal to send to Cosi's fans. As a state, as a nation, and as a society, how can we honestly say we are listening to our First Nations people if we cannot even apologise for the wrongs perpetrated against them by our forebears? What kind of signal does it send to my son, or any of our kids, if they learn that this dispute is all about money for netball and not about facing up to the unthinkable cruelties against our First Nations people committed by the those who came before us?

Further afield, this unfortunate episode was also reported on in *The New York Times*. So even if we are unwilling to look at ourselves, let's be clear: the world will be looking at us. Truth telling is a necessary and fundamental first step on the long journey to reconciliation, and denialism is one of the most significant roadblocks.

Donnell Wallam, in her diplomatic and thoroughly justified refusal to wear the Hancock Prospecting logo, is asking us to simply hear the truth and to confront it. If we do not, then where are we? We are nowhere. And do you know what: we will stay nowhere until we are ready to recognise that Ms Wallam's position is not only correct, it is uncontroversial. Calling out racism in 2022 is uncontroversial. Defending racism and defending racists is what is becoming increasingly controversial.

I commend Premier Andrews and the Victorian Labor government for stepping in to cover the \$50 million in lost sponsorship for the Diamonds, an act of genuine leadership. I commend Netball Australia for standing by a person who was, at the heart of it, simply seeking to access her right to an emotionally safe workplace. And I commend Donnell Wallam for all that she has done to progress the conversation around these fundamentally important matters. Whether it is what she intended or not, we should all be listening to her, and the next time an opportunity comes to publicly stand on the right side of history I hope that Cosi—and all of us—take it.

#### OPCAT AGREEMENT

**The Hon. C. BONAROS (15:34):** The commonwealth government ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT) almost five years ago. The ratification should have been a clear commitment to the protection of the fundamental human rights of people in places of detention. The ability to carry out unannounced visits at detention facilities, conduct private interviews with people deprived of their liberties, and review documentation is an essential element of the OPCAT framework.

Australia's prison population growth rates are the third fastest in the world, and the disproportionate incarceration of First Nations people remains unaddressed. Of course, we are not

just talking about prisons; we are talking about juvenile detention centres, immigration detention centres, hospitals, mental health facilities, aged-care facilities and facilities for people with disabilities.

The UN Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT) commenced a rescheduled visit to Australia for the first time on 16 October this year. A week later the United Nations released the following statement:

The United Nations Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT) has decided to suspend its visit to Australia due to obstructions it encountered in carrying out its mandate under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT), to which Australia is a party.

The SPT delegation has been prevented from visiting several places where people are detained, experienced difficulties in carrying out a full visit at other locations, and was not given all the relevant information and documentation it had requested.

Despite its continued efforts to engage the authorities for the resolution of the problems, the SPT continued to be obstructed in the exercise of its mandate.

As a result of this, the SPT members felt that their 12-day visit, which began on 16 October and was due to run until 27 October, had been compromised to such an extent that they had no other option but to suspend it.

This is a clear breach by Australia of its obligations under OPCAT.

State parties have an obligation to both receive the SPT in their territory and allow it to exercise its mandate in full, as reflected in Articles 12 and 14.

It is deeply regrettable that the limited understanding of the SPT's mandate and the lack of co-operation stemming from internal disagreements, especially with respect to the States of Queensland and New South Wales, has compelled us to take this drastic measure.

This is not a decision that the SPT has taken lightly.

Given that OPCAT applies to all federal states without limitations or exceptions, it is concerning that four years after it ratified the Optional Protocol, Australia appears to have done little to ensure consistent implementation of OPCAT obligations across the country, including but not limited to passing overarching legislation to translate its international obligations into domestic law.

The work of the SPT is guided by the principles of confidentiality, cooperation, impartiality, and universality.

This is the basis on which States parties agreed to grant SPT unfettered access to places of deprivation of liberty, and to documentation and persons in such facilities.

The SPT is neither an oversight body, nor does it carry out investigations or inspections.

It is a mechanism that makes confidential recommendations to State Parties on establishing effective safeguards against the risk of torture and ill-treatment in places of deprivation of liberty.

Despite our numerous efforts to explain our preventive mandate, this was clearly not understood.

The SPT expects Australia to abide by its international obligations under OPCAT and provide appropriate assurances to satisfy the SPT that no further obstacles will be encountered in fulfilling its mandate so that the visit may be resumed in due course.

To put that in perspective, the subcommittee has only suspended visits three times in the past: to Rwanda, Ukraine and Azerbaijan.

The Law Council of Australia responded with the following statement:

The issues which the SPT is likely to investigate are not fanciful, but are of real ongoing concern in Australia.

They include conditions in juvenile and immigration detention, current practices regarding the seclusion and restraint of persons with disability, and the treatment of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in detention.

Concerns about systemic failures in these areas have been the subject of recent Royal Commissions.

This past week and a bit has again shown why an adequate legal framework is urgently required in this jurisdiction—and indeed across Australia. The clock is ticking: we have 82 days until deadline.

### CHILD PROTECTION

**The Hon. L.A. CURRAN (15:39):** I rise today to talk about our child protection system. The truth is that we have seen much talk but little action from this government. For a government that was only elected seven months ago, they have established a lot of inquiries in the child protection

space. Whilst we always welcome the opportunity to reflect on the status quo to ensure that the system is working adequately, these reviews have stemmed out of the most tragic of circumstances, circumstances that no person should ever have to endure.

But while we wait for the many reviews in this space since the government's election, our vulnerable children are stuck with the status quo. They are the people who suffer while we await the bureaucracy of these reviews. I will add that once these reviews are released there will be no immediate change. They are just that: a review, some suggestions for the minister and the department to consider or to disregard.

After the reports are delivered, then what? What we do not want to see is recommendations ignored, as has previously been criticised by some, following previous recommendations from coroners, the Ombudsman and the Royal Commissioner, Margaret Nyland.

In April of this year, the minister said the government would expeditiously appoint an independent reviewer to conduct a review of the coronial and other recommendations relating to child protection in South Australia. She anticipated that the process of reviewing and then receiving any report and beginning a plan for any implementation of change would happen this year. In June of this year, the minister, in a ministerial statement, notified the house of the appointment of Kate Alexander as the external reviewer to undertake the review, with the expected date of completion to be October 2022.

Well, we are now in November, and we are now only seven sitting days away from the end of the year, if you do not include the optional sitting week. This leaves little to no time for the report to be received and for any plan to be implemented and any changes to be put in place.

Every day we wait for these reviews is another day that children in the child protection system are at risk of facing the same preventable tragedy that we have seen with Chloe Valentine, Korey Lee Mitchell, Amber Rigney, Charlie, Makai and Jimmy. The list goes on. It saddens me how long this list is. When will the government say, 'We have sought enough reviews and it is time for some change'?

For every day we sit and wait for recommendations to come out of these tragic events, we risk another child facing the same fate, a fate that was very sadly preventable. Our children are our most vulnerable in our community; they need our protection. They rely on the government to be able to make the tough calls and to make sure our vulnerable children are of paramount consideration.

A couple of months ago, the opposition called on Premier Malinauskas to dedicate a standalone child protection minister to protect vulnerable South Australian children with the sole priority of overseeing the Department for Child Protection, but this has not happened. As current Minister for Child Protection, the Hon. Katrine Hildyard grapples with two additional portfolios, including being the Minister for Sport and Recreation, in which she is busy delivering election commitments for Labor members—payments for sporting club and local infrastructure grants.

Focus is being taken away from child protection and away from our state's most vulnerable. We need a dedicated child protection minister right now, someone whose sole focus is the increased safety of vulnerable children to ensure that we do not see a repeat of recent tragedies. At risk of sounding like it is groundhog day, I stand here today before you to agitate for this yet again. It is time we see some action.

### PARLIAMENTARY SITTINGS, LORD'S PRAYER

**The Hon. R.A. SIMMS (15:43):** The matter I rise to speak on this afternoon will be important to all those who believe that this parliament should be inclusive and representative of our community—that is, the status of the Lord's Prayer in our parliamentary sessions. It is my view that this should be abolished in favour of a non-denominational statement.

Tradition is important in this place. Many of the rules and traditions we observe ensure that the business of the parliament runs smoothly, and they are essential to the maintenance of our democratic institutions, but others are in need of urgent review or replacement. I submit to you that reciting the Lord's Prayer at the start of every parliamentary sitting is an anachronism that serves no democratic purpose.

Fundamentally, our parliament is a workplace. There are few other workplaces in our state or indeed our nation that begin their working day with a mandatory prayer. Indeed, prior to joining this parliament I worked in the university sector. I did not have to stand at my desk and recite the Christian prayer before getting into the business of the day or turning my mind to my emails. It really is out of step with community expectations in 21<sup>st</sup> century South Australia.

This tradition simply serves to alienate the parliament and parliamentarians from the community that we seek to represent. The Lord's Prayer has been part of procedures of this parliament, I understand, since 1918, but South Australian society has changed considerably since then. According to the latest census, more people in our state now identify with no religion than with the Christian faith. Indeed, almost 46 per cent of our population identify as holding no religious view versus 40 per cent of those who identify as being Christian. A further 7.8 per cent identify with other religions.

Given our duty to serve the interests of all South Australians, why on earth do we begin our parliamentary session with a prayer that is associated with the religion not observed by a majority of our constituents? As well as being out of step with community opinion, the practice fails to reflect the diversity of this parliament itself. Parliament, like society, should respect various faiths and various perspectives. Why, as an atheist, should I be required to recite a prayer that does not reflect my values or reflect my worldview? Other jurisdictions around Australia have considered secular pledges or statements as alternatives that cause members of parliament to reflect on our vital role—a role that is fundamental to our democracy. I believe, Madam Acting President, it is time for South Australia to join those other jurisdictions.

This is not the first time that this matter has been raised in this place. I note that back in 1986 the then President of the Legislative Council, Anne Levy, who I must say is a truly wonderful South Australian, said that she would consider it inappropriate for her to read the Lord's Prayer at the beginning of each day because of her personal beliefs. It was suggested by some in debate at that time—and *Hansard* reflects this—that the standing orders should not be amended to allow someone else to read the prayer in the President's place, because she should have known that this was part of her responsibilities when she assumed the office of President of this chamber.

It is a very curious thing to compel members of parliament to observe religious traditions that they may or may not share in our democracy. Across the country, there is growing mood for change on this issue. Indeed, a change.org petition has more than 6,000 signatures to date. In New South Wales, my Greens colleagues are leading the charge for change. In Tasmania, Central Coast Council has recently abandoned the prayer, and South Gippsland Shire Council voted to replace prayers with a secular statement, while in Mildura their council has developed a more inclusive affirmation. Surely it is now time for our parliament to better reflect the diversity of our community. This is a matter that I intend to pursue during this term of parliament, so watch this space.

### **KIDNEY FAILURE AND DIALYSIS**

**The Hon. I. PNEVMATIKOS (15:48):** I rise today to speak about something very personal that has recently impacted my life. Earlier this year, I took time away from this chamber to have one of my kidneys removed due to cancer. Since then, I have been in and out of hospital from issues related to my chronic kidney disease and renal failure. Luckily, I now am on a stable treatment plan, accessing dialysis services three times a week.

Although dialysis will not repair my kidney function, it has allowed me to go back to work and be able to return to a semblance of normal life. I am one of approximately 1,000 people who undertake long-term dialysis either at home or, more predominantly, in a facility to manage kidney function in this state. The number of people with kidney dysfunction and failure who receive dialysis has been doubling between 2000 to 2020, from 6,400 to 14,600, and this number continues to rise. We don't have enough chairs and beds for dialysis.

Even though dialysis was the leading cause of same-day hospitalisation in Australia in 2019-20, kidney and renal failure often don't capture the attention of the public like other illnesses such as breast cancer, prostate cancer or heart disease. To be honest, before I was required to have dialysis, I was also unaware of how many people are living with kidney and renal failure.

The impact this treatment has had on me, and for those who I attend the clinic with, has given us the ability to return to work, spend time with our children, grandchildren and friends, and pursue hobbies and interests. Dialysis is our lifeline. For some receiving dialysis it is harder than others. With limited dedicated dialysis facilities around the metropolitan area, and even fewer facilities in rural areas, some patients travel great lengths to attend or are unable to receive their required treatment. Further, this is compounded by the fact that both public and private metropolitan adult dialysis units are now working at or above their capacity, and it is creating enormous stress on treatment options for patients.

Dialysis treatment options are by no means patient centred. Rather, it is a matter of fitting in with clinic schedules. Clearly, prevention is the goal to ensure that the number of people receiving dialysis lessens over time; however, education measures to date have been underfunded and under resourced. There is an immediate problem in serving those patients who require dialysis for the rest of their life or whilst awaiting an organ donor for transplant, which may take years or may never occur.

Whilst I recognise that more dialysis facilities are only a temporary solution, even with the best prevention care unfortunately many people will require dialysis. Whilst home dialysis may be an option it is not necessarily ideal. My dialysis nurses have difficulty needling me from time to time. I am not prepared to do the needling myself. It is a matter of capacity and choice. We have an immediate need to increase dialysis capacity to ensure patients who require dialysis can do so.

#### **CONSERVATION AND HUNTING ALLIANCE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

**The Hon. J.S. LEE (Deputy Leader of the Opposition) (15:52):** It is a great privilege today to rise to speak about the Conservation and Hunting Alliance of South Australia, also known as CHASA. It was an honour to be invited by CHASA to attend its 12<sup>th</sup> Wine and Wild Food Dinner held on Friday 28 October 2022. I wish to place my special thanks and congratulate CHASA President Graham Stopp, Vice President Rob West, Secretary Vicki Fabris, Treasurer Con Pantelios, and the entire CHASA team and supporters for presenting an informative, intriguing and, above all, a delightful and sumptuous dinner.

The event proceedings went on smoothly throughout the evening thanks to a very enthusiastic and diligent master of ceremonies, George Kontopoulos, who kept us all well informed and entertained. The event featured a wonderful Welcome to Country by Aboriginal elder Mark Koolmatrie, a proud Ngarrindjeri leader, and I want to take this opportunity to congratulate Mark who was recently awarded the KPMG Indigenous Land Management award at the South Australian Landcare Awards.

Mark is passionate about engaging Indigenous people and landholders in a process of relearning Indigenous values and land management practices and preserving a more resilient landscape for the future. Mark is dedicated to looking after country and operating the old ways in the new world, a message that perfectly complements the philosophy of CHASA and the wild food dinner.

As honourable members know, hunting is a traditional activity that has been practised for millennia in countries around the world. CHASA understands and respects that some people are opposed to hunting, but believes that, with a modern philosophy, hunters can continue this ancient tradition sustainably and help conserve our precious environment. The Conservation and Hunting Alliance of South Australia works with hunting organisations and the South Australian Department for Environment and Water to restore wildlife habitats, guide hunting seasons, develop hunting education and ensure wildlife is only hunted at sustainable levels.

CHASA recognised a strong Liberal presence at the dinner, which included the Hon. David Speirs, the Leader of the Liberal Party, along with many of my esteemed parliamentary colleagues, including the Hon. Terry Stephens, the President of the Legislative Council; the Hon. Nicola Centofanti, Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council; the member for Heysen, Josh Teague; the member for Chaffey, Tim Whetstone; the member for McKillop, Nick McBride; and the member for Mount Gambier, Troy Bell, was also in attendance. Sadly, though, only one Labor government member was present at the CHASA dinner, the Hon. Tung Ngo—good on him for representing the Premier and Labor ministers who were all noticeably absent.

The Leader of the Opposition, the Hon. David Speirs, delivered a brilliant speech on the importance of conservation and environmental sustainability. CHASA has been working successfully with the Department for Environment and Water, and National Parks and Wildlife South Australia on the Flinders Ranges Bounceback program. It was an initiative to protect the native species that have persisted in the region—

*Members interjecting:*

**The PRESIDENT:** Order! Government benches!

**The Hon. J.S. LEE:** —and make it possible to reintroduce some species that were becoming locally extinct. It was certainly a culinary delight to taste some of the wildlife native food made with all locally-sourced ingredients. 'Wild food is healthy' was the theme of the dinner. Special thanks to chef, Andrew Fielke, for creating something very special for the wild food dinner.

The delightful menu allowed us to travel to many parts of the world. It started with something from the ocean, a touch of Japanese for the first course, roast shark and Akoya pearl oysters. Then we had rabbit sausage rolls for the second course, perhaps an Australian, English or European favourite meal. That was followed by a culinary experience from India or South Asia that featured Massaman venison curry with jasmine rice and roti bread. We also had something sweet to finish with for dessert, a chocolate wattleseed mousse with Illawarra plums from the bush.

I would like to also acknowledge Angas family wines for supporting the CHASA dinner. Once again, thank you to the CHASA board for their efforts in promoting and preserving responsible and sustainable hunting practices so that we can all enjoy the benefits of hunting and enjoy our unique natural environment for generations to come.

*Members*

#### **MEMBER'S LEAVE**

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (15:57):** I move:

That leave of absence be granted to the Hon. D.G.E. Hood from 2 November 2022 to 31 December 2022 on account of medical issues.

Motion carried.

*Motions*

#### **ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION AND TRANSMISSION NETWORK**

**The Hon. R.A. SIMMS (15:57):** I move:

That this council—

1. Notes that the commonwealth budget released last week forecast:
  - (a) a 56 per cent increase in electricity prices over the next 18 months; and
  - (b) a 44 per cent increase in gas prices over the next 18 months.
2. Notes that Adelaide recorded the highest quarterly rise in CPI in the country with a 2.6 per cent rise for the September 2022 quarter and an annual rise of 8.4 per cent.
3. Recognises that cost-of-living pressures are continuing to increase for South Australians.
4. Acknowledges that the privatisation of ETSA was a failure of market regulation and contributed to an increase in electricity prices.
5. Calls on the Malinauskas government to establish a commission of inquiry to examine reviving ETSA and returning South Australia's electricity distribution and transmission network to public ownership.

This motion is calling on the government to establish a commission of inquiry looking into reviving ETSA and returning our electricity service distribution network back into public hands. The reason why the Greens are making this call is because we recognise the significant cost-of-living pressures that South Australians are facing at the moment.



While people are sleeping in tents due to skyrocketing rental prices and low vacancy rates in housing, every day essentials are becoming more and more out of reach. Indeed, just this week we have seen interest rates increase once again, and we have seen predictions around inflation hitting 8 per cent, or more than 8 per cent, here in South Australia.

Last week's federal budget, the first federal Labor budget, forecast a 56 per cent increase in electricity prices over the next 18 months—a 56 per cent increase in electricity prices—and a 44 per cent increase in gas prices over the same period. Such a dramatic increase in energy prices, given the already skyrocketing cost of living, will be devastating for people who are already struggling to stay afloat in our state. Sadly, it is always the most vulnerable who are affected. South Australians should not have to choose between necessary groceries, turning on the heater during this winter period or having appropriate air conditioning when the weather finally warms up.

According to data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Adelaide recorded the highest quarterly rise in CPI in the country for the September 2022 quarter. Over the last 12 months, the CPI for Adelaide has increased to 8.4 per cent. Over the same period, wages have increased in South Australia by only 2.3 per cent. We have wage stagnation while we have inflation skyrocketing out of control. Where are people going to find the money for extra power bills? The average energy price in South Australia is \$1,840 per year. An increase of 56 per cent would equate to more than \$1,000 per year for the average household, so in 18 months' time, low-income workers will be spending up to 13 per cent of their income on energy.

The privatisation of ETSA by the Liberal Olsen government delivered higher energy prices—that is a fact—and South Australians have paid dearly for that appalling failure of leadership from that ill-fated Liberal government. Research from the Australia Institute in 2019 found that 40 per cent of South Australians blamed the privatisation of ETSA for power price increases, and they are right because we have seen power prices increase over a long period of time. We know what happens when you sell off key utilities like our electricity network. When you sell off key utilities like electricity, then you let the free market decide, and what we see is utilities working for the interests of shareholders, not the interests of the community.

That is why we are calling for this commission of inquiry to look at bringing back ETSA, re-establishing that as an independent statutory authority that operates for the interests of all South Australians rather than the business of shareholders. The people of South Australia deserve an energy service that is managed by South Australians for South Australians. Over the border, the Victorian Labor government have committed to reviving their State Electricity Commission with a majority share owned by the state should they win the next election. I encourage the Malinauskas government to take inspiration from Daniel Andrews over in Victoria.

I note that yesterday Premier Malinauskas announced a National Energy Crisis Committee of Cabinet to investigate measures to mitigate the impact on the community of price hikes. In the Premier's ministerial statement, he said that South Australia's prices are expected to be lower than in the Eastern States, which rely on coal-fired power stations. That is correct. The SA Productivity Commission's annual report, tabled yesterday, finds that:

...the State's ability to take advantage of these natural advantages has been limited by problems in the local electricity market which reduced the pass through of these lower prices to consumers...this means that South Australia is not currently [at] a competitive advantage due to renewable energy.

We need to fix the electricity market to ensure our power prices stay low so that we can take advantage of our potential position. While the National Energy Crisis Committee of Cabinet is valuable in terms of mitigating the impacts on consumers, bringing back ETSA, returning our electricity network to public hands, would ensure the government can play a vital role in keeping our local energy market on track.

During the last state election, the Labor Party made a commitment to return our trains and trams back into public hands and establish a commission of inquiry to enable that to happen. I know that the Minister for Transport several months ago announced that it was not necessary to progress with that commission of inquiry because he had been working with Keolis Downer to return the train network back into public hands—we welcome that—but that means that the commission of inquiry that was budgeted for by the Labor Party has not been commissioned, and we believe that money

should be reallocated to a commission of inquiry looking into bringing back ETSA. That would be a worthy project for this government to undertake.

I welcome statements made to date by the Premier and the Treasurer and other ministers in the Malinauskas government, where they have stated that every option is on the table. I hope this is an option to which they give serious consideration. I hope they seek inspiration from the Daniel Andrews government over in Victoria and look at what is happening in other places around the world, where publicly-owned utilities are able to better serve the needs of the community.

The Greens of course continue to advocate a range of policies that are about not only improving affordability for consumers but also mitigating the impacts of climate change. I note that gas continues to skyrocket out of control; I note that petrol prices continue to skyrocket out of control. The Greens will continue to advocate for alternatives to these. I have a bill before this parliament that would end gas connections to all new homes, and I hope that the Labor Party will give that serious consideration as well.

In the meantime, let's get the commission of inquiry happening, and let's look at how we can bring our electricity network back into public hands so that it operates for the best interests of all South Australians, rather than shareholders of a large corporation. With that, I conclude my remarks.

Debate adjourned on motion of Hon. I.K. Hunter.

#### *Bills*

### **CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES (NICOTINE) AMENDMENT BILL**

#### *Introduction and First Reading*

**The Hon. S.L. GAME (16:07):** Obtained leave and introduced a bill for an act to amend the Controlled Substances Act 1984. Read a first time.

#### *Second Reading*

**The Hon. S.L. GAME (16:08):** I move:

That this bill be now read a second time.

As unregulated youth vaping skyrockets, and access to the most successful nicotine replacement therapy remains severely restricted, it is clear that our state and federal governments' approach to vaping is not only flawed but costing lives. Concerns have been raised with me that the revenue from the tobacco tax is behind Australia's standalone nonsensical policy. Those suffering from the government's current approach are predominantly young people and those with socio-economic hardship.

Our youth are afflicted not only by the thriving black market of vape products, with unknown chemical make-up and misleading nicotine labelling, they are losing loved ones to smoking-related deaths. The government continues to make it much harder to buy regulated, safe vape products and cigarettes. It is criminal. Statistics show that families from areas of socio-economic hardship are more likely to have heavy smoking habits. Over a year a pack-a-day smoker can spend \$15,000. The equivalent vaping habit costs closer to only \$1,000. These families are encouraged to smoke deadly cigarettes due to easy access, instead of the much safer alternative of vapes.

Current vaping policy is wrong and negligent. Let me be clear: the vaping products I refer to as a smoking cessation tool only contain safe low doses of nicotine, solvents and flavouring. They are promoted throughout the Western world as successful smoking cessation tools. They are not the black market products of unknown ingredients which are widely accessible.

South Australia needs urgent reform to our controlled substances regulations for nicotine vaping. This is a public health matter, and it is time to put science before ideology. We are the only Western country with a prescription-only base model for nicotine vaping. I want regulated nicotine vapes to be able to be legally sold from licensed retail premises for adults, especially those wishing to quit smoking.

I want strict age identification required and loss of licence for those who sell to minors, as is consistent with smoking and alcohol regulations. The way to reduce the illicit market is to replace it

with a legal regulated market. I want adults looking to quit smoking to have access to safer regulated vaping products when they go to a licensed retail outlet, and I want South Australians to stop losing loved ones to smoking-related deaths.

These are the reasons I have introduced a Controlled Substances (Nicotine) Amendment Bill 2022. I want to express my gratitude to two of Australia's leading experts on smoking cessation and tobacco harm reduction. Their guidance on this important public health issue continues to show industry leadership. I thank Dr Colin Mendelsohn, a clinician, academic and founding chairman of the Australian Tobacco Harm Reduction Association, and Dr Alex Wodak AM, current board director of the association and Emeritus Consultant Alcohol and Drug Service at St Vincent's Hospital.

After 12 months of Australia's failed prescription-based nicotine model, the results are in. Young Australians are vaping more than ever, with Quitline reporting for the first time that 13 year olds are becoming hooked on imported, unregulated nicotine vapes. At most, 12 per cent of vapers buy their devices legally, according to a recent Roy Morgan survey, and a mere 13 South Australian GPs are listed on the TGA's website as authorised prescribers. The black market is thriving, diverting up to \$200 million in lost tax revenue from government coffers.

As members will observe, the Controlled Substances (Nicotine) Amendment Bill 2022 is succinct and straightforward. Its purpose is to exempt the sale of nicotine from the Controlled Substances Act 1984, which will allow for regulated levels of nicotine in vapes, regulated additives and ingredients in vapes, and regulated control of sales such as age restrictions and importing standards.

Growing scientific evidence from overseas continues to mount the case that vaping is a far safer alternative to deadly cigarette smoking. We know smoking prematurely kills one-half to two-thirds of continuing users. In Australia, restrictive and onerous regulations on nicotine vapes have resulted in a thriving black market. Imported unregulated devices are able to be purchased cash only from a corner shop or secured online and over social media with relative ease. By contrast, deadly, yet legal, cigarettes are available from virtually every service station, supermarket and corner shop in the country.

In order to access a nicotine vape in Australia, one must obtain a prescription from a general practitioner, with South Australia having just 13 authorised prescribers listed on the TGA website. Due to the current controlled substances regulations, these GPs are prohibited from advertising their willingness to prescribe nicotine vapes, yet another restrictive, high barrier for those smokers wishing to quit.

As stated, we are the only country in the Western world that requires prescriptions to possess, use or import nicotine e-liquids. Under the current regime that was enacted just over 12 months ago, nationally only 200 out of the 31,000 Australian GPs are publicly listed as nicotine prescribers, less than 1 per cent of all doctors. This is utterly ineffective. Without a prescription, possessing or importing nicotine liquid is a criminal offence punishable by fines of up to \$222,000 and even jail terms. A 2022 survey states that only 12 per cent of vapers have obtained a prescription and only 2 per cent of vape purchases were from a pharmacy, which is the federal government's preferred method.

There is no quality control on the black market. Under the current prohibitionist model, nicotine vape consumers remain unaware of what is in their product and unprotected should anything go wrong. There are no incentives for manufacturers to comply with Australian standards and many of these devices are poor quality, imported from China and being sold under the counter for cash, including to children. Criminal organisations are becoming involved. It is easier for consumers to continue to buy deadly cigarettes than it is to navigate our state and federal governments' ridiculous process to obtain regulated vapes.

Modelling published as recently as October shows that relaxing these harsh restrictions could save the lives of 70,000 to 104,000 Australians by 2080. These figures were obtained from modelling based on the United States' more accessible nicotine vaping laws, and uses a mix of Australian and US data.

Another significant independent report, commissioned by the United Kingdom's Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, was released in late September 2022. It is the most comprehensive review to date on the topic. Researchers drew on more than 400 published studies from across the globe, including many that investigated signs of harm or levels of toxic substances in the body after smoking and vaping.

Overall the review confirms what previous studies have also shown: vaping is estimated to be at least 95 per cent less harmful than smoking over the short and medium term. Key findings of the report were:

- using vaping products leads to a substantial reduction in toxicants compared to smoking;
- vaping leads to lower exposure to many of the chemicals that cause cancer;
- vaping reduces exposure to the toxicants that cause lung damage and is likely to slow down the development of respiratory diseases;
- cardiovascular disease risk is expected to be much less than for smoking;
- blood pressure is lower in people who vape than people who smoke;
- switching from smoking to vaping is likely to be beneficial for oral and dental health; and
- the risk and severity of nicotine dependency for vaping is lower than for cigarette smoking.

Again I ask: why are we roadblocking such an important public health measure?

Independent experts have made positive comments about the research review. Dr Sarah Jackson said:

The evidence is clear. If you're a smoker you can substantially reduce the risks to your health by switching completely to e-cigarettes and continuing to use them for as long as you need to avoid a relapse to smoking.

Professor Peter Hajek said, 'Smokers should be emphatically advised that switching to vaping removes almost all the risks of smoking.' Professor Shahab said:

Nicotine vaping is far less harmful than smoking tobacco. Encouraging smokers who are unable to stop smoking to switch to these reduced-harm products will benefit population health.

Compare this to a review funded by the Australian Department of Health, that sought to examine the 'contemporary evidence on the health outcomes of nicotine and non-nicotine e-cigarette use', and integrate this with 'systematic reviews on smoking uptake and cessation'. I am grateful to Doctors Mendelsohn and Wodak for their critique of this review, and share their well-considered and thoroughly-evidenced concerns. In their critical analysis of the review, Doctors Mendelsohn, Wodak and colleagues conclude that the review failed to achieve its aims for the following reasons:

- it did not compare the relative risk of the harms of vaping to conventional cigarettes;
- it did not consider the net public health impact of vaping;
- it ignored evidence that vaping is effective in smoking cessation; and
- it confused causation and correlation in interpreting the association between youth vaping and cigarette smoking.

What is currently forgotten in this debate is the sad reality that 21,000 Australians are dying every single year from smoking-related conditions. Despite what some vaping opponents say, there is a growing evidence base that points to vaping being the most successful smoking cessation aid.

The Australian government has a modest goal of reducing daily adult smoking to less than 10 per cent of the population by 2025 and less than 5 per cent by 2030, but the October 2022 modelling study suggests that this is fanciful. Indeed, under current vaping regulations the national smoking rate will only reach 7.5 per cent for males in 2080 and 5 per cent for females in 2064. Modelling of relaxed vaping laws, however, predicts that we will reach 5 per cent of Australian men in 2042 and 5 per cent of women in 2036. Imagine the positive impact on our health system with this reduction.

In New Zealand, which passed the Smoke-Free Environments and Regulated Products (Vaping) Amendment Act 2020, the government promoted that it was, 'putting New Zealand on track to saving thousands of lives and having a smoke-free generation sooner rather than later.' Their Ministry of Health actively encourages smokers to switch to vaping if other methods fail. In just 12 months following the bipartisan passing of this legislation, the adult smoking rate in New Zealand fell by an unprecedented 25 per cent.

In the United Kingdom vaping is a formal part of the Tobacco Control Plan and is supported by the Department of Health, the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal Society of Health and almost all public health, medical and health associations and charities. Currently 8.3 per cent of the English adult population vapes, and smoking rates have been declining faster than in Australia as smokers switch to the safer alternative.

We are doing smokers who want to quit a huge disservice. Our regulatory model penalises them and prioritises big tobacco. Along with being a healthier alternative, vaping is much cheaper than smoking. We have the highest cigarette prices in the world, where a pack-a-day smoker who smokes 20 cigarettes a day of the leading brands spends \$14,600 a year. Compare this with vaping, which averages around \$1,150 per year.

We know that the greatest impacts of high tobacco prices and associated taxes are felt by lower socioeconomic people, for whom a larger portion of their income is lost to smoking. These are also the same groups of people who have the highest smoking rates and smoke more heavily. The same can be said for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander South Australians, where smoking rates have remained stubbornly high, sitting at 40.4 per cent as of 2018-19.

Vaping taxes must be kept to a minimum to ensure there is sound financial incentive for those wishing to shift to a lower risk product. Taxation on cigarettes ought to be higher than on vapes so that it is proportionate to the level of risk. In the United Kingdom, for example, the Royal College of Physicians recommends a tax on vaping of 5 per cent of that of tobacco taxes.

To be clear, neither myself nor vaping advocates are suggesting that vaping is completely safe and risk free. It is not recommended for non-smokers, and of course engaging in neither smoking nor vaping is the healthiest option. But the reality is that we are dealing with this compared with smoking deadly cigarettes that contain over 7,000 toxic chemicals. Vaping is the healthier alternative. The lifetime cancer risk from vaping has been estimated to be less than 0.5 per cent of that of smoking.

Vape users should not face high barriers, penalties and restrictions to obtain a product that is healthier, cheaper and has been shown empirically to be successful at smoking cessation. I am urging my colleagues here to re-evaluate their perception of nicotine vapes and to support this public health measure that will save the lives and livelihoods of South Australians. I commend this bill to the chamber.

Debate adjourned on motion of Hon. I.K. Hunter.

### *Motions*

#### **ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT**

**The Hon. I. PNEVMATIKOS (16:21):** I move:

That this council—

1. Notes:

- (a) the Israel-Palestine conflict continues to be unresolved;
- (b) Israel's occupation of Palestine has lasted over 50 years;
- (c) Israel continues to build settlements on occupied territory, which undermines a two-state solution;
- (d) the ongoing conflict continues to result in the loss of life and human rights violations and abuses;
- (e) the recognition of Palestine by the Vatican and 138 nation states; and

- (f) Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations adopts the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.
2. Supports the right of both Israelis and Palestinians to live in equality, peace and security within internationally recognised borders.
3. Endorses the principles (1-8) stated in the Sydney Statement on Anti-Palestinianism.
4. Calls on the Australian government to:
  - (a) acknowledge the right of Palestinians to self-determination as provided for by international law;
  - (b) acknowledge the Palestinians' right to statehood; and
  - (c) actively promote measures to end the conflict between Israel and Palestine on the basis of relevant UN resolutions and international law.

I rise to speak on this important motion, a motion that I believe sends a strong message about human rights and this chamber's view of justice. There has been a lot of discussion inside and outside of this chamber recently, regarding the Palestine and Israel conflict. This is not a new issue. Conflict in this region has been raging since before our lifetimes and, unfortunately, I fear it will continue until after some of our lifetimes.

The occupation of Palestine by Israel has been in the international public eye for the better part of 50 years and continues today with disastrous casualties of civilians and fighters. Although ceasefires and peace talks have been tried, very little progress has been achieved to resolve the conflict. Although these talks and solutions are discussed, Israel continues to build settlements on occupied territory, further undermining any endeavours for a solution. International law dictates that occupation of this territory is illegal and against agreed United Nations conventions and articles.

Numerous United Nations Security Council resolutions and the prevailing international opinion hold that Israel's settlements in the West Bank, East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights are a violation of international law. Further, they are a violation of Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, the law of occupation. International bodies working on the ground in these areas, including the UN, the Red Cross and the International Court of Justice, have all affirmed that Article 49 applies to the Israeli-occupied territories.

Considering this, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 446, referring to the Fourth Geneva Convention as the applicable legal instrument, and has called upon Israel to desist from transferring its own populations into the territories or changing their demographic make up. This unrest has led to more than just land occupation; it has led to a massive loss of life and livelihood. On 30 October 2022, it was reported that at least 10,468 Palestinians and 1,308 Israelis have been killed by someone from the other side since 2000, as reported by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

Palestinian casualties are disproportionately represented in these statistics. This has been compounded by the reckless strikes by Israeli forces on Palestine, particularly in the Gaza Strip, as well as unlawful acts of Israel targeting medical facilities and personnel. Unfortunately, short-range attacks have also been used, with reports and findings of Palestinians' movement limited by Israeli forces, and Palestinians forcibly removed from their homes, detained and, in some cases, tortured.

As with most conflicts, repeated attacks on civilians that violate not only human rights but human decency and ethics appear to be a feature of this conflict. Although the Vatican and the 138 other nation-states recognise Palestine, Australia does not. As a country, we need to consider Article 1 of the United Nations Charter, which adopts the principle of equal rights and self-determination. It states:

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

This statement, which Australia is a signatory to, is important in ensuring that we remain steadfast in our resolve for both Palestinians and Israelis to live as equals in peace and security.

The Sydney Statement on Anti-Palestinianism was brought forward out of necessity as a consequence of decades of discrimination against Palestinian people. Discrimination has come in

the form of the containment of millions of Palestinians in refugee camps and the systemic attacks on the lives and property of people under occupation. Blatant prejudice exists against Palestinians who pursue and engage in peace talks but are deemed to be terrorists and stigmatised on grounds of religion or ethnic grounds. The statement reads:

1. Anti-Palestinianism exists when Palestinian people are denied rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and all other relevant instruments of international law, including United Nations resolutions.
2. The Palestinian people are entitled to their own State. The Palestinian State is consistent with international law, UN resolutions and over 30 years of international negotiations. This is reflected in the recognition of the State of Palestine by 139 member nations of the UN. Anti-Palestinianism is flagrant when this right is undermined by settlements and acts of annexation, both of which are illegal under international law.
3. Palestinians who have committed to non-violent means to nationhood are entitled to all legitimate means of protest and advocacy. Palestinian leaders deserve respect and engagement, not isolation and boycott.
4. As part of the international community, the Palestinian people have an inalienable right to membership of international organisations in line with these organisations' by-laws, including but not limited to the International Criminal Court, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Interpol, the International Court of Justice and others.
5. Palestinians have the right, in accordance with international law, to engage in resistance against unlawful policies and practices of the Israeli occupation of Palestinian land. They are entitled to present to the world their case, supported by evidence and legal argument, that Israeli authorities have dispossessed, confined, forcibly separated, evicted and subjugated the Palestinian people.
6. Noting the UN's recognition of the State of Israel in 1949 was conditional on Israel's acceptance of the right of return—resolution 194, article 11—Palestinians are entitled to advocate their right of return as part of a just and lasting peace between the parties.
7. Palestinians have a right to their history, including their right to commemorate Nakba Day, and this must never, in any way, be denied to them.
8. International law brands collective punishment a war crime. When a Palestinian is arrested or convicted of an offence by Israeli authorities, there is no basis for Israel subjecting others to collective punishment.

This conflict has been going on long enough for us to realise that injustice is playing out. The reports of human rights violations and abuse keep piling up. It is time that we stood up for the right things and as a chamber call on the federal government to do the same. We must acknowledge the Palestinians' right to self-determination and statehood. We must actively promote measures to end the conflict between Israel and Palestine through the promotion of diplomatic means and let justice prevail in terms of international law and internationally agreed resolutions and treaties.

This motion is not about antisemitism. It is not about anti-Israel. This motion is about recognising two peoples' rights to coexist and prosper.

Debate adjourned on motion of Hon. L.A. Curran.

### *Bills*

## **BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION (TISSUE DONATION STATEMENTS) AMENDMENT BILL**

### *Introduction and First Reading*

**The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (16:31):** Obtained leave and introduced a bill for an act to amend the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996. Read a first time.

### *Second Reading*

**The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (16:32):** I move:

That this bill be now read a second time.

Today I introduce the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration (Tissue Donation Statements) Amendment Bill 2022. This bill will amend the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act to allow

the next of kin of a deceased person to request a tissue donation statement be included on any certificate issued under the act certifying the death of a person.

The clarity, the term 'tissue' under the Transplantation and Anatomy Act 1983 is defined as 'an organ, or part, of a human body or a substance extracted from, or from a part of, the human body'. I will use the terms 'tissue donor' or 'tissue donation', and 'organ and tissue donor' or 'organ and tissue donation' interchangeably throughout this speech.

Organ and tissue donations transform and save many lives across the country each year. The lives of 1,174 Australians were changed last year as a result of receiving an organ transplant, thanks to the generosity of 421 deceased organ donors and their families. That is 1,174 fathers, mothers, grandparents, children, partners and friends. The decision to donate is an incredible gift.

The decision to donate is a decision no-one ever wants to make, that we all hope we never have to make. The generosity of those families to make such a selfless decision at such an awful moment in their lives is remarkable. Whilst being registered on the organ and tissue donor register helps inform a family of their loved one's desire, it is ultimately the decision for a family. It is a difficult decision must be made at a time of huge loss. The significance of the decision to donate organs and tissue, and the significance of these gifts themselves, cannot be overstated. They are gifts of life.

There are a number of ways in which organ and tissue donation can be acknowledged. Donor families and those who have received a transplant can write anonymous letters to each other. These letters must be anonymous because it is a confidential program. A national DonateLife Service of Remembrance is held online each year to commemorate the generosity of donors and their families. Events are also held across states and territories.

The annual Thankyou Day is held each year to publicly acknowledge the generosity of donors and their families. All Australians are encouraged to take part by creating and sharing a thankyou message on social media. The donor family lapel pin has been specially designed for families to wear to commemorate their loved one's donation.

The DonateLife SA rose planting ceremony is an annual event where a rose is planted to honour organ and tissue donors and their families for providing many with a second chance in life. This year's event will be held on Sunday 20 November at the Gift of Life Garden in Bonython Park. It will be an important opportunity to acknowledge, remember and thank those who generously donated the gift of life in 2021. National Donor Heroes' Night allows donor families to commemorate their donor loved one, recipients to thank their donor family and the community to acknowledge those involved in organ and tissue donation and transplantation by lighting a candle or turning on the porch light.

Whilst all of these events are incredibly important and have a vital role in commemorating the generosity and importance of organ and tissue donors in our community, there is still something missing: formal acknowledgement. Many families feel that the decision and the gift can be under-recognised. Families have spoken to me about how they feel there would be value in having a formal option to have their loved one's gifts recognised.

In recognition of the significant contribution that organ and tissue donors provide to the community, the ACT government passed legislation in May 2020 to provide the opportunity for this to be formally acknowledged in the death register and/or in a letter from the Chief Minister. The ACT was the first jurisdiction in Australia to provide this opportunity, as well as to apply to have the statement 'the deceased gave a gift of life, generously donating organs/tissue' added to the certificate.' I would like to commend the ACT Minister for Human Rights, Tara Cheyne, who championed this important legislation.

The bill I have introduced today is modelled on the ACT legislation. My bill will allow the next of kin of a deceased person to request a tissue donation statement be included on any certificate issued under the act certifying the death of a person. It will also enable the next of kin of a deceased person to request an intended tissue donation statement be included on any certificate issued under the act certifying the death of a person.

The inclusion of this provision will enable an acknowledgement of a deceased person who was an intended tissue donor to also be captured—for example, where a family says yes to donation



but for a range of reasons the deceased's tissues were unsuitable for donation. Again, this is a recognition of the incredibly important decision that families and next of kin make in saying yes to organ donation. A technical reason for a loved one to then not be able to donate should not stand in the way of this intent and this recognition.

There are a number of key principles that will guide these acknowledgements. They are optional. They are an opt-in. It is entirely up to the family to determine if they want the donation recognised on a loved one's death certificate. For some families, the acknowledgement they receive currently may well be sufficient. They are not time-limited.

Families will have control to determine when, if and how they wish to have their loved one's donation recognised. This removes any urgency to make a decision about the acknowledgement and recognises that what might be right for each family can change over time. It also means that families whose deceased loved one was an organ and tissue donor before this change comes into effect will have these acknowledgement options available to them, with a death certificate reissued at no extra cost.

The request can only come from the next of kin. Some members may have questions, and rightfully so, regarding privacy, having the tissue donor included on the register and having the minister receive these details. Because it is the family that makes one or both of these requests, and because it is voluntary only, the number of people with whom this information is shared is limited.

The number of people who have access to the death register is also limited for a significant time period. In addition, body donations for medical purposes are not covered. Institutions that receive body donations must comply with national standards and inclusion in this bill would require institutions to step outside these standards, adding a layer of complexity and requiring a longer conversation.

A provision is also included to ensure section 39(1) of the Transplantation and Anatomy Act does not apply to, or in relation to, information disclosed for the purposes of making a request that a tissue donation statement or an intended tissue donation statement be included on any death certificate. Section 39 of the Transplantation and Anatomy Act makes it an offence to disclose information where the identity of a person listed in those paragraphs may become publicly known.

This provision in the bill has been included to avoid doubt that a person will not be in breach of section 39 of the Transplantation and Anatomy Act if they make an application for a tissue donation statement or an intended tissue donation statement on a death certificate. The information that is provided by the next of kin and that is ultimately included on the register and certificate is not to include information relating to any person to whom, or purpose for which, the tissue was donated by the deceased person.

Ensuring that families of organ and tissue donors can seek formal recognition of their loved one's life-saving gift is a small change that those of us in this chamber can make that will make a big difference to many. I acknowledge that it will not be for everyone, but for some it would mean a great deal to have an official acknowledgement of their loved one's donation. It will help ensure that the memory of the generosity of their loved one in life and in death is recognised and their actions live on.

I hope this legislation will help prompt important discussions about organ donation at kitchen tables and around lounge rooms throughout the state. If someone is registered on the Australian Organ Donor Register and they have had that conversation with their family, then the decision for families at that terrible sad time is made that much more simple in that they know their loved one's wish.

In 2021, the lives of 119 South Australians were changed by receiving an organ transplant due to the generosity of 50 deceased organ donors and their families. We have the highest registration rate in the country, with 73 per cent of the population registered to be a donor. We must continue to drive that number higher. Donating an organ or tissue is gifting someone another chance to be with their family, friends and community. It can change a life, and it can save a life.

I will continue to be a strong advocate for organ and tissue donation for the families of organ donors and those recipients. There are many more opportunities that we can explore to help promote

organ donation and the recognition of those who have given the gift of life. The mySA GOV app could be used to link South Australians to the national donor registry by a link to the registration page. Organ donations and transplant messages could be included on the homepage of the mySA GOV app. We could explore an opt-out model for organ donation rather than an opt-in model.

There are currently around 1,750 Australians on the waitlist for an organ transplant. There are more than 13,000 additional people on dialysis. Some may need a kidney transplant. In 2021, 56 per cent of families said yes to donation when asked in a hospital setting. Only around 2 per cent of people who die in hospital each year can be considered for organ donation. Perhaps the most important statistic is that one organ donor can save the lives of up to seven people and help many more through eye and tissue donation.

Registration helps inform decisions. We must do everything we can to promote registration. Talking about your donor preferences will help inform your family's decision-making if they are ever in the unfortunate position to be asked the question. We must do all we can to encourage these conversations around our tables, and we must do all we can to recognise the decision of a donor and their family to give the gift of life to complete strangers. I would encourage members of this chamber to help recognise this by supporting this bill. With that, I commend the bill to the council.

Debate adjourned on motion of Hon. I.K. Hunter.

## **TOBACCO AND E-CIGARETTE PRODUCTS (TOBACCO PRODUCT PROHIBITIONS) AMENDMENT BILL**

### *Introduction and First Reading*

**The Hon. C. BONAROS (16:44):** Obtained leave and introduced a bill for an act to amend the Tobacco and E-Cigarette Products Act 1997. Read a first time.

### *Second Reading*

**The Hon. C. BONAROS (16:45):** I move:

That this bill be now read a second time.

I am pleased to introduce yet another piece of tobacco legislation, this time the Tobacco and E-Cigarette Products (Tobacco Product Prohibitions) Amendment Bill 2022, and will explain the reasons for this bill shortly. Members may recall that I have previously introduced a bill into this place to address the severely inadequate penalties for the importing and packing of tobacco products in South Australia. That was introduced into parliament in May of this year.

Following its introduction, I undertook discussions with government and its agencies that were tasked with dealing with these issues, and was advised that the legislation that I was initially seeking to amend still exists on the statute books but is not actually used, it is not operational. As such, I received further advice about a different approach to tackle this issue in order to ensure again consistency with commonwealth laws, which we did previously, but importantly also to ensure the enforceability of penalties and a better approach to tackle this issue through provisions of the bill we are now dealing with, which focus on packaging and supply, as opposed to importing and packing.

The bill was motivated by the explosion of the illicit tobacco market here in South Australia, much like the previous bill. We have seen, since the introduction of the last bill, further evidence that the market continues to boom, with the early June release of the KPMG full-year report, entitled Illicit Tobacco in Australia. Australians consumed 2,242 tonnes of illicit tobacco in 2021, representing an estimated excise value of \$3.4 billion not going into government coffers; 19.3 per cent of the total consumption of tobacco was illicit tobacco. Unbranded tobacco, as I have previously said, commonly referred to as chop-chop, made up 68.6 per cent of consumption.

Members should be well versed in the term 'chop-chop' by now, which is finely cut loose-leaf tobacco. So, 29 per cent was contraband legitimately manufactured by the owner of the trademark but smuggled into Australia to avoid excise duty; 2.5 per cent was counterfeit, that is, illegally manufactured cigarettes. *The Advertiser* recently reported on the exploding local market after obtaining footage of 14 stores across Adelaide caught in the act of selling illicit tobacco. Those stores were scattered across the city, from Blair Athol to Pennington, Ascot Park, Elizabeth South and Mile End. It is estimated that each of these stores is selling over \$900,000 of chop-chop per year.

This new bill is modelled on the health provisions contained in legislation that exists now in New South Wales and Western Australia, aimed at tackling this issue. It seeks to amend the Tobacco and E-Cigarette Products Act 1997 to restrict the packing, sale and supply of tobacco products that are not marked with labelling and health warning requirements, bearing in mind the need also for consistency with commonwealth laws.

An expiation fee of \$1,250 and a maximum penalty of \$50,000 would apply for the sale of tobacco products that do not comply with packing requirements under the commonwealth Tobacco Plain Packaging Act 2011. Those penalties would also apply to the packing and sale of tobacco without a compliant health warning. A maximum \$50,000 penalty would apply to a person who sells or supplies tobacco products and knows, or ought reasonably to know, it is a prohibited good under the commonwealth Customs Act 1901 or an excisable good under the commonwealth Excise Act on which excise has not been paid.

I will make some comments in relation to some further tweaking of the bill which may occur as a result of discussions in recent days that I have had, again, with government agencies about some of the issues that have been encountered in terms of enforcement here in this state. I do anticipate that there may be further changes following further input from SAPOL in South Australia—if, of course, the government is inclined to support the bill in the lower house—in terms of ensuring that it covers all the issues that we expect it to cover, because at this stage it is intended to apply to possession by retailers, not just those who are caught red-handed in the act of selling.

I think that has been one of the stumbling blocks and the hurdles that we have faced to date. It is one thing to walk into a store and see somebody walking out of a store with a packet of these cigarettes and being able to establish a case that that person bought them from that store, but if you have not seen that transaction occur then it is very difficult for any authorised officer, or indeed police, to have grounds to go into that store on the basis that they reasonably suspect that they may have possession of these cigarettes for sale, or chop-chop. If police require further tools to capture that activity, that is something that we will certainly work towards in terms of enhancing and tweaking the bill further, and obviously that can be done via amendments.

While legal tobacco consumption in Australia is decreasing, illicit tobacco consumption is absolutely booming. I note also the fast increasing rate at which vaping tools are increasing in this jurisdiction, which our colleague the Hon. Sarah Game referred to in her second reading on a bill that was introduced earlier today. There is no question that this is an issue, and I agree wholeheartedly that this comes down to the cost of these products, but in this instance we are dealing with products the health ramifications of which are unknown, because a lot of these cigarettes are made in unhygienic settings.

They are not made by the actual manufacturers of the cigarettes; they are effectively copies. I think I have referred to this previously. You have your Chanel handbag and then you have your Chanel rip-off handbag. You have your Benson & Hedges cigarettes and then you have your rip-off Benson & Hedges cigarettes, or your Davidoffs or whatever they are. I am naming too many cigarettes, but these are rip-off cigarettes; they are not actually made by the manufacturers themselves.

I understand that China continues to be the most prevalent country of origin. I think I mentioned previously that I went about purchasing some of these products to see how easy it was to obtain them, and many of them are made also in Turkey; I know that that is one of the places that has been highlighted as of particular concern regarding the hygiene and standards around which these cigarettes are made. It is really anyone's guess what the chemical make-up of these products are.

There is also the issue of compliance with our laws when it comes to packaging itself. They may be legitimate cigarettes which would otherwise be available for sale in Australia if they complied with our packaging laws, but as those laws stand they are illegal because they do not meet those requirements.

The Australian tobacco market is one of the world's most regulated, I think for very good reason. It is also one of the most expensive; in fact, I think it is the most expensive in the Asia-Pacific region. If you consider that a packet of legal cigarettes can cost anything up to \$50 or \$60 these

days, I think, it is easy to see why the demand for these cheaper, often inferior and illicit products is so high.

It is a lower risk option for organised criminal activity. Why face a lengthy prison term for pushing illegal drugs when you can make big profits—\$900,000 a year is a significant profit for one store—by taking part in the chop-chop trade? There have been reports made on the criminal activity involved in this space. It is a huge money-maker: over \$3 billion a year in lost excise. It is a no-brainer: low risk in terms of penalties, low risk in terms of being caught selling these products, but huge, huge profits to be made in the criminal activity or organised crime space.

Despite the downward trend in smoking rates in Australia, at the end of the day some people will choose to smoke, and what we know is that for those people a regulated product is the lesser of two evils. We all know the risks associated with smoking; we have gone to extraordinary lengths in this country to educate our communities about the risks of smoking. We can only imagine how much greater they are with these unregulated products, when you simply do not know what you are ingesting.

Law enforcement must be equipped with the most effective tools to stamp out that illicit tobacco trade and, as I mentioned, a lot of work has gone into this so far in terms of ensuring that we land on a bill that actually suits what our enforcement agencies and authorised officers say is needed for them to have some real teeth, some real bite, in terms of enforcing these sorts of penalties. Our intention is to strengthen their capacity to fight against the exploitation of existing regulatory gaps.

Of course, it should be noted that this is not just a South Australian problem: it is a national problem, and one that requires a national approach. The federal government also has a lot of skin in the game and has a significant role to play in enforcement due to its responsibility in terms of collecting revenue. However, once those illicit tobacco products slip through our borders, or are locally grown, states have to equally take up the fight. As I said, local police do require adequate powers to disrupt the growing retail environment here in South Australia.

For the record—and I think this is important in terms of appreciating why these laws are necessary—I refer to a report for the Department for Health which indicates that during the first five years of tobacco plain packaging, in all Australia there were no prosecutions or civil penalties for breaches of those charges. It is worth noting that the data collected does not take into account any of the complaints received from the public, because they do not automatically lead to any sort of investigation. According to health department records, since 2012 there has been one conviction in all of Australia:

- in 2012-13, 59 investigations, eight warning letters, three infringement notices;
- in 2013-14, 59 investigations, 19 warning letters;
- in 2014-15, 226 investigations, no warning letters, no infringement notices, no convictions;
- in 2015-16, 210 investigations, 60 warning letters, one infringement notice;
- in 2016-17, 402 investigations, 101 warning letters, no infringement notices or convictions;
- in 2017-18, 239 investigations, 86 warning letters, five infringement notices;
- in 2018-19, 135 investigations, 63 warning letters issued, no infringement notices issued;
- in 2019-20, 80 investigations, 16 warning letters, two infringement notices issued: and
- in the final year that I refer to, 2020-21, there were 313 investigations, 53 warning letters issued and one conviction.

So that is all we have seen in all that time, and in the meantime we are losing \$3.4 billion worth of excise which could be going towards our health system, our roads, our schools and all our public infrastructure. Of course, we are also increasing the risks associated with these products.

Illegal organised crime in this area is absolutely booming; it is a booming trade. If I were to choose between selling illicit drugs and illegal tobacco, I know which one I would choose because, based on what I have just identified and articulated to the chamber, the penalties are a pittance and enforcement just simply does not exist, so it is absolutely easy to get away with selling these products.

It is my sincere hope that members will consider this bill with an open mind, particularly when it comes to the issue of those products that do not actually meet Australian standards in terms of their chemical make-up. I understand that it is one thing to have a packet of cigarettes that does not meet our packaging laws but it is quite another to be ingesting a product, the chemical make-up of which we simply do not know because of the conditions in which it is made.

It baffles me that any government anywhere in Australia would not be keen to get their hands on \$3.4 billion of money that could otherwise be going into their coffers and making their life a lot easier in terms of the services that they provide. With those words, I commend the bill to the chamber and look forward to its progression. For the benefit of members, I flag that, following those discussions specifically with SAPOL, there may be some further tweaking to the bill to ensure that we do capture the issue of possession, for the reasons I have already outlined, and ensure that our law enforcers are able to do their job appropriately.

Debate adjourned on motion of Hon. L.A. Curran.

#### *Motions*

### **SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FILM CORPORATION**

Adjourned debate on motion of Hon. R.B. Martin:

That this council—

1. Acknowledges that 2022 marks the 50<sup>th</sup> year of the South Australian Film Corporation (SAFC);
2. Recognises the significant social, cultural and economic contributions the SAFC has made to the State of South Australia; and
3. Congratulates all those who have contributed to the fantastic array of films, television series and games that have been produced by the SAFC since 1972.

(Continued from 19 October 2022.)

**The Hon. T.T. NGO (17:02):** When I visited the South Australian Film Corporation with the Hon. Reggie Martin MLC some weeks ago, it was my first visit to the site. The set-up was incredibly impressive, and I had no idea of the huge impact the South Australian Film Corporation is making not only in Australia but around the world.

Like others have done before me, I want to applaud Don Dunstan's vision for establishing the South Australian Film Corporation (SAFC) through an act of parliament in 1972. In doing so, he paved the way for many South Australian and Australian stories to be passed on to others through film and television.

In 1994, the SAFC's role underwent a fundamental shift. The state's screen industry started to emerge as an independent force. With this positive progression, the SAFC evolved from being a production company to one that would play a supporting role, operating behind the scenes so that the real stars could shine, and becoming the state government's central agency for delivering assistance to independent industry.

There were other changes along the way. In the early 1980s, SAFC relocated from its original home in Norwood to a disused factory in Hendon—the Hendon Studios. Then, in 2011, outgrowing the Hendon Studios, the SAFC moved again, this time to a new, custom-built studio: Adelaide Studios at Glenside.

Today, the South Australian Film Corporation collaborates with many government departments and agencies and over the years has produced a vast range of documentaries, films and productions for television. The Adelaide Studios are not only a creative centre for screen businesses and the whole screen industry; they are also an important contributor to South Australia's economy. For every dollar spent, the return is eight times greater. The annual government support

is approximately \$5.5 million, with the corporation creating around 2,300 jobs and supporting around 500 small businesses. Demand for Adelaide Studios is high. In 2021-22, tenancy was 100 per cent occupancy, and the production facility was utilised for 49 calendar weeks.

South Australians working in the film industry are looked after by the South Australian Film Corporation. SAFC encourages productions to employ South Australians through the provision of developing funding. This financial assistance offers incentives for work undertaken in South Australia. In the first three years of the rebate, expenditure on post-production and visual effects in South Australia increased by more than 70 per cent. More recently, a video games development rebate was also launched to support the development of the growing video games.

How financial assistance works is a financial contribution from SAFC then helps that production to seek further private funding. Due to the highly respected reputation of SAFC, their small contribution is a green light that gives great confidence to private investors who invest in a production.

In 2020, Screen Australia released its annual drama report, revealing a record-breaking high of \$146 million spent in South Australia on drama production in 2019-20. This represents a record 15 per cent share of the national total drama spend.

International actor and Australian-born Cate Blanchett has filmed in Adelaide three times. Recently, Cate, along with our Premier, the Hon. Peter Malinauskas MP, and arts minister, the Hon. Andrea Michaels MP, attended the gala reception to celebrate SAFC's 50th anniversary. At the anniversary event, Cate Blanchett spoke very highly of the corporation and commended the many ways that SAFC has contributed to the film industry. I am told Cate was in Adelaide in preparation for her next film project called *The New Boy*, which was attracted to South Australia by the SAFC. Cate Blanchett's first-ever film was also made in Adelaide, supported by the SAFC, which I did not know.

Several directors within the film and television industry also hold the SAFC in high esteem for its one-stop shop set-up and its state-of-the-art facilities that enable the whole team crew to be on site for film production in an easy-to-get-around city. Simon McQuoid, the director of *Mortal Kombat*, described South Australia as a massive state with a lot of options and variations for filming on location.

He acknowledged places such as Port Adelaide, our suburban coastline, the Flinders Ranges and Coober Pedy, and he stated South Australia 'is a place with no visual fatigue, due to the enormous and varied options of locations'. Mount Crawford, between Mount Pleasant and Williamstown, was the perfect location to create the 14<sup>th</sup> century village for the filming of *Mortal Kombat*.

The many glowing compliments and reflections about South Australia's Film Corporation and its contribution to this creative and multilayered industry is something we should all feel proud of. All of this is due to the hard work, passion, commitment and creative talents from many people: past and present employees of the SAFC; successive state governments, premiers and ministers; departmental leaders and teams; and an entire industry of talented individuals, businesses and partner agencies.

Today, the SAFC is run by CEO Kate Croser and her team, including Beth Neate, Charne Magor and Petra Starke. I would like to acknowledge the commitment that this small team has to the screen sector, and the incredible depth of knowledge, national and international networks, and industry expertise that resides within the SAFC. It is because of this team working collaboratively with the entire ecosystem that South Australia continues to punch above its weight.

**The Hon. J.S. LEE (Deputy Leader of the Opposition) (17:11):** I am pleased to rise today on behalf of the Liberal Party to speak to the motion to acknowledge 50 years of achievements of the South Australian Film Corporation.

The SA Film Corp is Australia's longest running state screen agency and provides production and development funding for screen productions. It is a privilege to highlight the screen sector's impact in South Australia. We should all be very proud that South Australia's screen industries today include world-class film, television, post-production, digital and visual effects, and game development.

In a marketing brochure produced by SAFC recently, it was stated that 'screen production' is a specialised form of advanced manufacturing. Let's put this in some context. Research has found that 67 per cent of spending on screen production goes to businesses and suppliers in other sectors such as construction, travel, transport, hospitality, retail and professional services. The industry has many multiplier effects.

We are blessed in South Australia to have talented, wonderfully diverse people working in this industry. They are highly skilled and have won many, many awards. My esteemed colleague, the shadow minister for the arts, the Hon. John Gardner, has informed me that we have significantly grown our share of the national screen industry over the last four years, to the point that we now represent more than double our population share of the industry. We hope that the momentum that was built by the former Liberal government will be maintained by the new Labor government, so that we can get even bigger and better.

Honourable members, I am sure we all agree that we live in the most beautiful place in the world. South Australia has the most unique and captivating cinematic landscapes. The SA Film Corp does a fantastic job in showcasing our most precious landscapes to the world, and they have a wonderful history of doing so. The first film produced by the SA Film Corp was *Sunday Too Far Away* in 1975, starring the legendary Jack Thompson, and it was a smash hit winning awards and turning a great profit. Other big hits have included much-loved Australian classics such as *Picnic at Hanging Rock* (1975), *Storm Boy* (1976), *Blue Fin* (1979) and *Breaker Morant* (1980).

Other states then copied many of the aspects of the SA Film Corporation's work and in time the nature of that work changed too. In the 1990s the SA Film Corp stopped making movies and TV shows in its own right and instead took on the role for government of providing assistance to the industry. It moved from Norwood to Hendon Studios before eventually, in 2011, moving to its current home in Glenside.

The global screen industry, including games, is valued at over \$US580 billion. There is a huge opportunity for South Australia to attract a growing share of this investment to our state. By supporting the industry we will be able to create highly-skilled, specialised and global jobs for South Australians, jobs that range from creative to administrative, technical to trades. There are plenty of opportunities that we need to harness.

Screen production in South Australia attracts more than 90 per cent of its finance from sources outside the state, including the international market, federal government and private equity funds. We must create a supportive environment to attract our fair share of investment. I am very proud to have been the Assistant Minister to the Premier during the term of the Marshall Liberal government. It was under the Marshall Liberal government that South Australia achieved a screen production boom, with recent years delivering record levels of production in film, TV, visual effects and game development in our state.

In 2019-20, the South Australian screen sector contributed \$187 million into the state's economy, and supported 2,297 full-time equivalent South Australian jobs. We must acknowledge that this is an industry that has more than doubled in the last six years, from \$77.2 million and 754 FTEs in 2013-14, to the current wonderful results that we have achieved.

It was a four-year period when the SA film Corporation had an incredible run of productions released, including *Mortal Kombat* which was easily the largest ever film made in South Australia by a long margin. *Mortal Kombat* was a great showcase, particularly of the South Australian talent on display in a wide range of areas related to the screen industry, including post-production and digital and visual effects. It is not all about the actors.

But this was not the only excellent release supported by the SA Film Corp between 2018 and 2022. I would also like to pay tribute to everyone included in the production of other phenomenal projects as well. They include: *Hotel Mumbai* (2018); *Storm Boy* (2019); *I am Mother* (2019); *Escape from Pretoria* in 2020; *2067*—a film made in 2020; *Gold* (2022); and *The Stranger* (2022). There were also TV series including *Settlers* (2020), *Firebite* (2021), *First Day Season 2* (2022) and *The Tourist* (2022).

It has been a very prosperous period for our film industry, and the new government has a significant task ahead to maintain the pace for our state. One project particularly close to the heart of our shadow minister for education and the arts, the Hon. John Gardner, that he has mentioned to me is the children's TV show *Beep and Mort*. *Beep and Mort* began life as a stage production of Windmill Theatre. It is a delightful children's story of inclusion.

An arriving alien in a spaceship, called Beep, lands unexpectedly in the town of Mollyvale, where he meets a friendly character called Mort. Mort helps Beep to settle into Mollyvale, and they have a series of fun adventures. It is like welcoming all the multicultural communities into South Australia, and we all enjoy the diversity and enjoy those adventures together.

In a sign of the confidence that has developed in recent years in South Australia's screen industry, Windmill Theatre has recently started a new company called Windmill Pictures. During the time of the Marshall Liberal government they sought assistance from the government, including the SA Film Corp, to develop *Beep and Mort* from a stage show to a TV series. I am very pleased to say that this show was supported and was, indeed, picked up by the ABC. The first series of 20 episodes is now screening on ABC TV and streaming on ABC Kids. The Hon. John Gardner tells me that his kids absolutely adore it and love it, and I believe many tens of thousands around Australia feel the same way.

Congratulations for producing and creating this particular series entirely in South Australia with a majority South Australian cast and crew. This has been the first new TV show for children made here in South Australia for a long time and demonstrates the growth and confidence that was delivered by the former Marshall Liberal government to this important sector. Producing high-quality productions builds confidence in our industry and encourages non-government investment in our industry.

The development of content supported by the SA Film Corporation has built many careers and inspired countless others. South Australian skilled and creative workers, passionate about telling South Australian stories, are good for all of us. They collectively inspire us and help our economy. We must jointly recognise the significant social, cultural and economic contributions that SAFC makes to South Australia.

I thank the Hon. Reggie Martin MLC for moving this motion. On behalf of the Liberal Party, we convey our sincere congratulations to the South Australian Film Corporation on this milestone 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary. May SAFC enjoy much success into the future. I commend the motion.

**The Hon. T.A. FRANKS (17:21):** I rise to speak in support of this motion. I, too, thank the mover for allowing the Legislative Council to express our congratulations on 50 years of the South Australian Film Corporation. When introducing the bill that created the South Australian Film Corporation back in 1972, then Premier Don Dunstan saw it as a chance to 'rejuvenate the sluggish pulse of the local film industry' and also to 'create an awareness in the community of the value of films'.

What an impact this organisation has had recognising the value of our creative industry. From early productions like *Storm Boy* and *Picnic at Hanging Rock*, which are icons in the film world, to recent hits like *Thor* and *Mortal Kombat*, the South Australian Film Corporation has helped transform and form the South Australian film industry. Back in 1972, when Don Dunstan recognised what supporting a creative industry could bring, the South Australian film industry was almost non-existent. There were a few films that had not performed too well, some TV commercials being made here and, really, that was largely it.

In 2019-20, the South Australian screen sector contributed \$187 million into our state's economy. What a difference that 50 years of support has made. Those iconic films that have been produced with the support of the South Australian Film Corporation have stood the test of time. We watched them as kids, and we will show them to the next generation. Some I will never watch again, such as *Wolf Creek* and *Snowtown*, but they will stay with me, and I am glad to have had that experience of having watched them just the once.

They are innovative, challenging and enjoyed by viewers in South Australia and beyond. These films make a name for our state. Imagine if the South Australian creative industries more



broadly also received this sort of support. Artists create when they are supported and the value of their work is recognised and nurtured. The arts in South Australia more broadly have been hit particularly hard, hit by COVID, hit by lack of funding and hit by the lingering notion that an artist is meant to be somehow better if they are broke and hungry.

The South Australian Film Corporation shows what happens when we support artists and we support artists to create, the value that they bring, and we would be remiss to allow other creative industries to stagnate when the passion, skill and talent is clearly here in South Australia. We must support our arts. We must ensure our artists have a living wage and, indeed, do away with the concept that we should have any starving artists.

The South Australian Film Corporation's First Nations Screen Strategy continues the tradition of storytelling and is working to amplify First Nations voices through our screens and diversity on-screen, reflecting those within our community. Truth telling is vital in shaping our community's cultural identity and in strengthening our community.

We must also recognise that the support given to other screen mediums—video games, virtual reality and web series—and providing support to those creating work in these new and evolving mediums is just as important to ensure that South Australia remains at the forefront of this creative industry.

We have just heard from the Hon. Jing Lee, and no doubt others, about the success of the children's program *Beep and Mort*. I do not have young children in my life that make me watch such things at the moment, but I am very familiar with the work of Windmill over many generations, and the role children's theatre plays in our state that is recognised not just across Australia but across the globe. This is where I just want to reflect on how important the eco-story of the arts is here to tell our stories.

One of the iconic movies that I will watch time and again that I quite enjoy is *The Club*, about a football club. It is a Williamson icon about masculinity. Most recently I have watched at the theatre the Tessa Leong feminist reworking of *The Club*, with an all-female cast, barely touching the original script, but reflecting on the Me Too generation and the status of not just football but of our society. It was an incredibly powerful production to see in the Adelaide Festival Theatre in recent years.

I am in no doubt that the talent of South Australia on our film screens and through the Film Corporation is in no small part due to the talent of artists right across the board. Whether it is acting, whether it is set and design, lighting and costume, writing and production and sound, these are all part of the eco-story, and at all levels they need to be supported so that we can have the outstanding success that continues and the job opportunities that continue of good living wage jobs for the arts. It is what I think we aspire to in South Australia, what we take pride in having a heritage of.

I commend again former Premier Don Dunstan but also the ongoing support of various premiers for the arts in this state that I would hope is not just bipartisan but cross-party. Whether it is guilty pleasures like *Gymnastics Academy*—because I love gymnastics and I wanted to be an elite gymnast at one point, but I got way too tall and way too old for that, but I still love it. I take great pride that we make that here in South Australia. We have the celebration of our music heritage as well in a film that I want to see sometime soon and did not get to see during the SA-made schedule of the recent Adelaide Film Festival showings, but I am sure I will get a chance soon—*The Angels: Kickin' Down the Door*.

I certainly congratulate the South Australian Film Corporation for 50 years, but I hope there are at least 50 more years to come. I certainly for one see the importance of our stories being told on screens and elsewhere and supporting those to tell our stories to do so with the ability to live not in poverty. With that, I commend the motion.

**The Hon. R.B. MARTIN (17:28):** I will wrap up the debate. I thank the Hon. Tung Ngo, the Hon. Jing Lee and the Hon. Tammy Franks for their contributions and support for this motion. The SA Film Corporation has served our state and our nation for 50 years, and it is only getting stronger. We are fortunate to have such a fine institution in South Australia, and its contribution to our culture and economy is significant. While most South Australians would understand the role it has played in our culture, many would not be aware of its economic impact.

From a relatively modest annual budget thousands of jobs are supported by the SA Film Corporation across film, TV and, in more recent times, the gaming sector. All of the office accommodations at the Adelaide Studios are oversubscribed, with a long list of other organisations and companies waiting to be based at their Adelaide Studios, and the reasons are many: state-of-the-art equipment and stages and world-class production and editing suites, but most importantly it is the people. Led by Kate Croser as CEO and Julie Cooper as chair, the talent available in the Adelaide Studios is immense.

The thing that struck me was the fact that, when companies come here to use the facilities, they are so impressed that they make sure they come back for their next production, and this is testament to the fact that we have here in South Australia the perfect conditions for a screen industry, and continued investment and resourcing will only see it thrive and continue to produce great products and great economic returns. I congratulate all who have been involved with the SA Film Corporation over the past 50 years, and I wish it continued success for many more years to come. I commend the motion to the house.

Motion carried.

### **LIMESTONE COAST TIMBER INDUSTRY**

**The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (17:30):** I move:

1. That a select committee of the Legislative Council be established to inquire into and report on the exporting of wood fibre and other matters regarding the timber industry in the Limestone Coast of South Australia, with particular reference to—
  - (a) whether the exporting of wood fibre is in compliance with the conditions of sale of the radiata pine forests in the Limestone Coast, sold by the previous state Labor government;
  - (b) the volume of radiata pine log being exported from the Limestone Coast area by all growers;
  - (c) the economic benefit and employment opportunities that could be gained through additional wood fibre based industries should the current exported logs be made available for processing in South Australia;
  - (d) options for increasing the availability of logs to South Australian processors;
  - (e) a review of water licensing laws applying to forest estates;
  - (f) opportunities to strengthen the forest and timber products industries in the Limestone Coast of South Australia, and in particular:
    - (i) barriers to investment in timber resource and processing capacity;
    - (ii) opportunities to expand the plantation estate, including greater utilisation of farm forestry;
    - (iii) strategies available to timber processing businesses to secure long-term timber supply;
    - (iv) strategies to grow domestic manufacturing;
    - (v) opportunities to maximise returns for timber processors from forest and timber residues;
  - (g) policies in other states to constrain resource for specified markets;
  - (h) the promotion of the economic contribution of the forest and timber products industry to the South Australian community; and
  - (i) any other related matters.
2. That the minutes of evidence presented to the Select Committee of the Fifty-Fourth Parliament on Matters Relating to the Timber Industry in the Limestone Coast, tabled in the council on 8 February 2022, be referred to this select committee.
3. That this council permits the select committee to authorise the disclosure or publication, as it sees fit, of any evidence or documents presented to the committee prior to such evidence being presented to the council.

I rise to speak to this motion briefly, and I do not envisage this to be a controversial motion. The Hon. Clare Scriven established the committee in May 2019 under the previous Liberal government, and during its three years it heard a substantial amount of evidence and received a number of submissions.

The committee heard evidence from government departments and agencies, such as PIRSA and Forestry South Australia; local government; large timber producers such as OneFortyOne Plantations; and industry groups such as the South Australian Timber Processors Association, the Australian Forest Products Association, Forest and Wood Products Australia and the Green Triangle Forest Industries Hub. It also heard evidence from a number of small and medium businesses, as well as individuals from various sections of the timber industry.

It should be noted that the committee suspended its business for a period of time beginning March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and this resulted in a delay in the committee's work. Consequently, as stated in its interim report, the committee did not have sufficient time to finalise and table its report before the end of the Fifty-Fourth Parliament. As a result, the committee made a recommendation that the Legislative Council of the Fifty-Fifth Parliament establish a select committee in this parliamentary session to receive the evidence tabled by the committee of the Fifty-Fourth Parliament and make a final report to the council.

I therefore stand before you today moving that this committee be established—or perhaps re-established is a better term. I would like to thank the minister for the previous work that she did as Chair of this committee. I do hope this motion receives support from all members in the chamber. The recommendation from the previous committee was very clear, and I am looking forward to continuing the work of this committee.

Debate adjourned on motion of Hon. I.K. Hunter.

#### PHILANTHROPY

Adjourned debate on motion of Hon. S.L. Game:

That this council acknowledges the importance of philanthropy and community service to our society, and recognises the philanthropic and charitable endeavours of Her late Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

(Continued from 19 October 2022.)

**The Hon. J.M.A. LENSINK (17:33):** I rise to make a contribution on this condolence motion recognising the life of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. I would like to thank the Hon. Sarah Game for providing this opportunity for members of this chamber to make some remarks. Like the rest of the world, I was very saddened to hear of our Queen's passing. She was born on 21 April 1926 and passed at the age of 96 on 8 September 2022, and she left an irreplaceable footprint across the world.

I stand in this council in awe of the service and leadership Her Late Majesty contributed during her time. Being a lifelong advocate for women, I would like to take this opportunity to particularly reflect on the Queen's life in her capacity as a woman, a mother, and a wife, and as an example to girls and women all over the world.

In February 1952, at just 25 years of age, her father passed away and she became the Queen of seven independent commonwealth countries, including Australia, and the head of the Commonwealth by its member nations. It must not be forgotten that this significant event occurred at an age considered to be the age of respectability and conformity for women. At this time, in both England and across the world, not very many women worked after getting married. Instead they took care of the house and their children. Men were considered to be the heads of household, and it was far more rare than not to pursue an education after high school, especially after marriage.

At a time when it was uncommon for women to rule and to govern, Queen Elizabeth II gracefully rose to the occasion, which she knew would change her life and the lives of millions of girls and women forever. She chose service, and she chose to become an example. Her loyalty and devotion to her role paved the way for other women to pursue careers and effect change at the highest of levels, be it in politics or other significant positions of power.

It must be noted that throughout her reign the Queen swore in 15 British Prime Ministers. Three of them were women, including Dame Margaret Thatcher, rightly known as the Iron Lady, the United Kingdom's first female Prime Minister, in 1979.

In a speech she made on International Women's Day in 2011 regarding women being agents of change, our Queen recognised that women are agents of change in so many ways: as mothers and sisters, teachers and doctors, artists and crafts people, smallholders and entrepreneurs, and as leaders of our societies, unleashing the potential of those around them. Today I reflect on some quotes attributed to the Queen, Her Late Majesty, which will forever serve as a testament to women around the world:

It has been women who have breathed gentleness and care into the hard progress of humankind.

Another:

I am aware that I'm surrounded by people who feel that they could do the job better,—

I am laughing at the irony—

strong people with powerful characters, but for better or worse, the crown has landed on my head.

Another:

When life seems hard, the courageous do not lie down and accept defeat; instead they are all the more determined to struggle for a better future.

If one is to unpack and interpret Her Majesty's words, it is clear that even as a woman with significant power and sovereignty the Queen also felt the pressure of society's views towards her as a woman. Queen Elizabeth also understood that she could not give up and accept defeat.

Her Late Majesty's life will forever be an inspiration to every woman aspiring to become a leader. We thank her for her service.

**The Hon. H.M. GIROLAMO (17:38):** A young woman, on her 21<sup>st</sup> birthday, made a speech, but this was not an adoring speech to her family and friends gathered to celebrate her coming-of-age; instead, it was a speech to her adoring realm:

I declare before you all that my whole life, whether it be long or short, shall be devoted to your service and the service of our great imperial family to which we all belong.

The young Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, who in a few short years would later become Queen Elizabeth II on the death of her father King George VI, became an embodiment of her own declaration of service. Spanning her 70-year reign, she fulfilled her promise by serving the people of the United Kingdom and the commonwealth all her life until her passing at the age of 96.

As monarch, she visited all corners of her commonwealth, and on 3 February 1954 became the first reigning monarch to visit Australia, disembarking in Sydney, New South Wales. The royal tour of eight weeks showcased our beautiful states and territories to the young Queen and Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh. The Australian people welcomed their new Queen and celebrated her visit.

In fact, to commemorate this tour, Sir William Dargie was commissioned to paint a portrait of the Queen, which is famously known as 'the wattle painting'. He was the first Australian artist to paint the newly crowned Queen. The Queen is pictured in a Norman Hartnell evening dress, which is adorned with native wattle flowers on the bodice to represent the resilience and patriotism of the Australian people. This portrait now sits in Parliament House in Canberra. The portrait of the Queen that we have here in our Parliament House is a wonderful tribute to the Queen and her incredible service to the commonwealth.

Australia was clearly a favourite place for the Queen to visit, with many happy memories. She would return again and again, totalling 16 visits, with her last visit to South Australia being in 2002. I had the opportunity to see the Queen on two occasions. Whilst I saw her from a distance, they are incredible memories nonetheless.

Firstly, in 2002 as a teenager and a member of the Australian Girls Choir, I had the opportunity to sing before Her Majesty at the state dinner at the Festival Centre. Whilst I am not much

of a singer these days, it was an incredible highlight to see the Queen and Prince Philip, along with other dignitaries, including former Prime Minister John Howard. Six years later, whilst living in London, I had the opportunity to see the Queen from a distance at the Ascot races in 2008. The joy in her face at seeing her horses race was infectious.

Her legacy surrounds us, and our adoration for the late Queen is prevalent throughout Australia but especially here in South Australia. Many know that the suburb of Elizabeth is proudly named after her, as are many other places, including hospitals and other buildings named after Queen Elizabeth. It honours her name and her service and duty to our state.

We appreciate her service to all Australians but particularly all her service and work for not-for-profit organisations. With her involvement in over 600 organisations worldwide, it is estimated that she helped to raise more than \$2 billion during her reign. In Australia she was patron to 27 organisations, including the Australian Red Cross, the Returned and Services League and the Scout Association.

Her ongoing support for not-for-profit organisations and charities resonates deeply with me through my mother, who recently retired after an incredible career working in chief executive roles within the not-for-profit sector for over 30 years. Through hearing her experiences, I understand the gravity that having a monarch supporting your organisation must have and the help the Queen provided with her patronage. Because of this, I will always hold the late Queen in high regard, and I will continue to tell her story so that our future generations understand how extraordinary her reign was.

Now his Majesty King Charles III takes on the role of our monarch, and I am confident that he will continue to do the important work that his mother did over 70 years, both from a charity perspective and as our monarch across the commonwealth. I saw Prince Charles, now King Charles III, in Darwin, meeting with hundreds of Territorians in the blazing sun. He was thoughtful and engaging and gave me great hope for the future of the monarchy. God save the King.

Debate adjourned on motion of Hon. I.K. Hunter.

#### *Bills*

### **STATUTES AMENDMENT (STEALTHING AND CONSENT) BILL**

#### *Second Reading*

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from 28 September 2022.)

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (17:43):** I rise as the lead speaker for the government on the bill introduced by the Hon. Connie Bonaros and indicate that the government will be supporting this bill, subject to one very minor amendment. The bill proposes various legislative reforms to improve the operation of laws around sexual offences and consent to sexual activity, including:

- section 46 of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935, to put beyond doubt that stealthing—where a person deliberately and without consent does not use, damages or removes a condom before or during sexual activity—is unlawful conduct;
- section 124(8) of the Criminal Procedure Act 1921, to require the disclosure of experts' reports to the prosecution where the expert evidence relates to topics that are dealt with in section 34N of the Evidence Act 1929; and
- section 34N(1) of the Evidence Act, to broaden the jury directions that must be given in cases involving a sexual offence where consent is an issue and to allow for the admission of expert evidence to address certain misconceptions about non-consensual sexual activity.

This bill is identical to the Statutes Amendment (Stealthing and Consent) Bill 2021 that was introduced into this parliament last year. Unfortunately, that bill did not pass before the end of sittings last year.

Stealthing is an insidious crime where a perpetrator deliberately and without consent either damages, removes or does not use a condom before or during sexual activity. Stealthing can have significant impacts for victims. It carries a risk of transmission of sexually transmitted infections, may result in unplanned pregnancy and may be used as a form of coercive control. It can cause psychological harm to the victim, including distress, trauma, guilt and shame. The existing laws around stealthing are unclear. The government agrees that the introduction of an express provision that addresses stealthing would put beyond doubt that such conduct is unlawful.

I recently had the good fortune to meet with Chanel Contos, who is the founder of the Teaching Us Consent campaign and has long been a staunch advocate for positive sex education in Australia, including raising awareness around stealthing. In that meeting, Chanel and her colleagues made clear to us that, as well as making the law expressly clear, a critical part of this sort of legislation is to educate people on what stealthing actually is. Only 3 per cent of over 2,000 respondents in an Australian youth study said their school taught them about stealthing.

In relation to the minor amendment that I foreshadowed, the government has lodged an amendment to allow for the bill to commence by proclamation rather than assent. This amendment is designed to provide greater flexibility to set a date for commencement and will ensure that there is adequate time to notify relevant parties, including the courts, of the amendments before they come into operation. In addition to the reforms proposed by this bill, the government has separately committed to reviewing legislation pertaining to consent to sexual activity.

I would like to thank Chanel Contos and all the advocates in this space who have raised national awareness about the act of stealthing and have been incredibly brave in sharing experiences for the better understanding and safety of others. I would particularly like to thank the Hon. Connie Bonaros for her longstanding support and advocacy in this area. I am very pleased to be supporting, on behalf of the Labor government, the honourable member's bill today.

**The Hon. I. PNEVMATIKOS (17:47):** I rise to support this bill and in doing so I thank the Hon. Connie Bonaros for bringing this bill to this house. Similar bills have been introduced by the Hon. Connie Bonaros and the former Attorney-General, the Hon. Vickie Chapman MP, in the previous session of parliament. It is important that we acknowledge the contribution that these members have made to make survivors of sexual violence and assault heard and put their calls into action.

The Labor Party, in opposition at that time, supported each of those bills, and I am glad today to once again stand in support. Since the original introduction of this bill, other states and territories have heeded the call to make stealthing a crime. Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania and the ACT all have legislation on stealthing. Again, South Australia seems to be behind in legislative change.

Although specific legislation on stealthing is relatively new across Australia, the practice is not. Although many of us had not heard of the practice before it came to this chamber, studies show that the practice is disturbingly common. A 2018 study by Monash University and the Melbourne Sexual Health Centre surveyed 2,000 people and found one in three women and almost one in five men had experienced stealthing. Only 1 per cent of these had reported the act to police. This is telling of the nature of the practice and the importance of criminalising it.

It is not secret that sexual assaults are disproportionately unreported compared to other crimes. We know this is because of issues of shame, self-blame, fear of consequences, powerlessness, victim blaming—the list goes on. Legislation such as this sends a strong message that this sort of behaviour is not only unacceptable but illegal. The harsh penalties are a strong deterrent and measured for the offence of rape.

We cannot stop here though. As well as laws such as this we need social change. We need commitment from everyone to end sexual violence. We need education on all levels to make it known that there are consequences. Stealthing has not always been classed as clear as cases of rape or sexual assault. This amendment to the criminal law sends a clear signal to perpetrators by reinforcing the social condemnation of the act. It goes some way to offering remedy to those who have been subject to stealthing and giving survivors power to prosecute their crimes.

**The Hon. R.A. SIMMS (17:50):** I rise on behalf of the Greens to also speak in support of this bill. In doing so I do want to praise the Hon. Connie Bonaros for her leadership in raising this issue in the last parliament and for her persistence in advocating on this very important reform. I recognise also that this was a matter taken up by the previous Liberal government, and we in the Greens welcome that, and also the support of this Labor government to address this very important issue.

As has been stated by my honourable colleagues, this is a very important issue for the parliament to tackle. The role of the criminal law is to address community expectations and to reflect community standards. Indeed, I think the community will view stealthing practices as abhorrent. I also refer to the report that the Hon. Irene Pnevmatikos referenced, that is the survey conducted by Monash University where it was found that one in three women and almost one in five men who have had sex with men had experienced stealthing.

The impact of that is really very serious on survivors of this practice because survivors, as a result of the removal of condoms occurring during sex that they were not aware of, 'experienced a fear of sexually transmitted infections and pregnancy and also a less concrete but deeply-felt feeling of violation'. That was a quote from a study from the University of Yale referred to as 'Rape adjacent, imagining legal responses to non-consensual condom removal' that was published in the *Columbia Journal of Gender and Law*.

Since we last discussed this matter as a parliament there has been some significant movement in this regard. The ACT was the first jurisdiction to make stealthing criminal in October 2021. Tasmania has also since made stealthing a criminal offence. Victoria passed affirmative consent and stealthing laws in August 2022. New South Wales has brought into effect laws to do with affirmative consent that also includes stealthing in June of this year, and also reviews in Queensland and Victoria have recommended criminalising this practice, so it is very important that South Australia takes action on this matter, and the Greens are pleased to add our support to the bill.

**The Hon. J.M.A. LENSINK (17:53):** I rise to indicate once again that the Liberal Party is supportive of these measures, and there is a lot of commonality in the speeches this afternoon on this legislation. I would also like to add my commendation and thanks to the Hon. Connie Bonaros who was the initiator of the first legislation in the South Australian parliament.

I am not going to cover the ground again in terms of the clauses and those sorts of matters, but just briefly to state that on 7 October 2021 the Australian Capital Territory was the first jurisdiction to pass legislation to specifically criminalise stealthing. Under the current South Australian law, it is arguable that stealthing is already captured as a condition that negates sexual consent and consequently constitutes rape.

It is also arguable that stealthing might constitute an offence where a perpetrator procures sexual intercourse by 'false pretences, false representations or other fraudulent means', is guilty of an offence; however, there is not legal clarity, and the introduction of a specific provision would ensure there is no uncertainty that this conduct is unlawful and would send a clear message to the community that this conduct is unacceptable.

The original Bonaros bill was introduced last year. There was also, as has been noted by the speakers, a bill introduced by the former Liberal government, drafted in the name of the former Attorney-General, the Hon. Vickie Chapman, and that is the bill which is before us today. This bill amends both the Criminal Procedure Act and the Evidence Act, and I am pleased to add some remarks in favour of its passage.

**The Hon. S.L. GAME (17:55):** I rise to support the honourable member's bill and her ongoing work on this important subject. In other jurisdictions stealthing is an act of sexual assault and victims are protected by legislation. People who experience stealthing have no current legal avenue here to pursue and therefore there are no legal consequences for the offenders. I am pleased that South Australia will join the growing list of states and territories to outlaw this degrading violation to men and women.

We have heard the statistics from the Australia Institute that one in five men and one in three women in Australia will experience stealthing. It is absolutely unacceptable that there is no legislated consequence for perpetrators and no legal redress for victims. Stealthing and the lack of consent it represents can result in unwanted pregnancies, serious sexually transmitted infections and a feeling of lack of control over one's self that can spiral into mental health and wellbeing issues. Consent is paramount, and it is clear in this legislation put forth by the honourable member.

I support victims of stealthing, and I believe that stealth is absolutely a form of sexual assault. One Nation supports strong sexual assault laws and strong consequences for perpetrators. If you do the wrong thing by a sexual partner, you should expect to receive appropriate consequences. I welcome this bill and I am pleased to give my support to the honourable member.

**The Hon. C. BONAROS (17:56):** I thank all honourable members for their contributions today: the Attorney, the Hon. Irene Pnevmatikos, the Hon. Robert Simms, the Hon. Michelle Lensink, and the Hon. Sarah Game and, indeed, all members in this place. As with the previous occasion, we had unanimous support then and we have unanimous support now. It is a good day, indeed, when we are all on the same page about such an important issue. If only it would happen more often—we all say.

I, too, would like to acknowledge the work that has been done by everybody in this place on this very important issue. I thank the Attorney and the government for their continued support and the opposition for their continued support, but I also acknowledge the former Attorney-General who supported the bill and with whom I worked constructively on improving it. Those changes are reflected in here. Of course, I thank also the Hon. Robert Simms, the Hon. Tammy Franks and the Hon. Sarah Game.

I note particularly, just in relation to the work that the Hon Tammy Franks has done in relation to sex workers, that when I introduced this bill one of the issues that I canvassed at some length was the extra layers of complexity that our sex workers have when it comes to issues involving stealthing. I think I said at the time that Mark from West Lakes was well and truly on notice, and now he well and truly is on notice that that sort of behaviour simply is not acceptable. I acknowledge also the work of the Hon Tammy Franks and the impact that this will have on a cause that she has championed in this place.

This is one of those issues, as I said, that deserves the unanimous support of this chamber for very good reason and, indeed, the parliament as we are all equally concerned about it. I thank all honourable members for their support and look forward to the swift passage of this legislation.

Bill read a second time.

*Committee Stage*

In committee.

Clause 1 passed.

New clause 1A.

**The Hon. K.J. MAHER:** I move:

Amendment No 1 [AG-1]—

Page 2, after line 4—After clause 1 insert:

1A—Commencement

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

As foreshadowed in my second reading contribution, this is a simple amendment that will enable the bill to come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation. It is to provide sufficient notice and greater certainty to relevant parties, particularly bodies like the Courts Administration Authority and the Director of Public Prosecutions, to be properly informed about the amendments coming into force. Subject to any feedback we receive, I want to reiterate it is the government's intention that we will be implementing it as soon as we practicably can after that.



**The Hon. C. BONAROS:** I indicate our consultation with the government in relation to those changes and the reasons for them and my support for the amendment.

**The Hon. R.A. SIMMS:** The Greens are also supportive of the amendment, and I note that the proponent of the bill is comfortable with it.

**The Hon. J.M.A. LENSINK:** We are happy to support the amendment.

New clause inserted.

Remaining clauses (2 to 6) and title passed.

Bill reported with amendment.

*Third Reading*

**The Hon. C. BONAROS (18:02):** I move:

That this bill be now read a third time.

Bill read a third time and passed.

*Motions*

**LAND ACQUISITION REGULATIONS**

Orders of the Day, Private Business, No. 23: Hon. C. Bonaros to move:

That the miscellaneous regulations under the Land Acquisition Act 1969, made on 17 February 2022 and laid on the table of this council on 3 May 2022, be disallowed.

**The Hon. C. BONAROS (18:02):** I move:

That this order of the day be discharged.

Motion carried; order of the day discharged.

At 18:04 the council adjourned until Thursday 3 November 2022 at 11:00.

*Answers to Questions***CATTLE INDUSTRY FUND**

**124 The Hon. S.L. GAME** (28 September 2022).

1. When the cattle industry fund establishment period is complete (as prescribed in the management plan), will the government update the process of cattle ear tag reimbursement to be in the same year of purchase?
2. When will the Cattle Industry Fund's belated annual report be released?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

The Cattle Industry Fund was established in 2000. The current regulations are due to expire in September 2026.

Refund requests for the cattle industry fund are paid in the financial year after they are paid. This is largely consistent across industry funds and has been the case for the cattle industry fund since inception. This does enable efficiency in assessment of refund requests and batch processing of payments.

Future updates to the operation of the cattle industry fund would be made in consultation with industry.

The annual report was tabled in both houses of parliament on 18 October 2022.

**JOB VACANCIES**

**127 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022).

1. How many positions are currently being advertised by the Department of Primary Industries and Regions?
2. What is the total number of vacancies by classification and policy area?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

As at Thursday 29 September 2022, the Department of Primary Industries and Regions has 10 positions being advertised.

The list below shows the total number of vacancies by classification and policy area:

- 3x MAS3 (2 for Corporate Services and 1 for Industry, Strategy and Partnerships Division)
- 2x OPS4 (2 for Biosecurity Division)
- 2x ASO7 (2 for Corporate Services Division)
- 1x ASO6 (1 for Corporate Services Division)
- 1x ASO4 (1 for SARDI and Major Programs Division)
- 1x ASO2 (1 for Industry, Strategy and Partnerships Division)

**AGTECH GROWTH FUND**

**128 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022).

1. What is the current total unallocated funding for the AgTech growth fund for 2022-23?
2. Will a further AgTech Growth fund grant round be opened in 2022-23?
3. When is the next AgTech Growth fund grant round expected to open?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

The Department of Primary Industries and Regions is currently preparing an implementation approach to support future AgTech Growth for my consideration.

**AGTECH ADOPTION PROGRAM FUNDING**

**129 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022).

1. What is the funding allocation for the AgTech adoption program over the forward estimates?
2. Where is the AgTech adoption program in the budget?
3. What is the current total unallocated funding for the AgTech adoption program for 2022- 23?

4. Who has received funding under the AgTech adoption program in 2022-23?
5. When will applications for the AgTech adoption program open?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

The AgTech adoption program has a budget allocation of \$2.4 million over three years commencing 2020-21.

The program sits under Sub-program 1.1: Agricultural Services in the Agency Statements and \$750,000 is allocated for 2022-23 to support the startup program, demonstrations farms and test-beds to nurture the regional AgTech startup community and showcase integration of technology and best practice farm management for producers.

A number of contractors have been engaged to support the AgTech adoption program on a fee for service basis.

#### PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND REGIONS DEPARTMENT

**130 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022).

1. Has Primary Producers SA written to the minister seeking further funding for primary producer engagement?
2. Has Primary Producers SA written to the Department of Primary Industries and Regions seeking further funding for primary producer engagement?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

That Primary Producers SA has not written to me or the Department of Primary Industries and Regions seeking further funding for primary producer engagement.

#### RED MEAT AND WOOL GROWTH PROGRAM

**131 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022).

1. What is the timeline for reporting on all monitoring and evaluation outcomes of the Red Meat and Wool Growth Program?
2. Who will be responsible for completing the report on all monitoring and evaluation outcomes of the Red Meat and Wool Growth Program?
3. Are there terms of reference for reporting on all monitoring and evaluation outcomes of the Red Meat and Wool Growth Program?
4. What are the terms of reference?
5. When is the report expected to be completed?
6. When is the report due to the minister?
7. Will the outcomes and a copy of the report be made public?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

All monitoring and evaluation data collected through the Red Meat and Wool Growth Program will be analysed and outcomes reported after the conclusion of the program.

This will also include the outcomes of further facilitated discussions and an independent economic impact assessment.

#### NATIONAL DISASTER FUND BUDGET

**132 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022). Can the minister advise—What is the total funding set aside in the 2022-23 state budget for matched funding by the commonwealth should South Australia need to respond to any natural disasters?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** The Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services has advised:

Specific funding is not set aside in the 2022-23 state budget for joint commonwealth and state funding under the disaster recovery funding arrangements (DRFA).

The state provides funding for extraordinary expenses which is tailored to the circumstances of any natural disaster.

Where required, the state immediately engages with the commonwealth government regarding federal funding.

The DRFA makes provisions for state governments to activate relief and recovery assistance immediately following a disaster.

#### QUOTA BASED FISHERIES RECORD

**133 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022).

1. When will the design of electronic catch and disposal records for all quota-based fisheries be completed?
2. Will the records be available to all quota-based fisheries?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

The project will involve the transition of all South Australian quota fisheries, currently utilising paper based catch and disposal records, to electronic submissions. The anticipated date of completion of this project is by mid 2023.

#### GULF ST VINCENT PRAWN FISHERY

**134 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022).

1. What is the time line for implementation of the new Gulf St Vincent prawn management plan?
2. What is the total funding allocated to the implementation of the new Gulf St Vincent prawn management plan?
3. Who has been consulted on the new Gulf St Vincent prawn management plan?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):**

I am advised: the new management plan for the South Australian commercial Gulf St Vincent prawn came into effect on 1 July 2022 and is in place for a period of 10 years, expiring on 30 June 2032.

I am further advised that the total funding allocated to the implementation of the management plan is cost recovered through legislated licence fees in accordance with the government's cost recovery policy, which provides that the costs attributed to the management of the fishery are recovered from industry.

The procedures for preparing a management plan, as outlined in section 44 of the Fisheries Management Act, were followed in developing that plan. The management plan was developed with feedback provided by the Gulf St Vincent prawn fishery management plan advisory committee.

The advisory committee is the recognised peak advisory body to government on management of the Gulf St Vincent prawn fishery.

As required under the Act, a draft of the plan was referred to the representative of all signatories to any Indigenous land use agreement that is in force in relation to any area to which the plan relates and released for a mandatory public consultation for a period of two months, as required by section 44(3)(a) and 44(3)(b) of the act. In conducting the public consultation, key stakeholders including representative bodies of other fishing sectors and other government departments were directly invited to comment.

#### SARDINE MANAGEMENT PLAN

**135 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022).

1. What is the timeline for implementation of the new sardine management plan?
2. What is the total funding allocated to the implementation of the new sardine management plan?
3. Who has been consulted on the new sardine management plan?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

The management plan for the South Australian commercial marine scalefish fishery, part B—management arrangements for the taking of sardines came into effect on 1 November 2014 and expires on 30 September 2023.

I am further advised the total funding allocated to the implementation of the management plan is cost recovered through legislated licence fees in accordance with the government's cost recovery policy, which provides that the costs attributed to the management of the fishery are recovered from industry.

The new management plan is being developed with feedback from the South Australian Sardine Industry Association as the recognised representative body for the sardine fishing industry.

As required under the act, a draft of the plan will be referred to the representative of all signatories to any Indigenous land use agreement that is in force in relation to any area to which the plan relates and will also be released for a mandatory two-month public consultation period, as required under section 44(3)(a) and 44(3)(b) of the act.

In conducting the public consultation, key stakeholders including representative bodies of other fishing sectors and other government departments will be directly invited to comment on the draft plan.

#### CHARTER BOAT MANAGEMENT PLAN

**136 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022).

1. What is the timeline for implementation of the new charter boat management plan?
2. What is the total funding allocated to the implementation of the new charter boat management plan?
3. Who has been consulted on the new charter boat management plan?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

That the new Management Plan for the South Australian Charter Boat Fishery that came into effect on 1 August 2022 is in place for a period of 10 years, expiring 31 July 2032.

I am further advised that the total funding allocated to the implementation of the management plan is cost recovered through legislated licence fees in accordance with the government's cost recovery policy, which provides that the costs attributed to the management of the fishery are recovered from industry.

In regards to the consultation on the new management plan I am advised that the draft plan was developed in consultation with members of the CBASA prior to being referred to the representative of all signatories to any indigenous land use agreement that is in force in relation to any area to which the plan relates and released for public consultation for a period of two months, as required by section 44(3)(a) and 44(3)(b) of the Fisheries Management Act 2007 respectively. In conducting the public consultation, key stakeholders including representative bodies of other fishing sectors and other government departments were directly invited to comment.

#### PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND REGIONS DEPARTMENT

**137 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022).

1. How many biosecurity officers are currently employed by the Department of Primary Industries and Regions? (As an FTE).
2. How many veterinarians are currently employed by the Department of Primary Industries and Regions? (As an FTE).
3. How many additional biosecurity officers have been recruited by the Department of Primary Industries and Regions since April 2022? (As an FTE).
4. How many additional veterinarians have been recruited by the Department of Primary Industries and Regions since April 2022? (As an FTE).

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

1. 173.71 FTE.
2. 12 veterinarians at 9.36 FTE and 11 animal health officers at 8.35 FTE.
3. 30.
4. There is a current recruitment process underway.

#### REGIONAL GROWTH FUND

**139 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022).

1. When will the minister commence a review of the funding guidelines and the purposes of the regional growth fund?
2. When is the review of the regional growth fund expected to be completed?
3. Will the findings of the review be made public?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

The regional growth fund (RGF) commenced under the former government in 2018 with a strategic and competitive pool of funding. Since that time, at the direction of the former minister, the fund was modified to include no less than seven programs with different application processes and eligibility criteria.

Due to this highly variable nature of the program, it has presented a challenging environment to conduct a full evaluation of the RGF and all its sub programs against the initial objectives.

The government's review of the RGF will be followed by the announcement of new guidelines for the fund.

#### FULL-TIME STAFF MOVEMENT

**140 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022).

1. How many FTE have shifted from the pastoral unit in the Department of Primary Industries and Regions to the Department for Environment and Water?

2. When will the pastoral unit commence operating under the responsibility of the Department for Environment and Water?

3. Has the budget allocation to the Department of Primary Industries and Regions for the pastoral unit transferred to the Department for Environment and Water?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

9.0 FTE transferred from the pastoral unit in the Department of Primary Industries and Regions, to the Department for Environment and Water.

The pastoral unit commenced operating under the responsibility of the Department for Environment and Water from 1 July 2022.

The budget allocation to the Department for Primary Industries and Regions for the pastoral unit has transferred to the Department of Environment and Water.

#### SEAWEED HATCHERY

**143 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022). Can the minister advise—what is the total budget allocation for 2022-23 and over the forward estimates for the seaweed hatchery at West Beach?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

That the budget allocation for the seaweed hatchery at West Beach for 2022-23 is \$247,000.

#### VIRTUAL FENCING INVESTIGATION

**144 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022). Can the minister advise—what is the total budget allocation for 2022-23 and over the forward estimates for the investigation in the South-east into animal welfare, productivity, and profitability outcomes from virtual fencing in cattle?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

That the total budget allocation for the 2022-23 financial year is \$1.2 million.

#### LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

**145 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022).

1. What was the total budget for the livestock underpass grant scheme in 2021-22?

2. What was the total value of grants allocated under the livestock underpass grant scheme in 2021-22?

3. Who received a livestock underpass grant in 2021-22 and what was the total value of the grant received?

4. What is the total value of grants available under the livestock underpass grant scheme in 2022-23?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

The livestock underpass grant scheme funded by the regional growth fund is a \$3 million fund available for the construction and installation of livestock underpass infrastructure. The fund was due to close June 2022.

I extended the fund until June 2023 due to a number of factors leading to the fund being undersubscribed.

I am advised there were two grants for a total value of \$200,000 allocated under the livestock underpass grant scheme in 2021-22

I am advised the two grantees that received livestock underpass grant funding in 2021-22 were Aurora Dairies, \$100,000 and Winchmore Park Pty Ltd, \$100,000

I am advised there have been a further eight grants awarded under the livestock underpass grant scheme in this current financial year to the value of \$771,911.

#### WEED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

**146 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022).

1. What weed management programs are administered by the Department of Primary Industries and Regions?

2. What is the total budget allocation for weed management programs administered by the Department of Primary Industries and Regions?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

1. Weed programs administered by the Department of Primary Industries and Regions

The Department of Primary Industries and Regions administers several weed management programs.

Building back better agriculture and land management

This program has a total budget of \$135,000 and is funded by the South Australian and Australian governments under national disaster relief funding until December 2022.

Minimising losses from weeds in broadacre crops and permanent pasture

This program has a total budget of \$1.4 million and is funded by the South Australian government and by the Australian government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Enhancing National Pest Animal and Weed Management Federation Funding Agreement until June 2027.

Kangaroo Island Weeds After Fire Project

This program has a total budget of over \$1.2 million and is funded by the South Australian and Australian governments under national disaster relief funding until July 2023.

2. Budget allocation for weed management programs

The Department of Primary Industries and Regions is delivering weed management programs valued at \$3.2 million in 2022-23, with funding from South Australian and Australian governments.

#### CROSS BORDER COMMISSIONER OFFICE

**147 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022).

1. What is the total FTE allocation to the Office of the Cross Border Commissioner?

2. What is the geographical location of those FTEs?

3. What is the total budget allocation for the Office of the Cross Border Commissioner in 2022-23 and over the forward estimates?

4. What percentage of the budget is for FTEs?

5. What percentage of the budget is for the general operation of the office?

6. What percentage of the budget is for the functions of the Commissioner—such as consultation with and travel to all cross-border communities?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

The current FTE allocation to the Office of the Cross Border Commissioner is for the commissioner position. Additional FTE requirements will be considered by the commissioner, and in keeping with Cross Border Commissioner Act 2022, with the consent of the minister and on terms and conditions determined by the minister, to assist the commissioner.

The Cross Border Commissioner Act 2022 states the commissioner should reside in a cross-border community, and the current recruitment for the commissioner details the position is based in Mount Gambier. The

location of any additional FTEs will be considered by the commissioner, and with the consent of the minister and on terms and conditions determined by the minister, to assist the commissioner.

The total budget allocation for the Office of the Cross Border Commissioner in 2022-23 is \$500,000. Over the forward estimates it is \$510,000 in 2023-24, \$525,000 in 2024-25, and \$540,000 in 2025-26.

The distribution of the budget for FTEs, general operations of the office, and the functions of the role including consultation and travel to cross-border communities will be considered by the commissioner to meet the needs of the annual plan developed in consultation with the minister.

#### DOG FENCE

**148 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022).

1. What is the total budget allocation for 2022-23 and over the forward estimates for the dog fence build?

2. When is the dog fence build due to be completed?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

\$11.7 million has been spent on the rebuild of the dog fence in South Australia.

The budget allocation for 2022-23 to rebuild the dog fence in South Australia is \$5 million. The budget allocation for the remaining year of the project is \$2.9 million.

The rebuild of the dog fence in South Australia is due for completion in June 2024.

#### JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS

**149 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022).

1. What is the total budget allocation for 2022-23 and over the forward estimates for the surveillance management program of Japanese encephalitis?

2. How many FTEs are committed to the surveillance management program?

3. What are the key performance indicators for the surveillance management program?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

The funding for the surveillance activities to address Japanese encephalitis (JE) is incorporated within the on-going disease surveillance biosecurity-animal health budget, which supports passive surveillance activities for all livestock and animal species for the detection of emergency animal diseases.

JE activities are spread across biosecurity-animal health programs, which support numerous different diseases.

Key performance indicators include:

- Passive surveillance is undertaken.
- Agreed data sharing when cases of JE are detected in animals.
- Relevant national JEV working groups and committees.
- Communication with potentially affected animal industries, animal owners and private veterinarians.
- Liaising with affected industries on issues related to JE.

#### WILD DOG MANAGEMENT

**150 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022).

1. What is the total budget allocation for 2022-23 and over the forward estimates for the eradication of wild dogs in South Australia?

2. What is the total budget allocation for 2022-23 and over the forward estimates for the eradication of wild pigs in South Australia?

3. What is the total budget allocation for 2022-23 and over the forward estimates for the Kangaroo Island feral pig eradication program?

4. What is the total budget allocation for 2022-23 and over the forward estimates for the eradication of wild goats in South Australia?



5. What is the total budget allocation for 2022-23 and over the forward estimates for the eradication of wild deer in South Australia?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

1. Wild dogs

The total budget allocation for activities in 2022-23 is \$1.17 million.

2. Feral pigs

I am advised landscape boards have budgeted around \$100,000 towards feral pig control programs for FY2022-23.

3. Kangaroo Island feral pig eradication

The total budget for 2022-23 is \$2.42 million, funded by the South Australian and Australian governments under the national disaster recovery funding arrangements.

4. Feral goats

PIRSA supports the Minister for Climate, Environment and Water on policy development and legislation reforms for the management and control of feral goats. Landscape board expenditure on programs to control feral goats is typically between \$200,000 and \$500,000 each year.

5. Feral deer

This program has secured funding of \$4 million from the commonwealth and state governments and landscape boards, covering the first four years of the 10-year program

#### AGTECH REVOLUTION PROGRAM

**151 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022).

1. What is the total budget allocation for 2022-23 and over the forward estimates for the AgTech revolution program?

2. What was the total budget for the AgTech revolution program in 2021-22?

3. What was the total funding allocated under the AgTech revolution program in 2021-22?

4. What programs were funded under the AgTech revolution program in 2021-22 and how much funding was each program awarded?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

The AgTech revolution program is a four-year program with a budget allocation of \$1.3 million per annum commencing 2021-22.

#### CARBON FARMING

**152 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022).

1. What progress has been achieved towards funding of carbon farming pilots?

2. What plans and/or programs does the Department of Primary Industries and Regions offer to assist agricultural operators to capture carbon farming opportunities?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

The Department of Primary Industries and Regions is delivering the growing carbon farming pilot; a \$1 million initiative to encourage carbon farming adoption and to build the carbon market in South Australia.

The Pilot will support a minimum of six commercial carbon farming projects up to \$100,000 and aims to increase industry knowledge of South Australia's carbon farming opportunities by demonstrating methods with greatest applicability in South Australia.

#### EMISSIONS REDUCTION

**153 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022).

1. What plans and/or programs does the Department of Primary Industries and Regions offer to facilitate emissions reductions in the agricultural sector?

2. What opportunities has the Department of Primary Industries and Regions identified to facilitate emissions reductions in the agricultural sector?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

South Australian Research and Development Institute, alongside industry partner CH4 Global are undertaking research into the development and cultivation of asparagopsis.

Target Net Zero for Farms' is co-funded by the Department of Primary Industries and Regions, in collaboration with Grain Producers South Australia.

The growing carbon farming pilot; a \$1 million initiative to encourage carbon farming adoption and to build the carbon market in South Australia.

#### STERILE BLOWFLY PROGRAM

**154 The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition)** (28 September 2022). What is the total budget allocation for 2022-23 and over the forward estimates for the release of sterile sheep blowfly on Kangaroo Island?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

That the budget allocation for the release of sterile sheep blowfly on Kangaroo Island is \$2.9 million in 2022-23.

#### WINE INDUSTRY

**155 The Hon. H.M. GIROLAMO** (28 September 2022).

1. What programs that supported the wine industry has the government ceased since March 2022?

2. What programs that support the wine industry has the government commenced since March 2022?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** The Minister for Trade and Investment has advised:

1. The government has not ceased any wine industry support programs.

2. The government continues its support of the South Australian wine industry and has launched the South Australian Wine Ambassadors Club initiative, as well as export programs with international distribution outlets that to date include Rakuten (Japan), Oddbins (United Kingdom), Vivino (United States of America), and Shinsegae (South Korea).

#### IT PROCUREMENTS

**157 The Hon. H.M. GIROLAMO** (28 September 2022).

1. What major IT procurements are planned for 2022-23?

2. What is the status of the electricity procurement contract?

3. Who will be the provider?

4. What is the term and total value of the contract?

5. What portion of the contract has the government underwritten?

**The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries):** I am advised:

The following major IT procurements are planned for 2022-23:

- co-location of services—\$300,000
- seeds redevelopment project—\$400,000
- fisheries electronic catch and disposal records—\$480,000
- personal computing (PC) equipment replacement \$693,000.

In relation to the questions surrounding the electricity procurement contract, a response has been provided back by Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) who are managing this contract.