

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Wednesday, 28 June 2023

The **PRESIDENT (Hon. T.J. Stephens)** took the chair at 11:01 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

SITTINGS AND BUSINESS

The **Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (11:03)**: I move:

That standing orders be so far suspended as to enable petitions, the tabling of papers, question time, statements, the giving of notices of motion and matters of interest to be taken into consideration at 2.15pm.

Motion carried.

The **PRESIDENT**: I note the absolute majority.

Motions

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS

The **Hon. R.A. SIMMS (11:04)**: I move:

That this council—

1. Notes the release of the Teachers at Breaking Point report commissioned by the Australian Education Union (South Australian Branch) which found:
 - (a) South Australian public school teachers work on average over 50 hours per week, including 30 hours of tasks beyond face-to-face teaching;
 - (b) fewer than one in 10 teachers feel that their views are valued by policymakers in South Australia and only one in five teachers view departmental policy demands as reasonable; and
 - (c) almost half of all respondents intend to leave teaching within five years, double the rate recorded in the 2018 Teaching and Learning International Survey.
2. Acknowledges that South Australian public school students deserve teachers who can fully exercise their commitment, knowledge of learning and learners in their context, understanding of complex relationships and needs, and love for teaching.
3. Calls on the Malinauskas government to commit to supporting South Australian public education by:
 - (a) increasing time and support for teachers to manage increasingly complex student needs;
 - (b) reducing administrative demands on teachers to make workloads healthy and sustainable;
 - (c) addressing shortage of staff to reduce workload pressure;
 - (d) increasing the voice of teachers and leaders in decision-making and co-construction of policy; and
 - (e) increasing support for early career teachers to sustain the profession.

I will speak very briefly to the motion because the focus of it is fairly clear. This is noting the release of the Teachers at Breaking Point report, which was commissioned by the Australian Education Union (South Australian branch), which found that:

- South Australian public school teachers work on average over 50 hours per week, including 30 hours of tasks beyond face-to-face teaching;

- fewer than one in 10 teachers feel that their views are valued by policymakers in South Australia and only one in five teachers viewed departmental policy demands as reasonable; and
- almost half of all respondents intend to leave teaching within five years, double the rate that was recorded in the 2018 Teaching and Learning International Survey.

The motion goes on to acknowledge that South Australian public school students deserve teachers who can fully exercise their commitment, knowledge of learning and learners in their context and understanding of complex relationships and needs. It then calls on the Malinauskas government to commit to supporting South Australian public education by increasing the time and support for teachers to manage student needs by reducing administrative demands on teachers, addressing the shortage of staff to reduce workload pressure, increasing the voice of teachers and leaders in decision-making, and increasing support for early career teachers to sustain the profession.

I am a proud product of public education. It is an issue I am passionate about and I want to see our state's public schools getting a fair go. The Teachers at Breaking Point report, which was commissioned by the Australian Education Union, was published in November last year and it really looked at what is the shifting nature of teachers' work in public education, in particular the growing complexity and increasing professional demands and the impact that has on teachers' wellbeing and their ability to focus on their responsibilities.

The report found there has been a significant increase in workload and that also the work is becoming more complex. I did ask the Minister for Regional Development some questions about this yesterday in question time, looking at the impact this is having on the regions in particular. I do just want to pull out a few key elements from the report.

One of the problems that teachers are experiencing is a growing bureaucratic requirement and an increase in the top-down initiatives that are reducing the time they have available for core teaching. They report that they are not experiencing the time and autonomy they need to undertake appropriate planning. Teachers are feeling undervalued and underappreciated. The workplace conditions of South Australian teachers do not provide them with the time they need to do appropriate planning. Teachers care deeply about their students and they are frustrated they do not have the time they would like to be able to spend with them to meet their needs.

One thing that is really interesting to note from the report is that full-time teachers reported working on average 52 hours in the most recent full week of employment—52 hours—and over a third of teachers reported that they did not feel safe at work and did not find their workload manageable. Just 52 per cent of respondents reported being satisfied with their job overall. The current level of satisfaction of South Australian teachers, therefore, is in significant decline.

Workplace dissatisfaction was compounded by a sense that educators' voices are not heard and only 7 per cent of respondents said they felt they were being listened to by policymakers. Close to nine in 10 teachers considered leaving the profession and among those considering quitting teaching the most common reason was workload.

The report made five key recommendations. They relate to increasing support for teachers, reducing administrative demands, increasing the voice of teachers in decision-making, addressing a shortage of staff and increasing support for early career teachers to sustain the profession. You will note that the elements of the motion I have proposed today address those components. I urge the Malinauskas government to take this seriously. We are about to head into the mid-winter break, and I hope that they use that time to appropriately resource our teachers.

Debate adjourned on motion of Hon. J.E. Hanson.

Bills

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (RATEABLE LAND) AMENDMENT BILL

Introduction and First Reading

The Hon. R.A. SIMMS (11:11): Obtained leave and introduced a bill for an act to amend the Local Government Act 1999. Read a first time.

Second Reading

The Hon. R.A. SIMMS (11:12): I move:

That this bill be now read a second time.

The bill that I am introducing today aims to address one of the issues that has been faced in the City of Adelaide over a number of years; that is, the way in which rate exemptions are applied. I should note that I am a City of Adelaide resident, so I have an interest in what occurs in the City of Adelaide, but this issue is much broader than simply the City of Adelaide. The principle extends to other council jurisdictions and is of interest to all South Australians who are facing an increase in their council rates at this time.

Our skyline has witnessed significant transformations in recent years. Buildings such as the Festival Tower now loom over our Riverbank Precinct. While these buildings have been erected on Parklands, they are not contributing their fair share to the people of Adelaide.

This bill would empower the Adelaide City Council to levy rates on the area where the Hajek Plaza used to be and where the Walker Corporation's Festival Tower is now under construction. Rate income is valuable to contribute to the upkeep and development of our city, and organisations such as corporations and casinos should not be exempt.

Rates are the lifeblood of local government, enabling the provision of essential services, maintaining infrastructure and enhancing the quality of life for residents and businesses. While ratepayers across the state are seeing their rates rise due to the current economic crisis and high CPI, it is only fair that large corporations pay their fair share. Why is one of Australia's richest people, a multibillionaire, being given a rate exemption?

In 2020, *The Advertiser* reported on the Walker Corporation's rate status in an article titled 'Walker Corp building on Festival Plaza could become test case on council rate exemptions'. At that time the article claimed that the Walker Corporation being exempt from rates was costing the City of Adelaide \$150,000 in lost revenue each year. Given the increases in rates since that time, there is the potential for that revenue to be much higher.

At that time, *The Advertiser* also reported that SkyCity Adelaide was not paying any rates. However, we have been advised that that situation has been remedied, and I understand that SkyCity is now paying rates to the City of Adelaide as the land title has been transferred. However, how was it that we had a casino being built on Crown land that was not paying any rates? How did that occur? This private member's bill will close that loophole, make it very clear that casinos should not be granted any rate exemption, and make it very clear that the Walker Corporation will not be granted any rate exemption.

It is really important that we establish this principle, particularly if we are going to see a second tower blighting our city landscape, as I understand is under contemplation by the Malinauskas government. I must say what an outrageous deal this is that the Walker Corporation has been granted over our public space. A bucketload of taxpayer money is being poured into that project, if media reports are to be believed—a huge amount of taxpayer money being spent on that Festival Plaza.

You have a private corporation seizing our public land, which could have been returned to Parklands and, to add insult to injury, they are not even paying rates. What an amazing deal for the Walker Corporation; what a dud deal for the people of South Australia. It is outrageous and, quite frankly, I find it disgusting that the Labor and Liberal parties could allow such an appalling exploitation of the people of South Australia and our public land to occur. It is a disgrace, an absolute disgrace and this bill seeks to remedy that.

It is worth noting, too, that the City of Adelaide does forfeit a significant amount of rates through exemptions. A workshop was conducted back in November 2021 by the City of Adelaide, which was reported in *The Advertiser*. Whilst I was on the city council at that time, I was not present at that workshop—I was away—but I have read the papers of the workshop. They are publicly available and available to members of this place on the City of Adelaide website.

That report notes that 27.4 per cent of rates income is forfeited through exemptions and rebates. The report claims that the impact of this is disproportionately allocated across the community. Well, 22.7 per cent of rates income is forfeited through exemptions in Adelaide. It should be noted this is very high when compared with the City of Melbourne, which only forfeits 12.2 per cent of their rates through exemptions, and again that is according to that report.

The report goes on to include a map, which highlights areas where rate exemptions apply. I would encourage members of this place to have a look at that. While some of those areas where rates are not applied are council-owned buildings or recreational reserves, there are some that are businesses operating for private profit, like the Walker Corporation and, as I understand, previously the Casino.

By holding profit-making corporations accountable through rates we can ensure that our community resources are equitably distributed, fostering a sustainable environment for all residents and businesses to thrive. The community requires shared responsibility, not a system where big business does not have to contribute to the running of the city or the maintenance of our public realm. An interesting debate has been occurring at the moment around the state of our public streets and, in particular, around the state of North Terrace. Why should not one of Australia's richest people have to contribute to maintenance of the public realm? Why should the Walker Corporation be given a free pass? This bill is closing off that loophole, and with that I conclude my remarks.

Debate adjourned on motion of Hon. J.E. Hanson.

NEW WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL (RELOCATION OF SA POLICE FACILITIES) AMENDMENT BILL

Introduction and First Reading

The Hon. R.A. SIMMS (11:19): Obtained leave and introduced a bill for an act to amend the New Women's and Children's Hospital Act 2022. Read a first time.

Second Reading

The Hon. R.A. SIMMS (11:20): I move:

That this bill be now read a second time.

Today is the day for closing loopholes. This bill is closing another loophole that exists within the New Women's and Children's Hospital Act. Members may recall, during the debate in relation to that legislation, the Greens highlighted concerns around a provision that gave the Minister for Police the opportunity to essentially allocate a slab of the Parklands to SAPOL for a new Mounted Operations Unit, for a new police barracks.

The Greens were very concerned about that at the time, and we moved an amendment that would have taken that provision out of the bill. That was opposed, unfortunately, by every other party in this place, and so the bill went through without that amendment. Then what we saw in March was the state Labor government proposing an enormous land grab by SAPOL of our Adelaide Parklands—an enormous land grab that would have taken up a huge slab of our public green space.

There was some real concern about that in the community. What happened was that the government announced that it would be finding an alternative site for the SAPOL barracks. We appreciate that and we welcomed that change of heart. There was a big campaign run across the community and one that featured a number of different sides of politics. I recognise the contribution of the Liberal Party to that campaign, in particular Jack Batty in the other place, who I know was campaigning hard on that issue. But there were a number of people in the community—the Parklands Association, the Conservation Council, Trees for Life and others—who were very concerned about SAPOL seizing our public land.

The government backed down and they announced that they were going to be finding another site for the barracks. We welcome that. However, the threat remains because the government still has power under this act to make the Parklands available for SAPOL for a future land grab. What this bill seeks to do is to close that loophole once and for all, to make it very clear that the government cannot go down that path again and that even if they change their mind or if

SAPOL fights back and decides it wants another go at our green space, the minister would not have the power to allocate the Parklands for that purpose.

This should not be a controversial bill because the Labor Party has found another site for SAPOL's barracks, so if they are fair dinkum about that, then they will support this bill. If they do not support the bill, though, then the community will conclude that they are not bona fide in the commitment that they have made, and the community will be very concerned, heading into the next election, that they may not make good on the promise they made in terms of quarantining the Parklands from any police barracks in the future. This is an important test of resolve of the Malinauskas government and also the Liberal opposition, who have talked about this issue. Now is an opportunity for all parties to put on record their support for the Parklands and to close off that potential avenue for a future land grab by SAPOL.

I want to put members on notice that I will bring this bill to a vote after the midwinter break, so that there is an opportunity for members of parliament to consult with their communities, but I hope members seize this opportunity to resolve this particular debate once and for all and to ensure that our Parklands are safeguarded from any potential land grabs from SAPOL in the future. This government does not have a good track record when it comes to our Parklands. They do not have a good track record. Now is the opportunity for them to step up and try to make things right.

Debate adjourned on motion of Hon. J.E. Hanson.

Motions

GREYHOUND RACING

The Hon. T.A. FRANKS (11:26): I move:

That this council—

1. Notes with concern:
 - (a) the ongoing matters raised by the Coalition for the Protection of Greyhounds and the admission that live baiting has been occurring in this state; and
 - (b) that Greyhound Racing SA undertakes its own oversight of animal welfare and industry policies, and is the only state-based racing body in Australia that remains exempt from freedom of information laws.
2. Calls on the Malinauskas government to establish an independent inquiry into greyhound racing industry practices and governance in South Australia.

I rise today to move a motion calling for an independent review into the greyhound racing industry in our state. This is an issue that the Greens have supported for a very long time, and indeed I have spoken at length about this issue in this place over many years. I thank groups such as the Coalition for the Protection of Greyhounds for their consistent and excellent work and for giving advice and firsthand experiences of how unprincipled the greyhound industry in our state truly is, despite their protestations.

This is a pressing topic. It is an urgent topic. It requires immediate attention. Actually, it needed immediate attention when I first introduced a similar motion to the one that I introduce today back in 2016. It is clear to us in the Greens and many in the community that the industry in South Australia has yet to make the needed substantive meaningful change or to take accountability for their actions, despite assurances made to this parliament in those previous years and assurances that previously stymied such independent reviews of their operations.

South Australian-based greyhound trainers Troy, Connor and Jackson Murray were all found guilty of live baiting by Greyhound Racing SA's independent integrity hearings panel on Friday 16 June and they were issued, quite rightly, with life bans. Live baiting is an illegal practice, involving the use of a live animal as prey to get the greyhounds to run faster. However, it should be highlighted that it was not in fact Greyhound Racing SA, which currently self-regulate their own industry, that came across this damning evidence. It was in fact whistleblowers—whistleblowers, volunteers, not the industry—who called out this sadistic behaviour. This is deeply concerning, not only to the Greens but also to the community, and many in the community are asking how this could have happened.

Greyhound Racing South Australia's CEO, Bodelle Francis, has said that it was the first ever confirmed case of live baiting in this state, but we know from examples across the border that this is just the tip of the iceberg. All greyhound racing monitoring and enforcement in South Australia is done by the industry itself. It is done by Greyhound Racing SA. However, I think it is fair to say that their focus has been on the care and welfare of their greyhounds rather than the detection of animal cruelty associated with greyhound racing and training or the potential animal cruelty associated across the board.

Greyhound Racing SA issue and enforce their own fines. There is no independence here. I spoke earlier this year in question time about the death of greyhound Weblec Gem, a South Australian dog who died on the track after being raced in over 38° heat in February this year. The GRSA integrity hearings panel after the fact—very long after the fact—then came out to say that Weblec Gem had been doped with metformin at the time of his death. The consequence for that owner? A six-week suspension, a fine of \$300 and an order to return the prize money. The consequence for the dog? Death. The pressing question is: is that good enough?

It was also found that Raymond Borda—who has been involved in greyhound racing for the past four decades and is a well-known sponsor of greyhound racing in Queensland, Victoria and New South Wales, and even had his own sponsorship deal with Greyhound Racing SA in 2014—has been illegally exporting greyhounds to China. This was revealed in Victoria in their parliament. When this was reported in Victoria, their industry equivalent, Greyhound Racing Victoria, said they will not be following up on this matter simply because Mr Borda is from South Australia, despite being also registered there. Will Greyhound Racing SA now be holding him accountable at our end? That question clearly remains to be answered.

Greyhound racing is only currently commercially run in eight countries right across the globe. The largest of those countries is the United States of America. In that nation, Oregon has just become the 42nd state to ban it. Greyhound racing is now banned in 42 states of that nation. It should be banned here.

Huge amounts of public money—our taxpayer money—is being given to private business in this industry. Since its corporatisation in the year 2000, the greyhound racing industry in our state has received substantial government funding, including most recently a \$24 million stimulus package in 2019 to the racing industry overall in our state. However, and this should be of concern to all of us, confidentiality provisions and exemptions to freedom of information laws have obscured even the most basic transparency being required from this industry. That lack of transparency prevents concerned individuals from addressing legitimate concerns. It erodes public confidence and undermines accountability.

There is no harmonisation between the funding process and animal welfare legislation to protect the wellbeing of those animals involved in racing activities or to prevent any potential harm or mistreatment. This is not good enough. Supporting racing activities that are inherently tied to gambling, and so profit, with public funds should be more carefully evaluated so that the treatment of animals used in these racing industries meets community expectations. The deaths and injuries involved with this particular industry have shown that they have lost their social licence.

Animals Australia has a flyer that is titled 'The ugly truth about greyhound racing'. I refer all members to it. In that, we are informed that approximately 8,000 pups born each year will never race, and most likely will be killed. They say five dogs every week are killed on the racetrack. They say piglets, possums and rabbits are all victims of brutal live baiting. They talk about the fact that most of these dogs who do live have lives of deprivation when they are not on the racetrack. After they are retired from racing, four out of every five dogs are killed. This is approximately 10,000 dogs annually, as Animals Australia have contended. Those figures are astounding and unacceptable.

Racing greyhounds are subjected to increased forces on their bodies that may result in injury, with the subsequent risk of debilitation or catastrophic consequences. A previous United Kingdom study found that the lack of transparency in the greyhound industry there was associated with reduced confidence that injury data is being reported accurately and is being used to improve so-called greyhound welfare.

I think it is a fairly simple thing to now ask the question: how many greyhounds in our state are being needlessly killed, either before they ever hit a racing track because they are too slow or they have served a racing career and made their owners potentially a profit but they cannot be rehomed? How many each year in South Australia are being killed? How many are included in this so-called wastage rate that seems to be part of the business model of this industry, despite their previous promises and despite their protestations?

What I would say to this industry is that perhaps if your business model does rely on a number so high that it is unpalatable to the public—if truly declared—then you need to change your business model, or we will change your business model for you.

All available databases only track greyhounds from birth until they leave the racing industry, essentially relieving any accountability of this industry for reporting once a dog is registered as having left the so-called sport. Therefore, dogs that are euthanased after retiring from the racetrack due to injuries or lack of rehoming are potentially not recorded. This suggests that the number of euthanased or destroyed greyhounds is higher than what is being captured currently.

In comparison, the horseracing industry has been making progress towards better equine traceability through the requirement of a six-monthly update on all active thoroughbred horses and animal updates for those registered with the breeding community. Annual reports for thoroughbred racing show the percentage of horses that are being retired from racing and those that have reached end of life.

Priority should be given to minimise and ultimately achieve zero unnecessary euthanasia of greyhounds. This is why we need a South Australian inquiry—an independent and non-politicised inquiry—to ensure that South Australians know what really is going on in our state within this industry. It is the compassionate thing to do, but it is also the responsible thing to do. Certainly, there is much more I could say today, but with these words I would hope that members of the government, the opposition and the crossbench will take this motion seriously and see a need for this industry to improve that transparency.

I recall that in February 2015, revelations were made in the *Four Corners* program 'Making a Killing'. Those revelations used undercover footage and exposed the practice of live baiting. Following the airing of that report, the greyhound industry across the country received unprecedented scrutiny from the general public. At that time this parliament considered an inquiry and ultimately rejected it, taking the assurances of the industry that they were able to regulate themselves and that they would be better in the future and more transparent.

As the greyhound racing industry relies on the use of animals as commodities for the pleasure of gambling patrons and the profit of their owners and patrons, and the financial gain of both is a goal, there is no wonder that the general public is so outraged by the unacceptable treatment of these animals. Soon after that *Four Corners* report was aired, official inquiries into the greyhound racing industry were conducted in multiple states. In 2015, Queensland published the MacSporrán report, which was followed by the New South Wales McHugh report in 2016.

All 15 recommendations put forward by the MacSporrán report were accepted by the Queensland government, including the formation of an independent statutory body to ensure industry integrity and the tracking of greyhounds from birth to leaving the racing industry. This would encompass tracking details of injuries and deaths that occurred during the course of racing.

The then Premier of New South Wales took a stronger stance and made an attempt to ban greyhound racing in New South Wales altogether, and we know that many in politics are fearful of the campaign that was then launched against that government. Despite strong opposition in the community to greyhound racing, it became quite clear how influential industry stakeholders really are, and that ban was of course overturned. I note that at the time, the ACT banned greyhound racing and that ban remained. It was not subjected to a similar campaign.

In South Australia, Premier Malinauskas has, in the last week, said publicly that he is now open-minded to an inquiry. In fact, even the CEO of Greyhound Racing SA, Bodelle Francis, has said she would support 'any type of inquiry'. Well, it is time for that inquiry. The best time to start was yesterday, or in fact back in 2015. The next best time is now. Self-regulation of an industry that uses

animals for profit under a gambling regime needs independent oversight, and currently we do not have that. It is literally putting the fox in charge of the henhouse to let greyhound racing in South Australia continue to regulate itself.

So far we have had to take the greyhound racing industry's word for it that they are somehow different than their counterparts across the border. Indeed, they have not had the scrutiny of their counterparts across the border. But we have seen time and time again that they are not actually different to other states and we know that players in the industry traverse all states and territories, other than the ACT, in this country.

While this industry exists, the temptation at least and the likelihood that these vicious practices will continue is high. At this point, I seek leave to table a document for the benefit of members, entitled 'Current state of greyhound racing regulation: South Australia', which was prepared by the Coalition for the Protection of Greyhounds, dated March 2023.

Leave granted.

The Hon. T.A. FRANKS: I also seek leave to conclude my comments.

Leave granted; debate adjourned.

GAMBLING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Hon. C. BONAROS (11:40): I move:

1. That a select committee of the Legislative Council be established to inquire into and report on the extent of all forms of gambling in South Australia, with particular reference to:
 - (a) the prevalence of all forms of gambling in South Australia, including gaming machine gambling, online gambling and sports betting;
 - (b) the social and economic impacts of all forms of gambling in South Australia;
 - (c) the impact of all forms of gambling on South Australian gambling licences, licensed venues and the racing industry;
 - (d) the regulation of all forms of gambling in South Australia;
 - (e) mechanisms available to control or prevent access to all forms of gambling by vulnerable gamblers in South Australia;
 - (f) mechanisms available to prevent access to all forms of gambling by minors including any barriers to achieving robust age verification requirements;
 - (g) the prevalence and impacts of advertising across different media platforms by all forms of gambling including online betting agencies;
 - (h) the regulation of advertising by online gambling and sports betting agencies in Australia and South Australia;
 - (i) gambling markets on local sporting fixtures in South Australia, particularly amateur and semi-professional matches;
 - (j) online markets in local sport and its relationship with potential match fixing;
 - (k) marketing and inducement schemes provided by online betting agencies;
 - (l) what legislative or regulatory changes may be required to control or restrict access to online gambling and sports betting in South Australia; and
 - (m) any other related matters.
2. 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.

South Australia is still and continues to be in the grips of a gambling crisis, and no-one in any position of power has been prepared to do anything about that. You need look no further than the Auditor-General's Report on gambling harm minimisation, tabled in parliament last month, following a performance audit on the government's management of gambling harm minimisation to see the damage being done.

The snapshot of that report is as follows. South Australians lost \$12 billion to gambling in the last decade. Last financial year, South Australians lost a record \$1.52 billion to gambling—\$1,052 for every South Australian adult—and it is getting worse. An estimated 10,000 South Australians participate in high-risk gambling. Close to 60 per cent of losses are linked to gaming machines in our hotels and clubs.

Losses are substantially higher than the pre-pandemic era, despite all the rhetoric we heard about figures coming down post COVID, and they are on a dangerous upward trajectory, and any hint of a reduction, as I said during COVID, is well and truly over. Gambling activity generated \$531 million in revenue for the state government in the 2021-22 financial year—about 10 per cent of state taxation revenue. That figure is projected to increase to \$582 million this financial year and a whopping \$590 million by 2025-26.

But the crisis is much worse than these statistics. Just next door to parliament, SkyCity Adelaide Casino is facing extremely serious allegations levelled at it by AUSTRAC no less, alleging that criminals have laundered almost \$4 billion at the Casino in the past six years. Just think about that for a moment. In its 800-page statement of claim in the Federal Court, AUSTRAC outlines an extensive list of disturbing allegations regarding money laundering to the tune of \$4 billion. Those allegations include providing service to 59 customers for whom high money laundering/terrorism financing risks were indicated. They made around \$74 million in losses from those 59 customers.

One customer was an immediate family member of a person holding a prominent public position in a foreign government body. Many customers engaged in large cash transactions and transacted with cash that appeared suspicious including in plastic bags, garbage bags, cash bundled together with rubber bands or irregular straps, cash that was literally dirty, and cash that appeared to have been buried. That all allegedly happened right next door at our Casino. AUSTRAC further alleges that SkyCity:

- failed to appropriately assess the money laundering and terrorism financing risks it faced, including the likelihood and impact of those risks, and to identify and respond to changes in risk over time;
- did not include in its AML/CTF programs appropriate risk-based systems and controls to mitigate and manage the risks to which SkyCity was reasonably exposed;
- failed to establish an appropriate framework for board and senior management oversight of the AML/CTF programs; and
- did not have a transaction monitoring program to monitor transactions and identify suspicious activity that was appropriately risk-based or appropriate to the nature, size and complexity of SkyCity.

That is staggering. The fact that we are talking about money that is literally dirty, money that we are talking about in rubber bands that has come out of the dirt, and we did not have transaction monitoring programs in place to deal with those sorts of scenarios. In response to these deeply troubling allegations, the Liquor and Gambling Commissioner, Mr Soulio, engaged retired South Australian Supreme Court Judge Brian Martin KC to undertake an independent investigation into the Casino. But that has since been suspended, as I have said in this place before, pending the outcome of AUSTRAC's Federal Court action.

Last month, the commissioner announced he had directed the Casino to handpick its own independent monitor to review its progress in strengthening its anti-money laundering and counterterrorism financing enhancement programs, something which I have, again, said in this place is akin to putting the fox in charge of the henhouse, especially in light of the allegations that the Casino is facing.

But the crisis goes much further and deeper than even those statistics and allegations. Take a moment to reflect on these facts and figures from the state government's very own agency, responsible for overseeing gambling in SA, the department for consumer and business affairs:

- 65 per cent of South Australian adults gamble.

- most popular gambling activities in 2018 are:
 - 48 per cent on scratch tickets and lottery products;
 - 26 per cent on lottery tickets for a major prize;
 - 19 per cent on electronic gaming machines; and
 - 12 per cent on betting on horses, harness or greyhounds.
- 40,000 South Australians engage in high or moderate risk gambling each year.
- 72 per cent of those seeking gambling help in South Australia are for problems with electronic gaming machines. That is 72 per cent of 19 per cent of the total figures that I have alluded to.
- risky gambling is reported by:
 - 32 per cent of sports betters;
 - 27 per cent of those using electronic gaming machines; and
 - 12 per cent of gamblers generally.

For every high-risk gambler, it is estimated that at least six to eight other people are impacted, so you start to see the extent of the problem. Again, that 19 per cent becomes particularly pertinent when you consider the amount of revenue that the government reaps from gaming machines alone each and every year, which, as I have said, is on an upward trajectory.

What we are not seeing are any positive, proactive programs to address the impact gambling is having throughout the community. What we are not seeing are all the safeguards that the government and the opposition promised us when we had the last major debate on gambling machines in this place. Here are some of the reasons why: in the report, the Auditor-General uncovered some disturbing issues that must be addressed if we are serious about reducing the harm caused by gambling. In his report, he found, and I quote:

- gaming machine and wagering inspections do not effectively target higher risk licensees;
- inspections have not been completed as planned;
- no formal training program for gambling compliance inspectors;
- the timing of some inspections is predictable and not scheduled to encourage year-round compliance;
- data indicates almost 30% of gaming managers and employees have not completed mandated training requirements;
- no testing performed to ensure mandated harm minimisation attributes for gaming machines are operating as intended;
- gaming venue system for detecting indicators of gambling harm not tested to confirm it is operating effectively;
- no evaluations performed to assess whether current regulatory approach is effectively minimising gambling harm; and
- recommendations from gambling industry inquiries and investigations not systematically assessed and monitored.

In that list are a number of the safeguards that the government and the opposition promised the people of South Australia would reduce gambling harm in this state. What the Auditor-General is telling us is that not only are they not working but in many cases they are not even being implemented, enforced or complied with.

So what is the government's response to the Auditor-General's Report? To date, it has been absolute crickets, which is just as troubling. Where is the oversight? I would like to know the answer to that. Where are the commissioner's teeth in cracking down on these troubling failures? I would like to know the answer to that. And there is all of this, despite some of the fluffy words that have come

out on the CBS website addressing the issue of minimising gambling harm. Here is a quote from that website:

There is growing recognition that minimising gambling harm requires us to look beyond treatment for 'problem gamblers' and towards activities that enable people, social networks and communities to make healthy choices.

To do this we must address the social, economic and environmental contributors to gambling harm, prioritise actions that prevent harm, and ensure our service system can intervene early and support recovery across all levels of harm.

Out of those staggering revenue figures, less than 1 per cent is what the government contributes to all those fluffy words that CBS has just outlined. We give less than 1 per cent of the total revenue figure we receive to the Gamblers Rehabilitation Fund. They are figures that should be alarming to all of us because we know, as I have said, that those gambling revenue funds are increasing—\$582 million in the pockets of the government every year and they are on an upwards trajectory. So 1 per cent of that is what we contribute to the things that the CBS says we need to do to prevent people from falling into the grips of a gambling addiction.

I do need to be somewhat careful here because, obviously, I want both major parties to support this motion and that is going to be tricky in the face of previous debates and also in the face of what I would really like to tell them about what I think of what they have done on gambling. I have never held back before, but I really do want their support for this.

I want their support for this motion not just because it is a good idea but because it is what these two major parties under the previous government agreed needed to be done in South Australia. Indeed, it is the safeguards that the former Attorney-General and the now Premier promised were going to occur as a result of that bill passing in 2019. It is 2023 now and that committee never saw the light of day.

The terms of reference are not actually my terms of reference; they are the terms of reference that were agreed to by the two major parties during the former term of government. The only change I made to those terms of reference—and they were lengthy and I saw some eyes looking at me yesterday saying, 'Geez, this is a mouthful,' but they are not mine—was 'online gambling' to 'all forms of gambling'. That is the only change I made to the agreement between the now Premier and the former Attorney-General's terms of reference for what they said was going to be a major safeguard moving forward after having allowed note acceptors and a number of other measures into our legislation.

I mentioned note acceptors and I do so because you will not to this day—and in fact the figures are a reflection of this and I will bet my house on the fact—find one single expert in this state because we have spoken to all of them and I appreciate that I just bet my house on this—

The Hon. I. Pnevmatikos: A bit of gambling.

The Hon. C. BONAROS: Yes, I am happy to gamble on this one. I am really happy to gamble on this one because, if you go and find one expert who told you that allowing note acceptors into this jurisdiction was a good idea—well, I have no words. There is not one, because we consulted with all of them, and they all said the polar opposite. They all said this is the most retrograde step that we could take as a jurisdiction. They all said that this was the single most effective harm minimisation that South Australia had benefited from for decades.

I think it is also worth noting the budget that was just handed down in terms of those budget figures that I have alluded to. It is a pretty alarming state of affairs when the budget papers themselves say that taxation revenue was revised up off the back of three factors—land tax, payroll tax and gambling taxes—to the tune of \$1.3 billion. We know almost \$600 million of that has come from gambling taxes alone. They are extraordinary figures, but they also serve to show why there is such a reluctance to look at gambling in this jurisdiction.

We all know that, despite the sentiments expressed behind closed doors, successive governments have relied on those revenue streams. They cannot make them up anywhere else. If you could give them a cash cow that could present \$600 million a year despite the long-term costs to individuals, their families and the community, then I am sure they would take it in a heartbeat, but

they do not know where to come up with the revenue. In the absence of any other revenue stream, they continue to let our communities bleed.

According to the 2021 Australian Communications and Media Authority annual consumer survey, commissioned by the Australian government this time, one in 10 adults reported gambling online in the first part of 2021. Sports betting overtook racing as the online betting of choice with 57 per cent of online betting activity in that period being wagered on football, soccer, tennis and the like. Young Australians, we know, are absolutely being targeted more than ever before with promotions like Bet With Mates.

It is more insidious than that, in fact. There are gaming apps left, right and centre, geared towards kids—little kids; five and six year olds, 10 and 11 year olds, 15 year olds—all aimed at getting them hooked on gambling so that when they turn 18 they already know how these things work because they have been conditioned through gaming apps. I am sure many of us as parents think these apps are quite innocent, but they have at their root a very insidious purpose, and that is to condition children to normalising gambling behaviour.

My son opens apps all the time, and I look at these things. The bells and whistles of poker machines and all those things are there. We have laws in this jurisdiction that are supposed to protect minors from those sorts of things. Notwithstanding that, there are lots and lots of things that our kids are exposed to each and every day, all aimed at the psychology of gambling, conditioning children to gambling and normalising gambling behaviour.

The good news, if there can be any, is that the federal government has recently announced its intention to ban online gambling accounts being topped up with credit cards so that, if you are going to gamble, it has to be your money. It has to be real money; it cannot be credit card payments. That is something that we have pushed for in this place previously, and it is a very welcome move finally, but it is only one measure. It is only one in a raft of measures that we have talked about in this parliament now for decades, that I have talked about since I have been here and had the benefit of learning about over the 20 years that I have worked in the political sphere.

My question today is exactly the same as the first time we ever introduced a gambling bill into this place, and that is: when are we as a parliament going to get serious about the impacts of gambling? I can tell you now that our Premier might be relying on that \$580 million, \$590 million, or whatever it is, revenue stream, but the long-term costs to our community are absolutely crippling. The preventative steps we should be taking would ultimately serve our community so much more, because we know that the long-term costs to our community and to the government and the services it is required to provide are way more than any short-term benefit they get from that instant hit of \$580-odd million a year.

The worst side of this for me is the fact that there are people who continue to take their own lives because of gambling addiction. There are families, marriages and relationships ruined each and every day because of gambling. There are kids going to school hungry, missing out on lunches and breakfasts because of excessive gambling. There are parents who, the moment their pay hits their bank account, will either go online or down to the local poker machine pub or club and lose that week's mortgage payment, that week's rent, that week's food money, that week's utility bills, literally in the blink of an eye, and then sit and wonder what they are going to do for the next week or two before they get paid again.

We have had successive governments benefit in the short term from that sort of misery. That is what you are benefiting from when you get a \$580-odd million revenue stream—you are benefiting from someone else's misery. You are contributing less than 1 per cent to doing anything to address that harm and that misery. As I just said, ultimately long term it is costing the government so much more than the \$582 million instant hit it is getting from that revenue stream.

We do not have any real-time evidence of the extent of the problem in this state, the cost to the community and the number of South Australians directly or indirectly impacted by the scourge of gambling, and that was the purpose of the committee agreed to between Labor and Liberal, which forms the basis of the terms of reference in this motion—I have not gone and drafted my own.

I have picked up terms that were agreed to by the now Premier and the former Attorney-General and changed 'online' to 'all forms of gambling'. That is all I have done, and I am holding them now to their commitment that they still consider this an absolutely necessary measure and as important as it was when the Premier backed in those last changes in 2019. He did so on the basis—he accepted note acceptors in South Australia—that there would be safeguards, including this very inquiry.

I would like to know what the Premier's current thinking is, now that he is in the position he finds himself in. I would like to know whether he still considers this one of the most important safeguards in terms of gambling and that we need to undertake this process in this jurisdiction to fully appreciate the extent of gambling harm, but also that it is the appropriate way forward in terms of gambling reform.

As I said, this is what the Premier and now former Attorney-General agreed to. I would like to know if there is an appetite for the changes the now Premier touted, pushed for, after they fell away altogether when he was in opposition. I would love to know whether his concerns around gambling are the same. I would love to know whether he has read the Auditor-General's scathing review and assessment of gambling in this jurisdiction, and I would love to know whether he still supports a forensic analysis and inquiry into gambling in this state.

I foreshadow that next week I will be moving another motion, which also expands on this motion, but not in terms of an inquiry, and I will further outline some of those issues the Auditor-General highlighted in his report. I really do seriously and sincerely hope that both major parties in this place consider this motion with the importance that it deserves, because I can wholeheartedly say that no proposal the government puts forward without this sort of forensic assessment is going to cut the mustard.

Debate adjourned on motion of Hon. R.B. Martin.

Parliamentary Committees

BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (12:06): On behalf of the honourable member, I move:

That the time for bringing up the report of the committee be extended to Wednesday 29 November 2023.

Motion carried.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON DOLPHINS IN ADELAIDE DOLPHIN SANCTUARY AND PORT RIVER

The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (12:07): On behalf of the honourable member, I move:

That the time for bringing up the report of the committee be extended to Wednesday 29 November 2023.

Motion carried.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON RETURN TO WORK SA SCHEME

The Hon. C. BONAROS (12:07): I move:

That the time for bringing up the report of the committee be extended to Wednesday 29 November 2023.

Motion carried.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON HEALTH SERVICES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Hon. C. BONAROS (12:07): I move:

That the time for bringing up the report of the committee be extended to Wednesday 29 November 2023.

Motion carried.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON PROHIBITION OF NEO-NAZI SYMBOLS

The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (12:08): On behalf of the honourable member, I move:

That the time for bringing up the report of the committee be extended to Wednesday 29 November 2023.

Motion carried.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE TIMBER INDUSTRY IN THE LIMESTONE COAST AND OTHER REGIONS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (12:08): I move:

That the time for bringing up the report of the committee be extended to Wednesday 29 November 2023.

Motion carried.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON DAMAGE, HARM OR ADVERSE OUTCOMES RESULTING FROM ICAC INVESTIGATIONS

The Hon. R.A. SIMMS (12:09): On behalf of the honourable member concerned, I move:

That the time for bringing up the report of the committee be extended to Wednesday 29 November 2023.

Motion carried.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE GIG ECONOMY

The Hon. I. PNEVMATIKOS (12:09): I move:

That the time for bringing up the report of the committee be extended to Wednesday 29 November 2023.

Motion carried.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON HUNTING OF NATIVE BIRDS

The Hon. R.B. MARTIN (12:09): I move:

That the time for bringing up the report of the committee be extended to Wednesday 29 November 2023.

Motion carried.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON MANAGEMENT OF THE COVID-19 RESPONSE

The Hon. R.A. SIMMS (12:10): I move:

That the time for bringing up the report of the committee be extended to Wednesday 29 November 2023.

Motion carried.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON RECYCLING OF SOFT PLASTICS AND OTHER RECYCLABLE MATERIAL

The Hon. H.M. GIROLAMO (12:10): I move:

That the time for bringing up the report of the committee be extended to Wednesday 29 November 2023.

Motion carried.

ABORIGINAL LANDS PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE: REPORT 2022-23

The Hon. T.T. NGO (12:12): I move:

That the 2022-23 annual report of the committee be noted.

The Aboriginal Lands Parliamentary Standing Committee's functions include reviewing the operation of three acts: the Aboriginal Lands Trust Act 2013, the Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act 1984 and the APY Land Rights Act 1981. The committee can also inquire into matters affecting the interests of the traditional owners of the lands. It also looks into the manner in which the lands are being managed, used and controlled. Other functions include inquiring into matters concerning the welfare of Aboriginal people.

The committee has traditionally visited many Aboriginal lands and communities. It has also held strong relationships with the Aboriginal landholding statutory authorities. Speaking with representatives from those communities and statutory authorities allows the committee to be updated on current issues.

During the 2022-23 year, the committee continued with its two active inquiries: the Aboriginal governance inquiry and the Aboriginal heritage inquiry. The Aboriginal governance inquiry did not receive any further written submissions after the committee readvertised the inquiry in May 2022. On 15 November 2022, the committee tabled its final report, which contained four recommendations. These recommendations focused on increasing accountability for a state-based trust containing public moneys under the Trustee Act.

The committee was impressed with the Western Australian charitable trusts legislation after meeting with the Western Australian Attorney-General, the Hon. John Quigley. The committee also recommended that the previously introduced amendments to the Associations Incorporation Act be reintroduced in order to increase the transparency of Aboriginal incorporated associations for community members.

The majority of the reporting period focused on the committee's Aboriginal heritage inquiry. This inquiry dated back to February 2021 when the committee resolved to inquire into Aboriginal heritage issues. As outlined previously to the council, the inquiry looked at the operations of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988, and how Aboriginal heritage is managed in this state. The destruction of Indigenous heritage sites at the Juukan Gorge in Western Australia sparked reviews of Aboriginal cultural heritage protection across the commonwealth and states, including this jurisdiction.

As I have mentioned, the inquiry received submissions from 36 stakeholders, and the committee received oral evidence from 27 witnesses. On 13 June 2023, the committee tabled its final report on the Aboriginal heritage inquiry, which contained recommendations to review the current Aboriginal Heritage Act, and for the minister to consider wide-ranging amendments.

Without repeating my earlier speech, I would like to reiterate the importance of this inquiry, with recommendations aimed at protecting the ancient cultural heritage for future generations of First Nations people. The committee was grateful for the evidence provided by traditional owners, who came and told us their concerns regarding their land and waters. The committee thanks all stakeholders who made a submission, including Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation, and the State Aboriginal Heritage Committee.

This annual report is the Aboriginal Lands Parliamentary Standing Committee's final report to be tabled in the Parliament of South Australia. The committee wishes to acknowledge the support and assistance it has received from Aboriginal communities and organisations throughout the past 20 years. The committee deeply appreciates the generosity and openness in sharing time, community, culture, and personal stories.

The numerous trips to Aboriginal communities made by this committee enabled a connection with First Nations people that could not be achieved by solely holding meetings in metropolitan Adelaide. The committee also sincerely thanks those who travelled to Adelaide to discuss issues of importance with the committee. It was through the contributions made by First Nations people that the committee gained a clearer understanding of the lived experiences of Aboriginal children, families and communities.

I thank both former and current members of the committee for their significant contributions to this important committee over the past 20 years. I would specifically like to mention the current members of the Aboriginal Lands Parliamentary Standing Committee: the Hon. Tammy Franks MLC; the Hon. Laura Henderson MLC; the member for Giles, Eddie Hughes MP; the member for Heysen, Josh Teague MP; and the member for Newland, Ms Olivia Savvas MP. I also thank the staff of the committee for their assistance over the past 20 years. I commend this report to the council.

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

*Motions***RIVER MURRAY FLOOD**

The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (12:19): I move:

1. That a select committee of the Legislative Council be established to inquire into the 2022-23 River Murray flood event including the preparation, response and recovery, with particular consideration being given to—
 - (a) roles and responsibilities of:
 - (i) state government and federal government agencies;
 - (ii) local government;
 - (iii) non-profit organisations; and
 - (iv) public and private utilities;
 - (b) review of communication between key stakeholders;
 - (c) river flow management and modelling;
 - (d) effectiveness of mitigating infrastructure including but not limited to levee banks and stormwater;
 - (e) review of flood response funding, its utilisation and effectiveness;
 - (f) government (local, state and federal) grant process, eligibility and uptake;
 - (g) river restrictions methodology, communications and operation;
 - (h) impact of planning decisions on property inundation;
 - (i) insurance industry response and responsibilities;
 - (j) planning and mitigation for future emergency events; and
 - (k) any other related matters.
2. 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.

The 2022-23 South Australian flood event affected, and continues to affect, many people living and working along the banks and flood plains of the River Murray. The flooding was the worst recorded since the 1950s, and was described as 'the most significant natural disaster in South Australia's history' by the state's emergency services minister. At the time, the Premier stated their financial package around the flood response was the largest the state has ever seen.

The most significant flooding occurred between November 2022 and January 2023, with an estimated 4,000 properties being inundated. I will be forever proud of the way the community—my own Riverland community in particular—pulled together to help one another during this flooding event. The community continues to work together to rebuild. Some people are frustrated, stating the response mechanisms are slow or the grant process is too cumbersome, to give just two quick examples. These issues ought to be worked through.

As alluded to, given the economic and social significance of the event, it is important to conduct an independent inquiry into several, and indeed all, aspects of the flood. In fact, at a recent Economic and Finance Committee hearing, the general manager of the State Emergency Service (the SES) revealed that the organisation is close to finishing their own internal review and stated, and I quote: 'Whilst we are coordinating our own review, I would expect that it would be happening across government.' When asked if she would expect there to be a review incorporating the views of those within the wider government as well as those outside the government, to give a broad picture of the response, the general manager replied yes.

Sadly, the Malinauskas Labor government has ruled out an independent inquiry, with the Minister for Police, Emergency Services and Correctional Services stating in parliament on 1 June 2023, and I quote:

I can advise that there is no imminent intention of the government to institute an independent inquiry. This flooding event has been to every extent, both possible and in a planned way, managed in a considered, appropriate way and in a way that has been responsive to community concerns...

Given this response to the question on 1 June 2023, I am moving that an independent inquiry be achieved by establishing a parliamentary select committee. This should by no means be a finger-pointing exercise. That is not what this is about. This is about celebrating the things that went well, acknowledging the things that perhaps did not go so well and making recommendations for any future flooding event.

After the 2019-20 bushfires, an independent review was conducted in South Australia with the cooperation of SAFECOM, and the Royal Commission into National Natural Disaster Arrangements was viewed as critical. People felt so passionate about the importance of that royal commission that over 1,770 submissions were made and its website has had, as of fairly recently, over 673,000 hits. Similarly, when this chamber called for an inquiry into the COVID-19 emergency management response, we did not oppose that concept.

We know that our state government agencies must investigate if there are lessons to be learned, efficiencies to build upon and collaborations to improve, should another pandemic befall us in the future. Reviewing and reporting on the response after an emergency is simply best practice.

It is important that an independent review inquiry into the flood event occurs for a number of reasons—firstly, accountability. A public inquiry ensures that government agencies involved in flood response and management are held accountable for their actions. It allows for a transparent evaluation of their performance and decisions, ensuring that they are answerable to the public.

Secondly, to build public trust: public inquiries demonstrate a commitment to transparency and open communication between the government and the public. By openly evaluating the government's response to a flood, it helps build trust and confidence among affected communities. It allows for a better understanding of the decision-making processes and actions taken during the flood event, ensuring that the public has accurate information and can provide input into future flood management strategies.

Thirdly, to enhance future preparedness: public inquiries generate insights and recommendations that can inform policy changes, legislation and investment decisions related to flood management. For example, by examining the strengths and weaknesses of a government's response, the inquiry can highlight areas where additional resources, training or infrastructure improvements are needed. This knowledge enables better preparedness for future flood events, minimising their impacts on communities, and of course on infrastructure.

In regard to the terms of reference, I am keen to quickly step the chamber through these. Term of reference (a) really points to the roles and responsibilities of state and federal government agencies, local government, not-for-profit organisations, and public and private utilities. State and federal government agencies have played an important role in the flood preparation, response and recovery. It is essential that their roles and responsibilities be examined so that they can be acknowledged and held to account for improvements to be made where relevant.

Furthermore, throughout the flood event, there was some uncertainty within the public and business community regarding the roles and responsibilities of key state and federal agencies, and this inquiry can help the public and businesses better understand those roles and responsibilities for future emergency events.

Local governments played a critical role in the flood preparation, response and recovery phases, and it is essential that their roles and responsibilities be examined so that they can be recognised for their efforts and any improvements made where relevant. It is also important for not-for-profit agencies such as the Lions Club, Salvation Army and other organisations to be fully recognised for their role in the floods and that their views on possible improvements are also heard.

Some public and privately owned utilities played a role throughout the flood event. SA Water had a role to play with water and wastewater systems. SA Power Networks also played a significant role in the provision and cessation of power. Both attracted a deal of scrutiny and it is critical that these organisations be included in an inquiry.

Term of reference (b) is about reviewing the communication between key stakeholders. Effective communication between stakeholders is essential to ensure preparation, response and recovery occur in a timely and efficient manner. It is therefore proposed that this be part of the scope of the inquiry.

River flow management and modelling is term of reference (c), and this is an essential input into decisions relating to preparedness and response that can have huge economic and social ramifications. Furthermore, in the flood event, there were significant concerns raised regarding the variations in forecasts of flow and peak information provided by the Department for Environment and Water and for these reasons this must be considered as part of the inquiry.

Term of reference (d) is about reviewing the effectiveness of mitigating infrastructure including but not limited to levee banks and stormwater. We know that during the early stages of the flooding event there was significant concern over the integrity of existing levee banks and there was some commentary over whose responsibility they were. I would like to commend the local councils across the River Murray, but particularly those in my home of the Riverland, who stepped up and took it upon themselves to ensure the integrity of these levee banks was realised, because they understood the critical nature of the levees to a town's survival. But we need to have a wider conversation about roles and responsibilities of flood mitigation infrastructure.

A review of the flood response funding, its utilisation and its effectiveness, which is term of reference (e), is also an important area to review. It is critical that we scrutinise the funding granted by government and associated agencies—where was it spent and what was it used for—for example, what funds were aligned with mental health, what funds were allocated to emergency accommodation for residents, and what funds were given to tourism in our River Murray communities?

In regard to grant funding associated with the floods noted in term of reference (f), a significant amount of grant money was announced throughout the flood event, with state and federal governments in particular offering tens of millions of dollars in funding. However, we do know that uptake has been slow; for example, as at 17 April 2023, businesses have only received 0.49 per cent of the tens of millions of dollars worth of funding made available through the Flood Recovery Grant programs.

Discussions with funding applicants and recipients suggest that there is anecdotal evidence that the eligibility criteria and payment processes were and continue to be overly complex and bureaucratic. In any instance, given the scale of the funding set aside and the importance that this funding gets to the right people and businesses in a timely manner, it is recommended that this be a core part of the terms of reference.

Term of reference (g) relates to the river restrictions methodology, communications and operation. The South Australian government placed restrictions on access and use of the river environment at certain times during the flood event in the interest of public safety. There were views amongst many river users and businesses that rely upon the river that it was unclear how and why certain restrictions were set, that the restrictions were overly complex to understand, and it was unclear when the restrictions were to be lifted. Given the significant economic loss incurred by certain river businesses, it is recommended that this be included in the inquiry.

The flood event raised questions and concerns regarding the impact that planning decisions and regulations had and have on property damage and loss. Areas such as Paisley saw almost entire communities submerged. This is an important matter to examine and should be included in the scope of the inquiry and is therefore point (h) in the terms of reference.

There is anecdotal evidence regarding the questionable conduct of some insurance companies throughout the flood event. For example, it was reported in December 2022 that a woman in South Australia's flood zone had her home insurance cancelled just weeks before that peak was due to hit, only to have it reinstated after the ABC contacted her insurance company. Given the impact that insurance has on those directly impacted by the floods, it is appropriate that this clause be included in the inquiry's terms of reference as point (i).

Finally, the final term of reference (j) includes planning and mitigation for future emergency events. As has been mentioned previously, it is essential that the committee consider this as part of the inquiry to build public trust and to enhance future preparedness.

I will be looking to bring this motion to a vote during the next sitting week after the winter break, and I do hope that all parties will support this motion, in particular those sitting across the chamber on the government benches. As I said, this is not a witch-hunt, we are simply asking the government and our hardworking state departments to be transparent with the South Australian public.

As I mentioned at the start of this speech, the South Australian Liberal Party believes these reviews are a part of best practice in any aftermath of any emergency response. It is best practice to review and report on your communications, coordinations, actions and responses. My community of the Riverland, and indeed all river communities, deserve the same attention as would be given to any other natural disaster.

Our SES and CFS volunteers deserve acknowledgement. Our state departments deserve the opportunity to share the challenges they overcame and to understand what they require to do even better the next time our River Murray floods. Our taxpayers deserve to feel confident that their funds are being used to help South Aussies in crisis. With that, I commend this motion to the chamber.

Debate adjourned on motion of Hon. R.B. Martin.

Parliamentary Committees

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LEGALISATION OF MEDICINAL CANNABIS

Adjourned debate on motion of Hon. T.A. Franks:

1. That this council—
 - (a) supports all six members and supporting staff of the Joint Committee on the Legalisation of Medicinal Cannabis attending the 2023 Australian Medicinal Cannabis Symposium to be held in Brisbane from 11 to 13 August 2023;
 - (b) acknowledges the value of the joint committee holding meetings and hearing evidence while attending the symposium; and
 - (c) requests the clerks of the houses to provide funding for the members and staff of the committee to travel to and attend the symposium and hold meetings.
2. That a message be sent to the House of Assembly transmitting the foregoing resolution and requesting its concurrence thereto.

(Continued from 14 June 2023.)

The Hon. B.R. HOOD (12:34): I rise briefly to speak to this motion on behalf of the Liberal Party, in support as a member of this committee and as someone who is passionate about access to medicinal cannabis, as the Hon. Tammy Franks is as well. It is important that this committee attend the 2023 Australian Medicinal Cannabis Symposium so we can hear the evidence from those experts in terms of this.

I have young people in my own region of Mount Gambier who rely on CBD oil to manage their epileptic seizures, but unfortunately the cost is very prohibitive for access to CBD oil and other things of that nature. It is very important that this committee do this work and understand the things that are holding people back from being able to access this important medicine. On behalf of the Liberal Party, we support the motion. I commend the motion to the house.

The Hon. S.L. GAME (12:35): I rise briefly as well to support the motion. Since legislation changes in 2016 allowing patients to access medicinal cannabis containing THC, it is necessary to improve the current conditions to which medical cannabis users are subject. The Australian Medical Cannabis Symposium held in Brisbane between the 11th and 13th of August 2023 is an opportunity for the committee to gather and consider evidence in the hopes of legalising medicinal cannabis in South Australia.

On 22 February 2023, I introduced my Statutes Amendment (Medicinal Cannabis Defence) Bill. The bill was designed to afford medicinal cannabis users a complete defence if THC was present in their system while driving a vehicle if they were subject to random mobile drug detection, provided they have a valid doctor's prescription for the medicine containing THC, the person is not involved in dangerous or reckless driving, and the officer cannot establish impairment in the person.

With Australia being the only jurisdiction with random mobile drug testing, many constituents have told me they struggle to decide whether to be healthy and pain free while breaking the law or choose to be in pain with unmanaged mental or physical impairment so they can drive legally. With recent studies providing a clear picture that the medical application of THC does not impair the user in driving conditions, now is the perfect time for legislating the legalisation of medicinal cannabis to incorporate these laws moving forward.

The Hon. T.A. FRANKS (12:37): I thank those speakers who have made a contribution to this motion: the Hon. Sarah Game and the Hon. Ben Hood. I look forward to this cross-party effort to ensure that South Australians benefit from the parliament understanding the barriers to access what is now legal medicine.

Motion carried.

Motions

CORONATION OF KING CHARLES III AND QUEEN CAMILLA

Adjourned debate on motion of Hon. N.J. Centofanti:

That this council—

1. Congratulates Their Majesties King Charles III and Queen Camilla on their coronations; and
2. Affirms our steadfast allegiance to the throne and trusts that His Majesty's reign will be filled with great happiness for His Majesty and the Queen and be an era of peace, unity and prosperity across the Commonwealth of Nations.

(Continued from 17 May 2023.)

The Hon. D.G.E. HOOD (12:38): I rise to support this motion. On Saturday 6 May 2023, many of us here, along with some 400 million other viewers worldwide, witnessed a once-in-a-lifetime event when King Charles III and Queen Camilla were coronated. It was indeed the first coronation we have seen in almost 70 years, following the extraordinary reign of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. For over six decades as monarch, Queen Elizabeth demonstrated a rare sense of duty and decorum that won the admiration and respect of countless leaders and citizens across the globe. It was truly a remarkable reign.

She was a steadfast symbol of stability and consistency throughout tumultuous times, exemplifying an unparalleled commitment of service to her people and to the commonwealth. Her work ethic and devotion to the Crown were undoubtedly instilled in her son Charles, as evidenced by his philanthropic and charitable endeavours as the Prince of Wales and now as King, providing the continuity that many desire and appreciate in an evolving and oftentimes unpredictable world.

I echo the sentiments of my colleague and mover of this motion, the Hon. Ms Centofanti, in that the British monarchy has inherently shaped the history and identity of Australia, and the coronation of King Charles and his wife, Queen Camilla, is a significant event that should be celebrated in this place accordingly.

Our parliament is of course in many ways His Majesty's parliament in a formal sense, and it is only fitting that we should commemorate the ascension of our new King to the throne and exhibit support for the monarchy's continuing role in our society. It would have been a shame in fact, and I think regrettable, indeed quite unusual, for such a momentous occasion to go unacknowledged in this chamber.

While the debate surrounding whether Australia should become a republic is ongoing, I note with interest that an increasing number of Australians believe that our nation should remain a constitutional monarchy. A poll conducted late last year revealed that some 60 per cent of those polled are in favour of maintaining the status quo, which reflected a 5 per cent increase from 10 years

prior. The survey was undertaken entirely after the then Prince of Wales took the oath to become King Charles III following his mother's passing, which I think is quite a telling outcome and indicates that support for this institution goes well beyond the popularity of the late Queen.

Although the powers of the monarch in Australia are largely limited and somewhat symbolic, the current system ensures that our head of state remains impartial and non-political, serving as a stabilising force in times of political change. It was a momentous event that few of us will forget, and I take the opportunity to say God save the King.

The Hon. J.M.A. LENSINK (12:41): I rise to also support this motion that has been put forward by our colleague and leader in the Legislative Council, the Hon. Nicola Centofanti MLC. I echo the words of the previous speaker, the Hon. Dennis Hood, in saying that this is indeed a genuinely historic occasion that we will all remember: the coronation of the new King and Queen of the United Kingdom, His Majesty King Charles III and Her Majesty Queen Camilla, on 6 May 2023.

As a member of parliament who represents a constitutional monarchy and the people of South Australia, I extend my warmest congratulations to King Charles and Queen Camilla on their ascension to the throne. This is indeed a momentous time marking the beginning of a new chapter in the United Kingdom's history. It symbolises the strength and continuity of the monarchy, an institution which has stood the test of time.

His Majesty King Charles III assumes the responsibilities of kingship with a lifetime of public service and a deep commitment to his nation and to the commonwealth. Throughout his years as the Prince of Wales, he has shown unwavering dedication to numerous causes, including environmental conservation, architecture and education. His passion and expertise in these areas gives confidence that his reign will be characterised by duty and a steadfast commitment to the wellbeing of the United Kingdom and its people.

Beside him stands Queen Camilla, a woman of grace, compassion and remarkable strength. Her tireless efforts in supporting charitable organisations and promoting literacy and health initiatives have earned her admiration and respect. Her dedication to philanthropy and her genuine care for the welfare of the people will undoubtedly leave a lasting impact and inspire us all.

It is important to recognise the strong bonds between Australia, and South Australia as a state, and the United Kingdom. Our histories are intertwined and we share the values of democracy, justice and compassion, and the Westminster system of government. Today, as we congratulate our new monarchs, let us affirm our commitment to the enduring partnership between our nations and our values.

May the reign of King Charles III and Queen Camilla be marked by wisdom, compassion and progress. As representatives of the people, we pledge our unwavering support in their endeavours to lead the United Kingdom and the commonwealth into a bright and prosperous future.

The Hon. L.A. HENDERSON (12:44): I rise today to speak in support of this motion. The coronation of His Majesty King Charles III and Queen Camilla took place at Westminster Abbey on Saturday 6 May 2023. The crowning of the King and Queen is an ancient ceremony, which is rich in religious significance, history and pageantry. It was the first coronation in nearly 70 years and it lived up to expectations. The date for the coronation of King Charles III and Queen Camilla was announced by Buckingham Palace in October 2022, a month after the passing of the late Queen Elizabeth II.

I would like to take a moment to remember her late Majesty. Her late Majesty became Queen at the age of 25. It is difficult to imagine the weight that would have been felt on becoming Queen at such a young age, inheriting such responsibility for the United Kingdom and other commonwealth realms. But as one reflects on the legacy that her late Majesty has left, one can only admire her service and dedication.

On her 21st birthday on 21 April 1947, Princess Elizabeth was with her parents and younger sister on a tour of South Africa. In a speech broadcast on the radio from Cape Town, the Princess dedicated her life to the service of the commonwealth. In this speech she said, '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.'

At the time, she had a young family consisting of a three year old and a one year old. Her dedication as Queen was immediately apparent. In 1953, Queen Elizabeth II and her husband embarked on a seven-month around the world tour, visiting 13 countries, covering over more than 64,000 kilometres by land, sea and air. Throughout her reign she would be seen as working to modernise yet safeguard the monarchy, making many commonwealth tours and royal visits around the globe and also attending countless public engagements and ceremonial duties. She also worked with charities and had several patronages.

The love that Queen Elizabeth II had for Australia is undeniable. When Queen Elizabeth II sailed into Sydney at Farm Cove on 3 February 1954, she became the first reigning monarch to ever visit Australia. Over the next seven decades, Queen Elizabeth II would go on to visit Australia 15 more times—the last at the age of 85, which indicates her love for the Australian people. This love is shared by King Charles III, who has visited our country 16 times.

The main elements of a coronation service can be traced back to King Edgar's crowning at Bath Abbey in the year 973. The first coronation to take place at Westminster Abbey was that of William the Conqueror in 1066. At this time there was no immediate or automatic right of succession, and therefore a coronation was the essential rite of passage to the throne. Over time, a combination of common law and statute governed the succession upon the death of the previous monarch.

On 1 May 2023, Buckingham Palace announced that more than 2,200 people would attend the coronation of King Charles III and Queen Camilla, including members of the royal family, international representatives from 203 countries, including approximately 100 heads of state, as well as community and charity champions. A coronation order of service, comprised of both traditional and new elements, was authorised by the Archbishop of Canterbury and produced in close consultation with the King and, concerning the constitutional elements of the service, the government of the United Kingdom. The Archbishop of Canterbury conducted the service and King Charles III followed in his mother's footsteps by televising his coronation, as she was the first to do.

To me, the coronation of Their Majesties King Charles III and Queen Camilla served as a reminder of the significance of Australia's constitutional monarchy. Having a monarch who has been waiting for nearly 70 years to serve as Australia's head of state illustrates that a constitutional monarchy is a system that is effective in providing stability and continuity in our nation's leadership. In a presidential system, a new leader can choose to change policies and priorities and is not neutral. A constitutional monarch is none of these.

When I watched the coronation, it was clear to me that I was witnessing history. It is an honour to serve in His Majesty's Loyal Opposition. I wish to extend Their Majesties King Charles III and Queen Camilla my sincere congratulations and best wishes and my hopes for the welfare and prosperity of the peoples of the United Kingdom and the commonwealth. I wholeheartedly support this motion. God save the King.

Debate adjourned on motion of Hon. T.T. Ngo.

Parliamentary Procedure

VISITORS

The PRESIDENT: Before we move on, I acknowledge in the gallery the High Commissioner for Canada in Australia, Mr Mark Glauser, and also my very dear friend, the Croatian Ambassador to Australia, Her Excellency Betty Pavelich. Welcome.

Motions

INTERNATIONAL CLEANERS DAY

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

That this council—

1. Notes that 15 June 2023 is International Cleaners Day;
2. Acknowledges that International Cleaners Day calls for the worldwide recognition and respect of the essential work done by cleaners to support the health and wellbeing of individuals and communities; and

3. Congratulates all cleaners and cleaning staff for their hard work and dedication.

(Continued from 14 June 2023.)

The Hon. H.M. GIROLAMO (12:50): I rise today to acknowledge International Cleaners Day on 15 June and, more importantly, to acknowledge the essential work that they do. I thank the honourable member for bringing this important motion to the parliament.

This motion shines a light on those who may not always enjoy the spotlight from this parliament but provide essential services here in Parliament House and across greater society. In some ways, certainly in Australia, the essential work that cleaners do so consistently is often taken for granted. It is their reliability and consistency that lead to under-recognition. It is only when the bins are overflowing or the offices are a mess that, when resolved, we look to thank them for their services.

In researching this motion and its history, I want to put on the record what I found out as to why International Cleaners Day is held on 15 June each year: 15 June is the anniversary of the 1990 Justice for Janitors March in Century City, Los Angeles. This march ended with as many as 50 baton-wielding police officers cutting short the march of 400 people; 40 people were arrested and more than two dozen were injured according to the *Los Angeles Times* report. The violent images of immigrant workers being beaten by LA police for protesting circulated around the world and raised public awareness and support for the janitors' cause.

That bring us to the modern day and, thankfully, cleaners in Australia are treated with a lot more respect. Certainly during COVID, those who kept the offices, homes and communities and gathering areas clean were, in a large way, contributing to keeping us all safe. That is not to mention those who worked in the hospitals and who, by working in such environments with the pressure and burden of that environment, were really the frontline workers protecting the rest of us from the pandemic disease. This motion is a testament to their good work and all the more so for us in South Australia as we were able to get through the pandemic quite well compared with other jurisdictions.

I will finish with words of thanks to all those who silently but reliably and consistently keep our work, our home and our community environments clean so that we may be healthy, and especially to the cleaners in this place who are, again, silent and unassuming but as reliable and consistent as they are dedicated and needed. Thank you to all cleaners. I congratulate them for their hard work and dedication.

The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (12:54): International Cleaners Day is perhaps a day that many people are not aware of. It is something that, as previous speakers have alluded to, recognises the importance of cleaners in our state, in so many institutions and in so many environments. Those who are participating in this sector of the workforce are often unappreciated and again, as has been mentioned, it is only when they are absent that we particularly notice how important they are to our communities.

We know that many people participate in the cleaning profession from a variety of backgrounds and in a variety of ways, sometimes simply part time as a supplement to their income, other times in a full-time and long-term capacity. I think there is an opportunity for us to really think about where we would be if we did not have cleaners here for our state. They are employed both in a private capacity and in institutions, including our government institutions.

Many people have started their own businesses within cleaning or other domestic assistance work, and I think they are to be congratulated. Particularly in a number of regional areas where small businesses begin their journey, it can be very important to recognise this as a step towards not only self-employment but also independence. We know that it has traditionally been a very female-dominated profession, but that has been changing over recent years. I think it is excellent that we have this as a day to commemorate and mark, and I fully support the motion.

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

Sitting suspended from 12:57 to 14:17.

*Parliamentary Committees***LEGISLATIVE REVIEW COMMITTEE**

The Hon. I. PNEVMATIKOS (14:18): I bring up the 27th report of the committee.

Report received.

*Parliamentary Procedure***PAPERS**

The following paper was laid on the table:

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

Corporation By-laws—

City of Port Adelaide Enfield—No. 9—Local Government Land Amendment

*Question Time***INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION**

The Hon. F. PANGALLO (14:23): I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking a question of the Attorney-General about ICAC.

Leave granted.

The Hon. F. PANGALLO: Yesterday, the report into the investigation into the ICAC investigation and subsequent prosecution of former Renewal SA chief executive John Hanlon was tabled in both houses. The 203 pages made for some disturbing reading about ICAC's reckless and unlawful conduct in trying to piece together a corruption case against Mr Hanlon and another Renewal SA executive, Ms Georgina Vasilevski.

While the inspector found that ICAC appears to have been justified in carrying out its initial inquiries, what followed from there was a litany of serious mistakes, incompetence, a degree of negligence and a lack of any proper oversight, including breaches of international law, which was deemed maladministration in public administration and failure to disclose material to the DPP.

Comprehensive as it is, the inspector's report seems to tiptoe around making any charges of misconduct or who should bear any individual responsibility for this costly failure by an integrity agency found to have operated without integrity. I cannot recall any other integrity agency in this country which has been found to have behaved this way, with a finding of maladministration against it. The inspector puts it all down to institutional failure, not the incompetence or negligence of any individuals, or as I read it: nobody is responsible for this debacle.

How can this really pass the pub test? It is my understanding that while the inspector and his team took evidence from ICAC past and present personnel, the DPP and even the Berlin consul general, his office only sought submissions from Mr Hanlon and Ms Vasilevski after their report had been completed and, while referenced, they have been largely dismissed and don't form part of the finished report. My question to the Attorney-General is:

1. Will any individual ever be held accountable for this fiasco, and what does he intend doing about it, when you consider that if a finding of maladministration was made against any other government agency or even a government minister, heads would roll and resignations would be demanded?

2. Does he have confidence in the current ICAC commissioner, who has deflected this matter as one occurring before her appointment even though she was in the job for two years leading up to the failed prosecutions, and while talking up the exceptional quality of her staff, which would have included her chief investigators at the centre of this investigation?

The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (14:26): I thank the honourable member for his questions. Yes, at over 203 pages, there is a lot to take in in this report. I have obviously had an initial read of

the report and will be looking at it further. I want to make it clear I first received a copy when it was tabled in the parliament in this chamber. I didn't have any pre-warning of what the recommendations were, what the report would contain or indeed a copy of the report before others in this parliament were given that ability.

There were a number of recommendations, I think four in particular, that have been made in relation to the ICAC and how it conducts what it does. I think it's at about paragraph 734, from memory, the inspector finds that maladministration occurred in the way that the investigation—and particularly the investigation of the trip to Germany—was conducted. That is quite a serious finding and I think one of the reasons we have seen this happen in this case is because of the oversight that our integrity body has, which I suspect is a greater level of oversight than other similar integrity bodies around Australia.

I thank Inspector Strickland for what is an exceptionally thorough report. I was in no way involved in the report and, as I said, I learned of its contents at the same time as everyone else in this parliament learned of its contents. I think it has been a very worthwhile process that has been gone through. I do note that steps have been taken since the investigation started. I note that in the report, I think it's paragraph 679, it is noted that Commissioner Vanstone has written to the inspector detailing changes that have been made since November 2022.

Those improvements have involved undertaking an extensive review of investigations which has informed a number of changes including the drafting of an operations policy, an investigations manual, disclosure procedures, and a legal officer who is assigned to each investigation conducted by the ICAC with functions including proactive identification of any legal issues or risks in the proposed investigation.

In addition, steps that have been taken by ICAC are detailed in paragraph 683. There is a section in the investigation manual dealing with obtaining information from other jurisdictions, which of course is dealt with very substantially in the report. Paragraphs 689 to 695 outline operations policy and disclosure policy including the ongoing nature of the duty of disclosure. In paragraph 732, the inspector determined these measures amounted to significant steps to remedy defects in process in ICAC since the charges against Mr Hanlon were withdrawn.

I note that also in the report the inspector accepted, I think in paragraph 736, that the evidence of maladministration could not be attributed to current Commissioner Vanstone, nor could it be contributed to any one officer; it is institutional. The inspector did not find that the conduct of any specific ICAC officer warrants referral to SAPOL or to another law enforcement agency for further investigation or prosecution.

Certainly, it is a report that I think is very valuable and has already, as I have outlined in those paragraphs in the inspector's report, and I'm sure will continue to, lead to improvement.

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

The Hon. F. PANGALLO (14:29): Supplementary: will he be seeking an urgent meeting with the commissioner to discuss the contents of the reports, or will it be cast aside and everyone just moves on, particularly considering that the inspector found maladministration and international laws broken? Shouldn't the Attorney-General be referring it to the Office for Public Integrity or other law enforcement agencies?

The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (14:30): This is the inspector at paragraph 738. The inspector did:

...not find that the conduct of any ICAC officer warrants referral to SAPOL or another law enforcement agency for further investigation or prosecution.

I don't put myself in a position to better understand the exact details, the exact knowledge, the exact circumstances and the exact factual situation at a higher degree and a higher level than the ICAC inspector, who has obviously taken many months and conducted many interviews to come to these conclusions. I also note and reiterate that the inspector accepted that the evidence of maladministration could not be contributed to current Commissioner Vanstone.

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

The Hon. F. PANGALLO (14:31): Supplementary: so no individual will be held responsible or accountable for this? Is that what the government is saying? Despite all of this—

The PRESIDENT: No. You asked your supplementary question; there is no explanation.

The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (14:31): As I have said, I'm not going to put myself in a position to try to claim more expertise and more knowledge than the inspector, who has spent a lot of time looking at the materials. The inspector who did this work did not find that the conduct of any ICAC officer warrants referral to SAPOL or another law enforcement agency and, as I have said, the inspector accepted that the evidence of maladministration could not be attributed to the current commissioner.

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

The Hon. F. PANGALLO (14:32): Supplementary: will he write to the commissioner requesting that Mr Hanlon's submissions in his defence to the inspector's report, which cost him another \$100,000, be disclosed under section 54 of the ICAC Act and then be tabled in parliament, as well as DPP memoranda footnotes that are contained in the report?

The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (14:32): I thank the honourable member for his question and I'm happy to forward the *Hansard* of the question the honourable member asked.

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

The Hon. D.G.E. HOOD (14:32): Supplementary: does the report raise concerns with the Attorney-General about other matters that have been investigated by the ICAC over that period?

The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (14:32): I thank the honourable member for his question. I don't have before me any evidence to say that other matters were similarly affected by what the inspector has found in this case. I think many of the defects the inspector found related to the taking of evidence in Germany and not following legal advice about mutual assistance recognition in terms of taking evidence in a foreign country.

I'm not aware of other investigations that may have had similar factual circumstances, but certainly I think it is of concern that the inspector found evidence of maladministration in the way that this particular case was conducted and I think that's why it has been such a useful report. It makes recommendations and, as I have spelt out, changes and steps have already been taken since this investigation was started.

MOUNT BARKER

The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (14:33): My question is to the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development. Does the minister classify Mount Barker as a regional area?

The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:34): My understanding is that there are a number of mechanisms that are used to classify particular areas or regions. Some of those will affect federal matters, such as migration, and others will be relevant to areas within state jurisdictions. Often the local government area is of a relevant concern. When we are looking at, for example, grant programs, we need to look at the individual guidelines to see whether they are eligible under such things as regional definitions.

MOUNT BARKER

The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (14:34): Supplementary: does the minister herself, as Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, classify Mount Barker as a regional area?

The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:34): I think I have just answered that question.

MOUNT BARKER

The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (14:35): I seek leave to make a brief explanation before addressing a question to the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development on regions, although I doubt she will answer it.

The PRESIDENT: You can leave the opinion out.

Leave granted.

The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI: The South Australian government fact sheet from migration.sa.gov.au defines South Australia's regions in relation to postcode. On this fact sheet it defines Mount Barker as Greater Adelaide and specifically stipulates that it is not regional South Australia—that is a South Australian government fact sheet. My questions to the minister are:

1. Does the minister agree with the South Australian government's website migration.sa.gov.au that specifies that Mount Barker is indeed not a regional area?

2. If so, will the minister concede that 25 per cent of the new investment in regional South Australia is in fact not regional?

The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:36): As I outlined in the answer to the previous question, migration is, as I understand it, based on definitions of regions according to federal jurisdiction. That would, I would imagine, explain the definition that the honourable member is referring to.

MOUNT BARKER

The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (14:36): Supplementary: is the minister indicating that her federal colleagues do not classify Mount Barker as a regional area?

The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:36): I think you need to look specifically at classifications around migration for this particular example.

MOUNT BARKER

The Hon. L.A. HENDERSON (14:36): Supplementary question: does the minister concede that 25 per cent of the new investment in regional South Australia is in fact not regional?

The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:36): On this line of questioning, one needs to ask: what do those opposite have against Mount Barker? Is it something to do with the party status or otherwise of the local member of parliament?

Members interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: Order!

The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN: Is it that they don't think that Mount Barker is an important area or that they don't think the residents of Mount Barker deserve to have investment, particularly around transport, which has a particular need? We know also that a lot of surrounding areas use Mount Barker as a hub and it is an important region.

MOUNT BARKER

The Hon. R.A. SIMMS (14:37): Supplementary: given the importance of Mount Barker as a regional hub, to use the minister's words, would the minister support a train to the area to ensure the community is appropriately serviced?

The PRESIDENT: The Hon. Mr Simms, that's a long bow. I never heard anything about trains.

The Hon. R.A. Simms: But highly relevant.

The PRESIDENT: No, I am saying it's not highly relevant, so nice try.

KANGAROO ISLAND COMMUNITY CENTRE

The Hon. I. PNEVMATIKOS (14:38): My question is to the Attorney-General. Will the minister inform the council about his recent visit to Junction Australia's service delivery hub, the Kangaroo Island Community Centre?

The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (14:38): I thank the honourable member for the important question.

Members interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: The Hon. Ms Girolamo and the Hon. Mr Wortley!

The Hon. K.J. MAHER: During community cabinet's most recent visit to Kangaroo Island, amongst the many visits to local organisations as minister I have conducted, I was fortunate enough to meet with the good people at Junction Australia' service delivery hub, the Kangaroo Island Community Centre. The Kangaroo Island Community Centre is a multipurpose service delivery hub in Kingscote that is operated by Junction Australia, a community housing and service provider.

The community centre is a versatile, well-used hub for services, including domestic violence support, homelessness support, emergency financial assistance, community passenger transport and assistance for carers. It also provides a range of social and other activities for community members as well as a community garden.

I was able to hear from Maree Baldwin, Bec Davis, Alice Worrall and other staff at the meeting particularly about the domestic and family violence support the service provides. It's also a location where women's legal services are provided through the Legal Services Commission several times a year through their InDIGO program, which runs through my department, the Attorney-General's Department.

During the meeting, the staff from the centre shared some fairly harrowing but significant and insightful stories about the types of scenarios they deal with on a day-to-day basis with local victim survivors. In the context of domestic abuse, the staff made a point of saying how critical education is in ensuring this cycle of abuse doesn't continue and that the government's recent awareness campaign 'See the signs' of coercive control was a small but very effective and powerful part in the education of their community.

We look forward in the near future to introducing legislation in relation to criminalising coercive control in this place and seeing how that will positively influence the work that service providers are doing in education in what is a complex and difficult area. I would like to pay tribute and thank again all the staff at the KI Community Centre, especially those who spent their time telling me about the difficult experiences in the domestic and family violence space and the complexities of the services that are provided on an island such as Kangaroo Island.

The work that so many do in this area but particularly, but not only, in remote and more isolated areas is so critical in ensuring the safety of the community and not just improving lives but, in many instances, actually saving lives. I look forward to dropping by next time I am on Kangaroo Island. I don't think I will take up the invitation of going to a Tuesday night karaoke session as they suggested at the KI hub. No-one needs that.

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

The Hon. F. PANGALLO (14:41): My question is to the Attorney-General:

1. Does he agree with the brutal assessment of barrister Michael Abbott KC about the inspector's report on radio today, saying there should be a requirement for ICAC to apologise and make compensation to persons affected by failed investigations?

2. How many ICAC staff involved in the investigation are still employed by ICAC and was the head of investigations, Mr Baker, removed or did he resign of his own volition?

The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (14:42): I thank the honourable member for his question. In relation to ICAC staff, the answer is that I don't know. In a statutory authority like the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption's office, that is entirely a matter for that office in terms of staffing and who they employ. In terms of an individual resigning or how employment was ended, that is not a matter I have knowledge of and it's not a matter that I am responsible for. It is very proper and deliberate that a statutory authority such as ICAC deals with these matters themselves.

In relation to things that have occurred by the ICAC in terms of investigations and the effect that it has on people they are investigating, they were part of the reforms that this parliament unanimously, I think in both chambers, passed to provide the ability for recommendations to be made by the inspector looking at matters such as these in relation to whether there has been undue prejudice towards a particular person. I know that was considered in the particular case of the report that was handed down yesterday and the inspector considered whether any prejudice was undue and involved the consideration about whether the prejudice was unwarranted or inappropriate having regard to the nature of the investigation.

It also required him to be satisfied that a particular exercise of power and performance and function of ICAC can be considered a cause of that undue prejudice. The inspector found in his report that the prejudice caused by the ICAC investigations into the two matters that were referred to in the report were the result of public scrutiny, which was the natural product in the investigations that were reasonable and appropriate.

AVIAN BIRD FLU

The Hon. J.S. LEE (Deputy Leader of the Opposition) (14:44): I seek leave to make a brief explanation before addressing a question to the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development regarding Avian bird flu.

Leave granted.

The Hon. J.S. LEE: It was stated on the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry national website, and I quote, 'Ongoing outbreaks of H5N1 globally have increased our level of risk for incursions of HPAI viruses of global concern.' Migratory birds returning to our shores annually between September and November may introduce HPAI viruses. It was further reported that this year's strain of H5N1 is considered so contagious by North American and European agricultural agencies that they recommend vaccination, including for the first time the unprecedented vaccination of specific endangered wild bird populations.

My question to the minister is: has the minister been briefed on this year's Northern Hemisphere strain of H5N1 and its potential reach to South Australia and, more specifically, can the minister inform the chamber of current measures being taken to prepare the poultry industry ahead of the September migration period?

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 question. To my recollection I haven't had a recent briefing on this particular matter. I think I did have one some time ago—I think it was probably before Christmas—but I certainly will check my records and correct the record if I am mistaken on that. In terms of action, I am happy to take that question on notice and bring back an answer for the honourable member and the chamber.

AVIAN BIRD FLU

The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (14:46): Supplementary: is the minister aware of any additional funding, including from her colleagues in Canberra, to tackle this particularly aggressive season of H5N1?

The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:46): As I mentioned in my previous answer, I don't recall having a recent update on that. I am happy to get that information and bring it back to the chamber.

ENABLING INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

The Hon. T.T. NGO (14:47): My question is to the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development. Can the minister tell the house about the Enabling Infrastructure Program that has been announced by the state government today and how it will assist regional communities?

The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:47): I thank the honourable member for his question and his ongoing interest in regional communities. I am pleased to announce that the \$5 million Enabling Infrastructure Program, a key component of the Thriving Regions Fund, is now open for stage 1 expressions of interest. The Enabling Infrastructure Program will see grants ranging from \$50,000 to \$1 million, although it is possible that grants of \$2 million could be considered where the project can demonstrate an exceptionally broad benefit.

The Enabling Infrastructure Program will support projects that strengthen regional communities and services, and in particular support projects that help retain and grow populations in regions, focusing on improving quality of life, and also that support infrastructure that assists in retaining and bringing in new business to regional areas, and collaboration with other community projects and programs. Also, of course, it is looking for any projects that have a broad community benefit to as many people within the region as is feasible, with a focus on current and future demands of the service and, importantly, the region.

Eligible applicants will include businesses, charities, cooperatives, local government authorities and statutory authorities, and the grants will support projects that can commence within six months and be completed within two years. Applicants who are successful with their stage 1 expressions of interest will have the opportunity to provide a more detailed application as the process moves into stage 2. Expressions of interest for stage 1 will close on 9 August 2023.

Under our government, the \$15 million Thriving Regions Fund is serving its purpose. The \$5 million Enabling Infrastructure Program, as a key part of the Thriving Regions Fund, provides an important avenue for regional communities to create and take opportunities that have far-reaching and lasting impacts on livability, inclusivity and providing necessary community services that help retain and grow regions.

THRIVING REGIONS FUND

The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (14:49): Supplementary: what other projects are being funded out of the Thriving Regions Fund for this financial year?

The PRESIDENT: Minister, you can answer that, if you want.

The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:49): Sure. A number have been—

An honourable member interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: She never talked about other funds, though, but anyhow.

The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN: A number have been announced in terms of specifics. I would suggest that perhaps some of those questions are more appropriate for the estimates process.

Members interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: Order! When the opposition is ready, we will move on.

PIRSA AND RSPCA CONTRACTUAL FUNDING DEEDS

The Hon. T.A. FRANKS (14:50): My question to the Minister for Primary Industries is: what are the expiry dates, quantum and obligations of the current contractual funding deeds and arrangements between PIRSA and the RSPCA? What provisions have been made by the minister and her department to fulfill those statutory obligations should such deeds not be renewed?

The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:50): I thank the honourable member for her question. As has

been mentioned in the past, the predominant responsibility for animal welfare lies with the Minister for Environment and Water in the other place, with PIRSA—

Members interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: Order!

The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN: —my department, in conjunction with that department and with the RSPCA, looking after inquiries or concerns that are lodged in regard to livestock. In terms of the specifics about dates and quantum and so on, I am happy to take that on notice and bring it back to the chamber.

PIRSA AND RSPCA CONTRACTUAL FUNDING DEEDS

The Hon. T.A. FRANKS (14:51): Supplementary: is the minister confident that training and independent expertise is available within her department or elsewhere should the RSPCA contract not be renewed, and will her department be able to fulfill their statutory obligations if so?

The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:51): Certainly in terms of livestock welfare issues the RSPCA has often, as I understand it, drawn on the expertise of PIRSA to investigate complaints or concerns and so therefore I am confident that the expertise exists within PIRSA. The minister in the other place has been leading the processes in regard to the RSPCA arrangements, and we have had a number of discussions, of course, both at an officer level and in other fora in regard to that. I am hopeful that there will be a very positive outcome.

PIRSA AND RSPCA CONTRACTUAL FUNDING DEEDS

The Hon. T.A. FRANKS (14:52): Supplementary: in the minister's over a year in the job has she ever received a briefing about the role that the RSPCA plays in PIRSA's statutory obligations fulfilment?

The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (14:52): Certainly I have had verbal briefings. I would have to check my records to see if they have also included written briefings.

TARRKARRI CENTRE FOR FIRST NATIONS CULTURES

The Hon. J.M.A. LENSINK (14:52): My question is to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs about the budget. Why is his government prepared to blow \$50 million over, from \$135 million of taxpayers' money, on a waterslide in North Adelaide and, at the same time, has left the Tarrkarri—Centre for First Nations Cultures in limbo with a vacant lot and no commitment to funding in the forward estimates?

The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (14:52): I think it has been stated a number of times that there has been no cut in the funding for Tarrkarri.

TARRKARRI CENTRE FOR FIRST NATIONS CULTURES

The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (14:53): Supplementary: is the project going ahead?

Members interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: I would prefer it if you would provide an answer, but you don't have to.

The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (14:53): I am very happy to provide an answer and take your guidance on these matters, as always, sir. As has been publicly stated there has been no cut in the funding. A review was conducted because it was found that the Liberal's plans would be wholly inadequate and may only produce something that could be of local significance, so the government is examining all the options.

TARRKARRI CENTRE FOR FIRST NATIONS CULTURES

The Hon. T.A. FRANKS (14:53): Supplementary: is the gallery going ahead?

The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (14:54): I repeat: there has been no cut in the funding and the government has undertaken a review to examine what the possible options are.

TARRKARRI CENTRE FOR FIRST NATIONS CULTURES

The Hon. T.A. FRANKS (14:54): Supplementary: why has no provision been made in this year's budget for this to go ahead?

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. The provision that was previously made remains.

TARRKARRI CENTRE FOR FIRST NATIONS CULTURES

The Hon. J.M.A. LENSINK (14:54): Further supplementary: is the minister asserting that deferring things is not a cut?

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.

Members interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: Order! I am trying to listen.

The Hon. K.J. MAHER: As the Hon. Robert Simms has previously helped us out with general definitions of words, I think 'a cut' is often defined as taking something away.

Members interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: Order!

EXECUTIVE INDUCTION PROGRAM

The Hon. R.B. MARTIN (14:54): My question is to the Minister for—

Members interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: Order! Sit down. I would like to be able to hear—

Members interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: Order! I want to hear the Hon. Mr Martin's question. The Hon. Mr Martin, please.

The Hon. R.B. MARTIN: Thank you, Mr President. My question is to the Minister for Industrial Relations. Will the minister please update the chamber about his recent address to the Executive Induction Program?

The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (14:55): I thank the honourable member for his question and his interest in induction programs. I know it is something the honourable member has a lot of familiarity with, having spent a lot of his life helping, particularly in the retail sector, inductions in his former role in the great trade union movement in Australia, in that area.

One of the many functions of the Office of the Commissioner for Public Sector Employment is to coordinate the South Australian Leadership Academy, which is a training academy committed to developing leaders across the public sector to promote a resilient and focused workforce. One of the programs run by the academy is the Executive Induction Program, which provides newly appointed public sector executives with the essential knowledge to build capacity in their teams and deliver on the government's priorities.

This program is undertaken by all executives in their first year and features approximately 20 guest speakers from across the public sector and external organisations as part of the program.

I have been fortunate on a number of occasions already since we have returned to government to be invited to speak to a group of new executives in the public sector, and I was pleased very recently to speak to a group of around 60 public sector executives.

In my role as Minister for Industrial Relations and the Public Sector, I was able to speak about the great value and importance we place on people who work in the public sector that deliver much-needed and essential programs across a whole range of areas to South Australians. Many of the services that are delivered by our hardworking members of the public sector are those services that can't be found elsewhere and provide that backstop for many members in society who are having trouble accessing services.

I was also pleased to be able to speak in my role as Minister for Aboriginal Affairs about the importance of the public sector in providing services to Aboriginal people and the promotion of Aboriginal people within the public sector. I look forward to the group of 60 new executives whom I spoke to having a long and fruitful role in the public sector, making a difference in South Australians' lives, and I look forward to engaging with this group more in the future.

COVID-19 MANDATORY VACCINATIONS

The Hon. S.L. GAME (14:57): I seek leave to make a brief explanation before addressing a question to the Attorney-General, representing the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, on the COVID-19 vaccine mandates for SA Health workers.

Leave granted.

The Hon. S.L. GAME: It has been brought to my attention that an SA Health healthcare worker who is not compliant with the SA Health COVID-19 vaccine mandate policy is currently on leave with full pay while she is disputing the legality of the policy. She is on forced leave that was initially unpaid but became paid as of 19 December 2022, and she has been paid in full every fortnight since. She is being paid a gross amount of \$1,976 plus \$207.56 superannuation per fortnight.

It has also been brought to my attention that nearly 150 nurses, doctors and allied health professionals have come together to dispute the continued requirement to be vaccinated against COVID-19 to work in the public healthcare system. It is my understanding that a portion of these 150 workers are also on leave with full pay. My questions to the Attorney-General, representing the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, are:

1. As of today's date, how many SA Health healthcare workers are on leave with pay while disputing the legality of workplace COVID-19 vaccine mandates?
2. How much in total per fortnight is the government paying unvaccinated SA Health healthcare workers to stay home while the legality of the workplace COVID-19 vaccine mandates is being disputed?
3. Why would the government rather spend this money paying healthy healthcare workers to stay at home when they could instead put those workers back to work, especially as we have a worker shortage at a crisis level? The COVID-19 vaccines have been proven to not stop transmission. The workers can take daily RAT tests and wear full personal protective equipment.
4. What does the government consider more of a public health risk: highly qualified, experienced and healthy unvaccinated workers allowed back to work or crisis levels of ramping and understaffing?

The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (14:59): I thank the honourable member for her questions. I am happy to see if any of the figures are available to which she refers, but I have to say I, as the former government did, and as ministers in the former government and as ministers in this government do, place great stead in the professionalism and health advice of those who helped give the advice that saw us, compared to many jurisdictions around the world, relatively safe during the global pandemic.

COVID-19 MANDATORY VACCINATIONS

The Hon. C. BONAROS (15:00): Supplementary: are any of those measures around health workers based on state or federal requirements?

The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (15:00): I am happy to find out the policies that the health department have in place about the status of their workforce in terms of vaccinations. I would be pretty sure that if I know the health department, and the work that they do, there is a lot of science behind the recommendations that they make.

DECLARED PUBLIC PRECINCTS

The Hon. H.M. GIROLAMO (15:01): I seek leave to give a brief explanation before asking a question of the Attorney-General about declared public precincts.

Leave granted.

The Hon. H.M. GIROLAMO: Yesterday, in question time in the other house, a question was asked regarding declared public precincts directed by the shadow minister for police. The response was:

Of course, the Attorney-General is the responsible minister for that and it is entirely a matter for him. My advice on this is very clear, and I have urged and requested SAPOL to provide that application to the Attorney with haste. Any support they need from me, as minister [being Minister for Police], is there on offer.

My questions to the Attorney-General are:

1. Has the current declared public precinct for City West expired? If so, will this be extended or expanded?
2. Has the Attorney already signed the declaration off?

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 questions. The current declared public precinct, made under section 66N(1) of the Summary Offences Act has been remade, so the one that is currently in force that I think, off the top of my head, is from 6pm to 6am on Friday nights and Saturday nights, has been re-signed and remade. There has been a further application sought, and that is something, as the police minister correctly points out, I as Attorney-General, pursuant to section 66N(1) of the Summary Offences Act, consider, and once I have all the information from SAPOL, who make the application, that will be considered.

The PRESIDENT: The Hon. Ms Girolamo, just in the standing orders it has been pointed out to me that no member shall quote from any debate of the current session in the other house of parliament, or comment on any measure pending therein unless such quotation be relevant to the matter then under discussion. So you would need to rephrase that when you are asking that question without referring to the other house.

DECLARED PUBLIC PRECINCTS

The Hon. T.A. FRANKS (15:03): Supplementary: what reporting is done on the nature of the actions taken under the Summary Offences (Declared Public Precincts) Amendment Act, particularly with regard to CALD and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples who are moved on from the area?

The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (15:03): I thank the honourable member for her question. I will have a look, but I am not sure that there is reporting that is segregated by ethnicity or another way, but I am happy to inquire about that. I might just clarify, for the Hon. Heidi Girolamo's question, there has been application made to extend the current declaration, which I have approved.

It hasn't been gazetted yet. I am still waiting on further information from SAPOL about whether that is extended. So although that has been approved, it hasn't been gazetted, but once the further information about the further application has been made, it may be that that declaration is

extended with other things included, but I am still waiting on that information—to clarify from the previous question.

DECLARED PUBLIC PRECINCTS

The Hon. H.M. GIROLAMO (15:04): Supplementary: in regard to the further extension, do you have a time frame in mind on when that will be actioned by?

The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (15:04): I will have to check, but off the top of my head it runs at the end of the financial year. I have an application before me that requires further information, so there will be something gazetted by the end of this week.

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

The Hon. J.E. HANSON (15:04): My question is to the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development. Will the minister inform the chamber about the On-Farm Emergency Water Infrastructure Rebate Scheme and the Future Drought Fund and their importance to our ag sector moving forward?

The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (15:05): I thank the honourable member for his question. This year's state budget has seen significant investment in extending two programs that are important to our state's primary producers: the On-Farm Emergency Water Infrastructure Rebate Scheme and the Future Drought Fund.

The On-Farm Emergency Water Infrastructure Rebate Scheme is an Australian government initiative in partnership with the states, and will now continue through until 30 June 2024 or when funding is fully allocated. The South Australian government has committed \$4.2 million in this year's state budget to the scheme to assist primary producers impacted by drought or natural disaster with rebates for the installation of critical on-farm water infrastructure.

This program has helped and will continue to help build resilience and is yet another measure that we can take at both state and federal levels to instil confidence in our primary producers and ensure that our state remains a premium producer of the world's best food and fibre, no matter what our farmers must face along the way with natural disasters, such as drought.

The state government has also committed \$5.5 million over three years to extend the Farm Business Resilience Program, the Regional Drought Resilience Planning Program and the SA Drought Hub. The Farm Business Resilience Program helps farmers build knowledge and skills in farm-related business management and planning, in risk management and decision-making, in natural resource management and resilience by providing training and education that includes things like workshops, webinars and one-on-one coaching that can assist with such things as developing a farm business plan.

Importantly, the program was recently extended to South Australian grapegrowers, and the Wine Grape Council of South Australia will be delivering that program in the Riverland, Limestone Coast and Langhorne Creek regions. Delivery of the program continues for the livestock sector and proposals have been received from the dairy and vegetable sectors to continue the rollout of the program to new and existing participants.

The Regional Drought Resilience Planning Program supports partnerships between key regional stakeholders and local government, regional development associations, natural resource organisations and others to develop regional drought resilience plans to prepare for and manage future drought risks that are specific to those regions. Providing certainty to this program builds upon the good work already done in many parts of the state and will see planning continue in other areas, such as the Far North and outback.

The SA Drought Hub is one of eight hubs around the nation through the federal Future Drought Fund Drought Resilience Research and Adoption Program. The hub is led by the University of Adelaide and is a partnership between government, government departments, traditional owners, industry, business and farmers. Its key focus is on increasing preparedness for future droughts across South Australia that impact so heavily on regional communities.

Additionally, PIRSA is partnering with Primary Producers SA to deliver the 'Preparing primary industries for the impacts of compounding and complex disasters' project that has an industry-led approach to examine the risks of compounding disasters on farmers and on their livelihoods. All of these programs are of course important to our state's agricultural sector and all build on the extensive knowledge and resilience that our farmers and producers already possess, which sees us as a state known worldwide for our clean, green and sustainable food and fibre.

I am pleased that our government places such importance on these programs and we recognise the economic and social benefits that our strong agricultural sector provides to all South Australians, no matter which part of the state they live in.

FOX BOUNTY

The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (15:08): Supplementary question: will the fox bounty continue to be funded under the Future Drought Fund?

The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (15:09): I thank the honourable member for her supplementary question. From memory, the fox bounty was not funded through the Future Drought Fund. I will double-check that but I am pretty sure that's the case. As has been referred to previously in this place, the fox bounty was initiated with an amount of \$233,000, from memory—I will check that if I'm incorrect—and is designed to be able to assist landholders who are utilising the ability to trap foxes.

It is currently expected to be fully subscribed until about October this year and I have initiated a review so that we know how successful or otherwise it has been. Certainly, I have had informal feedback that it has been appreciated, but that the baiting program, which is administered along with Landscape boards, has a far broader reach. I'm trying to recall the figures, but many thousands more baits are used and therefore contribute far more greatly to fox eradication than the fox bounty scheme.

However, it has served a purpose and it is important that it is now reviewed for its cost-benefit analysis. I have asked my department to provide that review. Once that has been completed, I will be able to give further consideration to how we best address the issue of foxes.

FOX BOUNTY

The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (15:11): Supplementary: can the minister confirm that the fox bounty is currently not funded in the 2023-24 budget?

The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (15:11): When the fox bounty program was initiated, it had a set funding amount and I think the amount for fox bounties was \$230,000-odd. That has not yet been fully expended. As of a recent briefing I received, there was still the opportunity for—I think it was from memory—6,000 fox bounties to be claimed. My department recently put out a reminder for those who might want to claim the fox bounty to do so, and I would certainly encourage any landholders who would like to do that to start doing that now. So that funding is continuing until it is fully expended, which of course will include into this coming financial year.

The Hon. T.A. FRANKS: Point of order: with regard to standing order 109, you recently counselled the Hon. Heidi Girolamo on its use. I note that standing order 109 reads:

In putting any Question, no argument, opinion or hypothetical case shall be offered, nor inference or imputation made, nor shall any facts be stated or quotations made including quotations from *Hansard* of the debates in the other House, except by leave of the Council and so far only as may be necessary to explain such Question.

Could you please seek clarity for the council—and I ask you to bring back advice—on whether or not when we seek leave of the council that that leave incorporates the ability for members of this chamber to use in our questions *Hansard* quotes from the other chamber.

The PRESIDENT: I will certainly do that, the Hon. Ms Franks. Thanks for bringing that to our attention.

CHILDREN IN STATE CARE

The Hon. C. BONAROS (15:13): I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking the Minister for Primary Industries, representing the Minister for Child Protection in another place, a question about children in state care.

Leave granted.

The Hon. C. BONAROS: The Guardian for Children and Young People, Ms Reid, released her latest report on children in state care, which makes for very disturbing reading. It reveals SA has some of the worst results in the country when it comes to child protection indicators, including:

- a staggering 118 children under the age of 10 living in residential care as at 30 June this year, being 16.6 per cent of the total residential care population;
- South Australia having the second highest rate of children and young people in out-of-home care in the country;
- one in 11 Aboriginal children and young people in SA living in out-of-home care as at June 2022, compared to one in 130 non-Aboriginal children and young people;
- the number of Aboriginal children and young people living in residential care in SA as at 30 June 2022 growing at five times the rate of non-Aboriginal children;
- investment in combined family support and intensive family support services in South Australia remaining below the national average; and
- expenditure on protective intervention services in SA remaining the lowest in Australia and even decreasing in 2021-22.

In response to these statistics, the minister said that the latest budget allocated an additional \$216.6 million to the child protection system, yet more than half of that will be needed to house children in state-run homes over the next five years. My questions to the minister are:

1. Does the government agree the guardian's report is evidence successive governments are failing some of South Australia's most vulnerable kids?
2. What effective, proactive, proven programs is the government planning to introduce apart from the child diversion program and support program for Indigenous youth appearing in the District Court, as announced by the Attorney last week, which was a good measure, given whatever programs currently in place aren't working?
3. Does the government acknowledge the appalling standing on a national level that South Australia has with these statistics?

The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (15:15): I am happy, of course, to refer that question to the minister in the other place and bring back a response. I think everyone in this place would share a strong commitment to children in our community being as safe as is possible, and everything that we can do collectively to assist in that process will be definitely worthwhile. Once I have a response from the minister in the other place, I will bring it back to the chamber.

CHILDREN IN STATE CARE

The Hon. C. BONAROS (15:16): Supplementary: does the minister acknowledge that keeping children as safe as possible is not always achieved in out-of-hours residential care, hotel rooms and any other sort of ad hoc setting where children are placed in lieu of a family setting?

The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (15:16): I think the evidence shows that there can be child protection issues in many different environments. That's why it's our collective responsibility as a community to do all we can to be able to address that.

CHILDREN IN STATE CARE

The Hon. C. BONAROS (15:16): Further supplementary: does the minister acknowledge that keeping children safe in those many different environments simply cannot be achieved in hotel room settings?

The Hon. C.M. SCRIVEN (Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries) (15:17): I think I have already answered that question in my previous response.

While I am on my feet, may I just add to an answer that I gave earlier in this question time, just to clarify in regard to the fox bounty? There was a set budget of \$220,000 in terms of the actual bounties, being \$10 per fox. As at June this year, almost 6,000 bounties had remained to be claimed.

The Hon. K.J. Maher: You're not to be outfoxed.

The PRESIDENT: Order! You should be kicked out for that.

LIVESTOCK THEFT

The Hon. L.A. HENDERSON (15:17): I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking a question of the Attorney-General regarding stock theft.

Leave granted.

The Hon. L.A. HENDERSON: An article in the *Stock Journal* by Livestock SA CEO Travis Tobin highlighted the growing concern over stock and general farm theft in South Australia. He notes the industry has seen spikes in crime during holiday seasons, with criminals targeting isolated and vulnerable locations. The article acknowledges the work that the Liberal government did in introducing harsher penalties for protesters, increasing the maximum fine to \$10,000 or possible time in jail, and suggests that it is time to review the efficiency of farm theft deterrents and adjust them accordingly. My questions to the minister are:

1. Does he agree with the calls of Livestock SA?
2. Will he consider an amendment bill for livestock theft and general farm theft provisions specifically within the Criminal Law Consolidation Act?
3. Will he review the penalties associated with these crimes?

The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (15:19): I thank the honourable member for her question. I don't think I have had a question in this chamber when I sit next to my colleague the Minister for Primary Industries that refers to a quote from the *Stock Journal*, but I am very pleased that I have now. It is a welcome change. I do like talking in this place, so I thank the honourable member very much for her question.

The criminal law provides sanctions for the criminal offence of theft. It has under common law and under statute in pretty much every jurisdiction where there is a legal system. I'm happy if anyone wants to raise with me specific concerns they have, where they think there is a significant need for deterrence or further sanctions for specific criminal offences. I don't recall, but it's not something I believe has been raised with me as Attorney-General that there is a need for a very specific deterrence or sanction, but if someone wishes to raise that I am happy to look at anything that has been made and the evidence that is put forward that supports the necessity to look at specific areas of the criminal law.

As I have said, there are a number of functions—as has been discussed in this place before—of the criminal law, partly to create an offence that has jail time or a fine for committing that offence, but also a very important part of the criminal law that we discuss regularly in here in amendment bills is to act as a deterrent for people considering engaging in the behaviour, to understand what will be the consequences of engaging in that behaviour. If there are specific examples and evidence of why that is needed, I am more than happy to engage.

MCKAY, PROF. J.

The Hon. I. PNEVMATIKOS (15:21): My question is to the Attorney-General. Will the minister inform the chamber about the recent appointment of Professor Jennifer McKay AM?

The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (15:21): I thank the honourable member for her question and I would be very pleased to do so. It is with great pleasure that I inform the chamber about—and offer my heartfelt congratulations to—Professor Jennifer McKay, an exceptional scholar and esteemed professor of business law at the University of South Australia's justice and society section.

I am delighted that Professor McKay has recently been honoured for her outstanding contributions in the field of the law and the legal profession. On the occasion of His Majesty the King's Birthday Honours List on 12 June, she was awarded an appointment as a Member of the Order of Australia in recognition of her exceptional achievements and unwavering commitment to her profession.

Professor McKay's illustrious career has spanned various procedures and institutions including the Melbourne, Adelaide and James Cook universities. In addition, she holds an adjunct appointment at the Australian National University's College of Law. Her extensive experience as a practitioner, coupled with her remarkable intellect, has enabled her to make significant contributions to the fields of environmental law, natural resources management and ecological sustainability.

Professor McKay has an Honours Bachelor of Arts, a PhD from the University of Melbourne, an LLB from Adelaide and a GDLP from the University of South Australia, as well as a diploma in human rights law from American University in Washington DC. She supervises PhD students and in 2019 was awarded supervisor of the year by the University of South Australia for going above and beyond the usual call of duty. Professor McKay has also won the University of South Australia research excellence awards twice, in 2008 and 2011. In 2008 she was placed by then minister the Hon. Jennifer Rankine, the former member for Wright, as a member of the Women's Honour Roll in South Australia for her services to water law and policy.

Professor McKay has authored over 180 publications, delving into critical areas such as freshwater management, environmental laws and achieving sustainable development. Beyond academic pursuits, Professor McKay is deeply committed to education and the advancement of learning. She is a passionate and innovative teacher, continuing to explore new ways to deliver complex and evolving material to her students. Her passion for environmental law and policy has led her to sponsor research grants at the University of South Australia encouraging cross-disciplinary research and knowledge, and knowledge exchange.

I am sure many will welcome me congratulating Professor Jennifer McKay on her remarkable accomplishments and wishing her continued success in her future endeavours.

*Matters of Interest***VETERINARIAN SUICIDE PREVENTION**

The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (15:24): In 2019, the *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* published a special report entitled 'Suicide among veterinarians in the United States from 1979 through 2015'. The meta-analysis looked at the longest dataset ever reported for veterinary suicide and the data presented matched that of multiple reports coming from countries including Norway, the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand and here in Australia, which stated that death as a result of suicide amongst veterinarians is three to four times higher than for the general population and approximately 75 per cent of those cases are veterinarians under 65 years of age.

Veterinarians, like all healthcare providers, face unique challenges in their line of work. They witness the joy of healing and saving lives but they also experience the weight of difficult decisions, emotional stress and working long hours with fatigue. Until recently, the toll it takes on their mental wellbeing was often underestimated and overlooked.

The number one issue listed in the 2022 survey of 600 Australian veterinarians conducted by a South Australian based charity, Sophie's Legacy, was verbal and physical abuse from clients.

Veterinarians deal with emotionally charged situations such as euthanasia, delivering bad news to pet owners, or witnessing animal suffering and abuse. These experiences can take a toll on their emotional wellbeing and can lead to compassion fatigue.

Veterinarians also deal with difficult financial situations with clients who are unable to afford the medical care their pet needs. As a society, we need to have a serious conversation about animal ownership. Is owning a pet a right or is it a privilege? This is a difficult conversation to have but one that I think is necessary in the future.

As a veterinarian myself, working in a country practice for 15 years, I can attest to the long and unpredictable work hours. I was often called out in the evenings and on weekends with limited time for breaks or rest, because the patient's welfare and care had to come first. However, it is also one of the most rewarding professions and whilst vets can face tough times, there are also so many amazing pets and wonderful clients and we should not forget this.

Veterinarians often form strong emotional bonds with their animal patients, as well as with their owners and handlers. While these bonds can be rewarding, they can also make it challenging to cope with the loss of a patient and make difficult decisions related to animal welfare, whether it be a loyal old cat with a degenerative disease or a flock of sheep savagely attacked by feral dogs, dealing with illness and trauma does take its toll. Sometimes, tragically, it becomes too much.

Thankfully, there are many examples of proactive initiatives and resources that are tackling the issue of poor mental health and suicide amongst veterinarians. The Australian Veterinary Association have been instrumental in raising awareness and providing support to vets and vet nurses through their new initiative 'Thrive' and I encourage the state government to support that program.

The South Australian based charity Sophie's Legacy has been working hard on a national public awareness campaign titled 'We're only human' to combat client abuse targeted to practitioners. The initiative was started by Garry and Kate Putland, parents of Dr Sophie Putland, who took her own life at 33 years of age after industry pressure and client abuse became too much to bear. In the United States the incredibly successful 'Not one more vet' initiative has been running since 2014 and has a global reach of over 26,000 practising veterinarians worldwide.

As someone passionate about this issue, I continue to call on the government to collate more data around the number of suicides amongst veterinarians in South Australia. We need a baseline of data to check whether initiatives are making a difference. Whilst there is a suicide register in South Australia, currently access only occurs with the permission of the chief executive of Health. If the data does exist, then I think there should be a legislative requirement for the minister to report to this chamber, or indeed the other place, on those numbers on a triannual basis. The veterinary services bill provides us with an opportunity to do just that.

I advocate that we must integrate mental health and self-care education into the veterinary curriculum, ensuring that our aspiring and inspiring veterinarians are equipped with the tools to navigate the challenges that lie ahead. In conclusion, the mental health of veterinarians is an urgent issue that demands our attention. We owe it to these compassionate professionals who dedicate their lives to the wellbeing of animals and to the betterment of our society. Let us break the silence. Let us foster a culture of support and let us ensure that our veterinarians receive the care they deserve. Together we can create a healthier, more sustainable future for those who care for our animals.

HEALTH IN MY LANGUAGE

The Hon. I. PNEVMATIKOS (15:29): Earlier this month, I had the good fortune to attend the Health in My Language showcase. The Health in My Language program is a collaboration between the commonwealth government and the Multicultural Centre for Women's Health. It aims to deliver vital health information in people's first language, with the help of partner organisations in each state and territory. In South Australia the Australian Red Cross was selected to deliver this health education program. The initiative was originally born out of the need to ensure that migrant and refugee communities received accurate evidence-based information about the COVID-19 vaccine.

Accessing and understanding accurate information about health can be difficult at the best of times, but for people whose first language is not English it often comes with additional challenges. This is because it is generally not tailored to their specific needs or readily available in languages other than English. The implementation of this program in May 2022 meant that people could access information about COVID-19 in their own language from trusted professional healthcare educators. This was vital not only in addressing vaccine hesitancy but also in empowering multicultural communities to make informed decisions about their own health.

I was glad to hear that the program in South Australia had been further expanded to include multilingual health education sessions around safe relationships, sexual health, mental health and many more. At the showcase, health educators Aza, Samar, Maggie and Mehwish described their experiences in delivering these sessions. They spoke of cultural factors that impacted on women's willingness to openly discuss certain aspects of health, such as contraception or cervical and breast cancer.

Similarly, one educator explained that it was particularly difficult to encourage men from multicultural communities to talk about their mental health. Topics like these can sometimes be considered too taboo or private to discuss with other people, which could result in misinformation and delays in accessing care. By delivering multilingual, culturally appropriate health education sessions, health educators are able to break through language, social and cultural barriers to deliver life-saving health information. People felt more comfortable, confident and more able to learn and ask questions in a supportive and non-judgemental environment.

In the year the program has been running, our state's health educators have delivered 153 sessions and reached 1,575 community members. Importantly, these sessions serve as a platform for migrant communities to break free from isolation and foster meaningful connections. Although humanitarian visa entrants, asylum seekers and migrant workers have access to Medicare, there are several barriers that impact their access to care. Language, financial constraints, unfamiliarity with Australian healthcare services, stigma, transport issues and limited health literacy are just a few of these.

In Australia, we believe that every person has the right to health care. Therefore, it is our duty to eliminate these barriers and ensure that everyone can meaningfully access health education and care. The Health in My Language program is a significant step towards this. On a final note, I would like to commend all those involved in the Health in My Language program: Dulce Diaz-Llanos, project coordinator; Sue McNamara, State Lead for SA Red Cross; and the health educators.

FIRST NATIONS VOICE TO PARLIAMENT

The Hon. B.R. HOOD (15:33): Three months ago, both houses of parliament sat to much fanfare to pass Labor's Voice to Parliament, which they claimed would be a step change for Indigenous issues in our state. Unfortunately, the complex suite of issues facing Indigenous people has boiled over. It is no small irony that they have boiled over in the very same spot that parliamentarians and dignitaries assembled to hail the South Australian Voice to Parliament as a solution to the troubles faced by our Indigenous citizens.

Over the last few weeks, we have seen public safety and antisocial behaviour completely degenerate in our CBD and a scourge of drug and alcohol addiction and a swag of socio-economic issues has been on shocking display for all to see. These issues have impacted all around them: visitors to the city, small business owners and property owners. We have even heard of how the issue regularly spills over via the tramline into Glenelg.

While some pat themselves on the back for the passing of this legislation, the lot of Indigenous people in our community has only deteriorated. Worse yet, this is what we have somehow fallen into as a society: we cannot even openly discuss the reality of this situation. I have only seen one commentator, just one, highlight that the issue in the CBD substantially and sadly primarily relates to one disadvantaged group within our society.

How can we possibly hope to overcome the immense issues facing Indigenous people if we cannot even talk about the matter openly? How are we to bring evidence-based decision-making and public policy to bear on this complex problem if we have become so politically correct that we cannot

even talk about it honestly? These issues are, sadly, not new. They have been around for many years. The last time things got bad, though, the previous state Liberal government addressed them with an innovative policy response, the first of its kind in Australia.

In the lead-up to Christmas 2021, the Department of Human Services established the Aboriginal Services Hub in the southern Parklands. The hub was co-led by the Kaurna Yerta Aboriginal Corporation and the Iwiri Aboriginal Corporation. Its goals were to improve the safety and wellbeing of Indigenous people in the city, and those around them, to reduce antisocial behaviour, and to facilitate people to return to country.

This initiative had at least a dozen different services wrapped around it: SA Health, drug and alcohol support, the Housing Authority, Safer Families services, Centrelink, NDIS, domestic violence support, Return to Country and more. SAPOL were present and engaged in culturally sensitive policing resources. While it was not a perfect policy response and had some risk, following the tragic death of an Indigenous person in the southern Parklands, it was clear that the government had to do something, and so they did.

Results speak for themselves, as I can now say, having read the evaluation report of this policy initiative, which was given to the Labor government as far back as April last year. We saw an overall 20 per cent decrease in violence involving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Adelaide's inner city. Of this, assaults on North Terrace dropped by almost 40 per cent, and antisocial behaviour in Rundle Mall and Whitmore Square dropped. Behaviour issues had to be managed around the hub, but SAPOL reported satisfaction with the policy response in reducing antisocial behaviour in the city.

As a result of the policy, 82 people were returned to country, to their own communities, many in the Northern Territory. Many more received treatment or support services to help get their lives back on track. I highlight this because even though antisocial behaviour and alcohol-fuelled violence should be met with the firm hand of the law as it applies to all citizens, it should also be followed up with an evidence-based approach that seeks to fix the problem in the long term.

I am not saying this policy holds all the answers—the problems are many and complex—but I would say that the Labor government has taken little to no notice of what they could have learnt from the groundbreaking Liberal government initiative. But for some tents, some bins and some portaloos thrown up around the western Parklands, there has been no effort to implement successful parts of this policy. Instead, Labor has allowed this issue to flourish. They have dropped the ball and it is not just Indigenous people who are poorer for it but all of us who care for the lot of our fellow man.

AUSTRALIAN MASTERS GAMES

The Hon. E.S. BOURKE (15:38): Last Friday, I had the pleasure of representing the Premier at a breakfast marking 100 days until the 2023 Australian Masters Games. The Australian Masters Games is one of the largest multisport events held in Australia. It is open to everyone who meets the minimum age criteria, which for most sports is 30 years old—so most in this chamber can participate—with the oldest participant being 99. The Masters Games truly are for everyone.

The Malinauskas Labor government, through the South Australian Tourism Commission, is proud to be hosting the 2023 event right here in Adelaide, the spiritual home of the games. This year will mark the eighth time our state has hosted the games, out of a total of 19 events since 1989, with the last being held here in 2019. I am advised that there has already been a fantastic number of registrations in all sports, with some 3,745 competitors, with representation from all Australian states and territories. There are also 81 international competitors from all over the world, including New Zealand, Japan, India, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Malaysia, United Kingdom, Canada and the United States.

This year's games will feature some 50 sports, ranging from basketball to dragon boat racing to lawn bowls, being played across 70 venues all over Adelaide. The games will also be heading out to our regions, with some events being held in the Barossa Valley, the Adelaide Hills and the Fleurieu Peninsula.

The role sport and physical activity play in making our South Australian community a better place is something that must be celebrated. Sport gives many people a wonderful sense of belonging and opportunity to relate and form friendships and to connect with their community. The Australian Masters Games is testament to how sport can bring people together to enjoy not only participating in the sport that they love but also partaking in the extensive social programs that the games provide, renewing old friendships and making new ones.

At the breakfast last Friday, I had the pleasure of meeting many competitors, including John Holland, who played squash in his younger years and has now turned to dragon boat racing. The Masters Games provide such a great opportunity for people to keep active, try new sports and have a little fun along the way. The Australian Masters Games Village will be housed right behind us here on the Adelaide Festival Plaza. This will be a fantastic atmosphere for competitors and supporters to eat and drink and celebrate, with nightly entertainment.

In addition to the social and community benefits, it is estimated that the 2023 Australian Masters Games will attract some 10,000 athletes and over 3,000 supporters to our state. More than 100 local businesses will be directly involved in delivering this year's games, with many more set to receive indirect benefits that will boost the local economy.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Australian Masters Games, which is being managed by UniSport Australia under the direction of the Confederation of Australian Sport, for their work in bringing together these games. As we are all aware, sport relies heavily on volunteers to organise and facilitate events such as this. We can never acknowledge the work of volunteers enough, and I sincerely thank the 1,000 volunteers who will support the Australian Masters Games this year in a variety of roles, from umpiring to bringing our communities together from across the country.

Thank you also to the major funding partners and sponsors for these games and also to the many others who will benefit from this. I wish all competitors the very best as we head into our countdown of 100 days until the games kick off.

JUDICIAL CONDUCT

The Hon. F. PANGALLO (15:42): 'Justice delayed is justice denied' is an oft-used term to describe the consequences for parties when court judgements are not delivered in a timely manner. In the case I am about to outline, a judgement in civil proceedings has still not been delivered 14 months after a District Court judge reserved his decision despite the proceedings being subject to a discretionary order for an expedited hearing. The time line and benchmark for all reserved District Court judgements is six months. However, in this case the Chief Judge has exercised the discretion to extend the period of delivery.

What is far more disturbing about this matter is that serious allegations have also been made in a complaint to the Judicial Conduct Commissioner and the Attorney-General about the conduct of the judge during the trial. The complaint raises a reasonable suspicion of unlawful interference by somebody with the integrity of the recording of live court processes. In short, a section of the court transcript and directions hearing audio, in which the judge is allegedly hostile toward the self-represented party and one of his witnesses, appears to have been erased without any explanation forthcoming.

The case was before Judge Paul Slattery and involved a lease dispute between the property owners of the iconic Adelaide Hills restaurant and function centre Maximilian's and the tenant of the business, Mr Andrew Friebe, and his company, Maxim Pty Ltd. Even though the matter was given precedence over others, Mr Friebe and his company have been left in limbo waiting for a decision.

On 10 May, Mr Friebe wrote to the Attorney complaining about Judge Slattery's alleged outbursts in court and the missing audio and transcript of those alleged outbursts. He describes it as an 'absolute scandal', which it may well be if there is not an acceptable explanation for the missing transcript and audio recording.

The witness in the case is retired barrister Michael Fuller, who has filed a total of three complaints about Judge Slattery to Judicial Conduct Commissioner Michael Boylan KC. Mr Fuller reveals in one of those complaints there had been historical bad blood between him and

Judge Slattery, complains about the judge's alleged bullying and intimidatory behaviour, accuses Judge Slattery of denying him (Fuller) natural justice and procedural fairness, and points out some key missing words in a robust exchange he had with Judge Slattery while giving his evidence.

On 1 November 2022, Mr Boylan wrote to Mr Fuller informing him he had listened to the audio and found a short section was missing from the authorised transcript and that he had written to the court seeking an explanation. To this date, none has been given, despite numerous attempts by Mr Fuller to Mr Boylan to get one. However, Mr Boylan did grant Judge Slattery's request in December 2022 to suspend the investigation into Mr Fuller's complaints until at least a judgement was delivered.

I seek leave to table Mr Fuller's detailed submissions to the JCC, and this file also includes requests to the Attorney-General to intervene and inquire into Mr Boylan's conduct in the handling of Mr Fuller's complaints, along with a letter of complaint written in February by Mr Friebe to the Chief Judge of the District Court, Judge Evans.

Leave granted.

The Hon. F. PANGALLO: Mr Fuller says he is not satisfied with the lengthy delays in responses he has had from the Attorney-General to exercise his powers under the Judicial Conduct Act to make specific inquiries into the JCC, the Chief Judge and the Courts Administration Authority. He outlines his concerns in an email dated 6 June, which I seek leave to table.

Leave granted.

The Hon. F. PANGALLO: Mr Fuller is not a blowfly who makes irritating noise or who makes vexatious complaints. His submissions, both in writing and in oral addresses to two select committees, are fluent testimony to his significant skills as a former legal practitioner and advocate.

As for Mr Friebe, he learned this week the judgement is scheduled for next Wednesday. It is far too late for him. With the uncertainty surrounding his tenure, and without a proper lease, Mr Friebe has been unable to refinance his business after suffering losses during the COVID pandemic. This has had a devastating impact on his mental and physical wellbeing, requiring psychiatric treatment and counselling, including admission into a clinic.

Maximilian's ceased trading on 7 May, leaving Mr Friebe with no income and a huge legal bill to pay, and 13 staff losing their jobs. The swift administration of justice is paramount to maintaining our confidence in the judicial system.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Hon. R.B. MARTIN (15:47): Last month, it was my privilege and my genuine pleasure to be given a tour of the library of the Royal Geographical Society of South Australia. In the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society, which you will find perched above the main floor of the State Library's iconic and enchanting Mortlock Wing, there are a number of glass display cases. When you go there, in one of those display cases you will find a very old looking set of wooden and brass instruments whose purpose might not be immediately apparent to a layperson. But if you ask, you will find that what you are looking at is the actual surveying equipment that Colonel William Light used to survey the City of Adelaide.

That gives you a sense of the sort of unique and historically important items that are kept and preserved by the office bearers and volunteers of the Royal Geographical Society of South Australia: an astonishing collection of books, artefacts, manuscripts and curiosities. It is no exaggeration to say that if you ever wanted to feel like Indiana Jones without leaving Adelaide then look no further than a browse of the society's library. It feels like you are discovering special secret things that have not been touched in centuries—an illusion of course, but a potent one.

It was founded in Adelaide on 10 July 1885 for 'the advancement of geographical science, discovering the past, describing the present and promoting the future'. The focus of the collection is Australian geography and exploration, but it includes books about every corner of the world on historical geography, colonial history, anthropology and travel.

As you may imagine, not all the attitudes one encounters among the works in the library are comfortable to the modern observer, but they represent a true history of British thought and, for a litany of reasons, it is important for us to own and remember that history. It is a remarkable experience to immerse yourself in it by browsing a few of the primary sources in the Royal Geographical Society's collection.

The library includes over 25,000 volumes. It is one of the most significant collections of rare geographical books and manuscripts in Australia, and I will give you an idea of the sorts of things you will find there. The oldest book in the collection is a beautifully bound version of Ptolemy's *Geographia*, published in 1482. There are 26 other volumes published before the end of the 1500s, including a number of rare atlases.

The manuscript collection contains many items of significant historical note, including three of Sir Joseph Banks' manuscripts, John McDouall Stuart's diary of his fifth expedition, and letters written by Colonel William Light. The society's library is largely built around four substantial private collections, most notably the collection known as the York Gate Library, which was acquired in 1905 following the death of its collector, Stephen William Silver of London.

His family wanted his beloved library to remain in one piece, rather than being split up. The Royal Geographical Society was ecstatic to receive the approximately 7,500 volumes that Silver had collected. This is strictly anecdotal but during the London Blitz damage to Silver's family home would have meant that if the York Gate Library had stayed put many of its very significant and rare books likely would have been destroyed.

I strongly encourage every member here to visit the Royal Geographical Society. It was in fact the member for Mordialta in the other place who alerted me to the opportunity, and I am thankful that he did. The society and its volunteers are always happy to offer guided tours to any members wishing to learn about this extraordinary collection.

It was the first Labor Premier of South Australia, Tom Price, who in 1906 set up the agreement for the society's library to be housed within the State Library of South Australia. It was a decision that has greatly aided in the preservation of what has grown to become a highly important collection of books, objects, manuscripts and the stories that they tell.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Royal Geographical Society, particularly President Leigh Radford OAM and the very knowledgeable Nona Verco, for their generosity in accommodating my first visit to view their impressive collection—I do not believe it will be my last.

FEDERAL VOICE REFERENDUM

The Hon. L.A. HENDERSON (15:51): In the coming months, Australians will be asked to alter the very premise of what it means to be Australian. I am sure that if you asked someone who was born overseas why they chose to make Australia their home, they would tell you that it is for the opportunity that Australia affords them and their family. You see, in Australia your race, your religion, your gender do not and should not limit or define the opportunity that you or your family will be given.

In our national anthem, we sing that 'we are one and free'. 'One' extends to our newest citizens who have chosen to make Australia their new home, just as much as it extends to families who have lived here for generations or Australia's First Nations peoples. You are not any more or any less Australian based on the time you and your family before you have lived in the country.

Later this year, our nation will be faced with a referendum. The draft question that will be put to voters is whether to alter the constitution to recognise the First Peoples of Australia by establishing an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice. According to the Constitution Alteration (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice) Bill 2023:

...the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice may make representations to the Parliament and the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on matters relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

I put it to the chamber that it would be difficult to find an issue that exclusively impacts Indigenous communities that would not impact other Australians, and vice versa. As Peter Dutton has rightly highlighted, no issue—the economy, defence, national security, foreign affairs, infrastructure, health, education and more—would be beyond its scope.

In my belief, a Voice to Parliament seeks to create an unfortunate divide in our nation, based on race. I put it to you that Aboriginal Australians already have a voice in our federal parliament where they have 11 MPs and senators who identify as or descend from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, all of whom were able to achieve this through existing channels and without the need for a separate body of elected members. These members did not get here because of their race but because of their views, because of their hard work and because their communities believe they are the best person for that job. Those 11 members and senators are elected to represent every member of their community, regardless of their race.

An important pillar of our democracy is that we are all equal—one person, one vote. It is vital that the concept of equality before the law continues to be a key pillar of our society. If Australians say yes to Labor's proposed model for the Voice in this referendum, we will no longer be a nation where all citizens have equal rights under the law. The establishment of a Voice to Parliament undermines the very premise of equal representation, giving greater weight to a vote of one group over another and creating barriers to representation based on race. The premise that one person's voice is worth more than another or that someone would not be given the same opportunity purely based on race is not the Australia that I know.

What Australians are being asked to support during Labor's referendum is not a small change. When you change the constitution, you are changing the document or the rule book on which our democracy and system of government rests; it should not be taken lightly. Instead of being one Australia, instead of being equal, we will become divided, with separate voices, separate powers and separate votes determined by race. This change to our constitution would enshrine racial separation and divide our community based on race.

I think we would all like to see better outcomes for Indigenous communities, but one must question whether reviewing the effectiveness of existing policies and funding would create better outcomes for these communities than creating an expensive administrative body. This referendum will cost hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars and that is for the referendum and not even the Voice body itself which will come with another price tag.

Will an extra layer of bureaucracy and red tape do anything to help Indigenous Australians? Will this top-down, Canberra-centric approach do much to help Indigenous communities who want local solutions to build better lives for their families? Will it do more to close the gap? Will a body made for one group of Australians to the exclusion of all others bring us closer or divide us further?

Motions

INTERNATIONAL CLEANERS DAY

Adjourned debate on motion of Hon. R.B. Martin (resumed on motion).

The Hon. T.A. FRANKS (15:57): I rise today to speak in strong support of this motion, and I thank the Hon. Reggie Martin for bringing this issue to the attention of the council. International Cleaners Day began as Justice for Janitors Day. It was the anniversary of the brutal 1990 clubbing by Los Angeles police of low-wage janitors protesting in the city's Century City district on 15 June that brought around that day. Violent images of the quashing of the protest were seen right around the world, galvanising public opinion in favour of the janitors and becoming an example of the sort of collective action that leads to better and more equitable working arrangements.

The COVID-19 pandemic has presented an immense challenge for all, revealing the true essence of what really is important and the individuals within our community who really are essential for our survival. It is not the large corporations or multinationals that at the end of the day we rely on, but rather the frontline, front-facing workers, often occupying the lowest paid positions in the lowest paid industries, who have been instrumental in carrying us through that crisis.

I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to every cleaner in this state who has bravely worked on the frontline during the pandemic and who works day in, day out ensuring our safety, giving many workers the ability to continue their own work as smoothly as possible. It is high time that we stopped categorising the work of cleaners, work that is vital and life-saving, as unskilled.

These individuals were at the forefront of a global health crisis. They were essential, and it is through their diligent efforts that we all remained, and continue to remain, protected. The existence of a day like International Cleaners Day is crucial in acknowledging the work of cleaners, which far too often goes unnoticed. They put in long hours, often before many of us are at work or sometimes after, and they frequently work alone. Therefore, it is imperative that we acknowledge and appreciate that remarkable contribution of our cleaners.

Their work may be unseen, but we recognise their efforts and express our gratitude. However, mere words of appreciation are not always sufficient. Unfortunately, thousands of cleaners across Australia find themselves trapped in insecure employment when they really deserve stable and dependable jobs. Many of us in this chamber may well have been cleaners in the past. In putting together this speech, I note that one of my first jobs was actually as a cleaner in the Eureka Tavern at Salisbury campus, and my goodness do I have some stories from that.

The Greens stand in solidarity today with cleaners as they advocate for the secure and stable employment they rightfully deserve. I deeply appreciate everything they do for all of us not just today but every single day, and particularly on International Cleaners Day.

The Hon. C. BONAROS (16:01): I start by thanking the Hon. Reggie Martin for bringing this motion before us today and echo the sentiments of other members, particularly those just expressed by the Hon. Tammy Franks. During COVID in particular, we saw those frontline staff step up and do an extraordinary job in keeping all of us safe for a very long time. As the Hon. Tammy Franks just highlighted, it is work that is often underappreciated and underpaid. I do not think any of us fully acknowledge or appreciate just how difficult the multiplier effects would have been on that during COVID in particular.

I support everything about this motion and everything that has been said, but I will use this opportunity, just like the Hon. Tammy Franks did, to acknowledge the years and years of work of my mum, who had her own cleaning company, having started it by herself. She worked as a cleaner and started a very successful cleaning company all on her own. I am immensely proud of everything that she achieved as a result of that.

I will say this much: it caught my father by surprise, because he was away at the time. Mum said, 'I've got a little part-time gig.' He said, 'What is it?' and she said, 'I'm just cleaning a couple of offices.' He was not happy about it. Lo and behold, within about 12 months she had turned that into an extraordinarily successful business all on her own, and I am exceptionally proud of that. Like other members in this place, during my days at uni I accompanied her on many of those weekends and nights. She would always get me to do the vacuuming, which I am not a fan of.

I can say that, from my perspective, it was also very rewarding work because you spend a lot of time talking to people on the ground in offices and places. I know mum made a lot of friends that she simply would not have otherwise made in a lot of workplaces that she had across Adelaide. She loved what she did, and we were extremely proud of what she contributed to our family as a result.

It is for that reason in particular that I was really thrilled that the Hon. Reggie Martin moved this motion, because not only do we get an opportunity to thank every cleaner who does such an important job in our community but also we reflect on the importance of that work in terms of getting me to where I am today through my mum.

The Hon. R.B. MARTIN (16:04): I would like to start by thanking the Hon. Heidi Girolamo and the Hon. Tammy Franks for their contributions, and I am very glad that the Hon. Connie Bonaros was able to sneak in and get onto the speaking list before I wrapped up debate.

The Hon. C. Bonaros: And her mum.

The Hon. R.B. MARTIN: And her mum, absolutely. The role of a cleaner is something that a lot of people do transition through on their way to other careers, but it is in and of itself an honourable profession that people do take up and have as a career. It is something that often goes unnoticed. The hours can often be when we have all gone home and it can be a tough and hard gig on people's bodies as well.

It is, as I said, an honourable profession and I am glad to hear that this motion appears to have the support of the house and allows us to recognise the fantastic work that cleaners do not just on International Cleaners Day but, in fact, every day of the year. During COVID we talked about health heroes. We often took that to mean the doctors and the nurses, but it was the unseen heroes—the cleaners—who kept us safe and secure during that period of time as well. It is a great pleasure to bring this motion to the floor.

Motion carried.

WOMEN'S WORLD CUP

Adjourned debate on motion of Hon. F. Pangallo:

That this council—

1. Celebrates an unprecedented 32 nations competing in the premier women's international sporting event;
2. Congratulates Football Australia and New Zealand Football for jointly staging and organising the tournament, including locally at Hindmarsh Stadium;
3. Encourages South Australians to get behind locally hosted games which will include teams from Brazil, Panama, China, Haiti, Korea, Morocco, and England;
4. Welcomes the many football fans coming from all parts of the world to view matches; and
5. Recognises the opportunities this world-class event will create in women's sports participation rates and appeals to the South Australian government to provide further support to upgrade training and playing facilities for local and regional women's football competitions.

(Continued from 31 May 2023.)

The Hon. E.S. BOURKE (16:06): I rise to speak on behalf of the government in regard to this motion put forward by the Hon. Frank Pangallo and I thank him for bringing this to our chamber. Our entire community is so excited that this year Adelaide will host four group games and a round of 16 match as part of the FIFA Women's World Cup 2023.

Teams confirmed to play in Adelaide include Panama, England, Brazil, China PR, Korea Republic and Morocco. Adelaide's hosting of the Women's World Cup matches provide our government, together with Football SA, with a significant opportunity to provide a lasting legacy, to grow the game and to encourage young women and young men to pursue playing football, including at the highest level.

Across the entire event, it is expected to draw a record attendance of 1.5 million spectators, plus an anticipated worldwide viewership of one billion spectators. When we see women and girls being celebrated for being strong, skilful and physical, perceptions about the role of women and our girls will change through this event. As part of the World Cup legacy, the state government has committed \$1 million over two years to grow participation in football, develop women's leadership, and deliver programs aimed at preventing violence against women and children.

A portion of the funding is earmarked for the rollout of a public awareness campaign targeting the prevention of violence against women and children, alongside a complementary education program to be run in clubs within the state. The state government is partnering with Football South Australia, tasking the state's peak football body with leading the delivery of football participation programs.

The Office for Recreation, Sport and Racing is also hosting a women's leadership symposium to be held during the World Cup. The symposium 'The power of her' will be held on Tuesday 8 August 2023 at Adelaide Oval, coinciding with the FIFA round of 16 match that evening. The event is an inclusive symposium focused on empowering women and driving change for gender equality and representation. Bestselling writer, director, body image campaigner and 2023 Australian of the Year, Ms Brumfitt, who was here yesterday, is the first of many amazing speakers to be announced who will feature at the symposium.

Our government has also provided support to see a legacy of sporting infrastructure in South Australia fit for local use following the FIFA Women's World Cup. This includes \$350,000 to

develop appropriate change room facilities at the Marden Sports Complex, and upgrades at the Steve Woodcock Sports Centre in Newton and at the Croatian Sports Centre in Gepps Cross. The funding complements a state government investment of \$26 million into the completed ServiceFM Stadium and more than \$50 million at Coopers Stadium in Hindmarsh where the international teams will take centre stage. Our government is committed to celebrating women in sport and ensuring girls and women can equally and actively participate in the sport they love in the way that they choose.

In addition to our commitment to the legacy of the World Cup, our government has also proudly re-established the Women in Sport Taskforce to advise government on issues preventing women and girls participating fully in their sporting passions, and we have linked funding to state sporting organisations to the diversity of their decision-making bodies.

I wish the Matildas well in their fight for the 2023 World Cup, and cannot wait to see the lasting legacy that hosting this incredible competition will have. I again thank the Hon. Frank Pangallo for bringing this motion to the chamber. I move to amend the motion as follows:

Leave out paragraph 5 and insert new paragraph as follows:

5. Recognises the opportunities this world-class event will create in women's sports participation rates and acknowledges the South Australian government's commitment to supporting the legacy of this event through participation, infrastructure and gender equality initiatives and funding.

The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (16:10): When it was announced that Australia and New Zealand would co-host the 2023 FIFA Women's World Cup, the former Liberal government hosted the FIFA delegation on a tour of Hindmarsh Stadium in a bid to secure the arena as a potential venue for the Women's World Cup. The tour made the right impression, as it was announced shortly thereafter that Adelaide would play host to a number of matches as part of the 2023 FIFA event: five, in fact, in total.

The matches were made possible by the former Liberal state government's \$53 million upgrade to the facilities at the stadium. This included the construction of new change rooms. There is no doubt that the \$53 million investment was crucial in securing South Australia's participation. This upgrade has been important in more ways than one. The upgrade has improved facilities for the facilitation of the national women's A-League, meaning the investment continues to bring benefits locally.

The opposition is proud of our ongoing commitment to sporting clubs and facilities at the elite level, but also—no less importantly, and some could argue more importantly—at the community grassroots level. We understand that sport is essential to community and it is essential to culture. We are proud of our record of actively supporting the rapidly growing number of girls and women participating in local soccer.

The 2023 FIFA Women's World Cup will showcase inspirational talent, and we hope it inspires many young female South Australian athletes. We have a solid record for producing excellent soccer players in South Australia. I would like to spend a moment to make special mention of a retired Matilda, Dianne Alagich. Di Alagich is from a prolific soccer family in Adelaide. Her brother Richie played for the Socceroos and Adelaide United, and her nephew now continues in that fashion.

Di grew up in Semaphore and represented Australia in multiple editions of the FIFA Women's World Cup. She played in the 2003, 2007 and 2011 tournaments, contributing to the team's progress in each competition. She also participated in several AFC Women's Asian Cup tournaments with the Australian national team. She represented Australia some 86 times as a Matilda. She played a crucial role in helping Australia win the championship in 2010, which was the country's first ever Asian Cup triumph. Athletes such as Dianne Alagich created a legacy which allows today's female athletes to believe anything is possible. It is my hope that the 2023 FIFA Women's World Cup inspires the Di Alagiches of the future to represent Australia and especially South Australia on that world stage.

I would also like to take this opportunity to echo the words of the Hon. Frank Pangallo in welcoming the many football fans coming from all parts of the world to view the matches. I do hope and am sure that a good majority of these visitors will head out to South Australia's beautiful regions, and that they spend time and funds within these local economies—between matches, of course. We support the call by the honourable member to encourage the Malinauskas government to further

support women's and girls' participation in sports, and I look forward to watching Hindmarsh Stadium come alive.

The Hon. T.A. FRANKS (16:14): It is with great pleasure that I rise on behalf of the Greens to celebrate the ninth tournament of the FIFA Women's World Cup kicking off next month. I would like to start off by acknowledging the work of Football South Australia, Football Australia and the New Zealand Football Association for all their hard work in co-hosting and preparing for this year's World Cup. This will be one of several firsts for the tournament: the first to be held in the Southern Hemisphere, the first to be hosted under an expanded 32-team format, and the first time hosting rights have been shared by two nations.

This is a wonderful chance to get behind women's sport and the Matildas, who are our most successful national football team. In just over 30 years, the FIFA Women's World Cup has become one of the world's largest sporting events—an estimated 1.1 billion fans watched the 2019 competition, with over 260 million watching the final live. This year has already broken records, with over one million tickets sold—the most of any women's World Cup so far.

There will be eight teams making their tournament debuts, three of which will be playing in Adelaide: Panama, Haiti and Morocco. Adelaide's Hindmarsh Stadium will host five matches during the tournament, including the likes of Brazil and England. Our state will also host two national team camps—Panama and China—who we look forward to welcoming and hosting at the Croatian Sports Centre in Gepps Cross and at Adelaide United's training facility in Playford.

The tournament has already prompted the renovation of Hindmarsh Stadium's facilities to better accommodate female footballers and comply with FIFA standards. I hope to see even more done to improve women's football facilities at the local, regional and state levels. South Australia has a strong footballing culture, hosting our nation's last continental footballing tournament in 2006, the AFC Women's Asian Cup, yet our state still has the lowest participation of female footballers compared with male footballers in the country, according to the latest participation report by Football Australia. This is something we need to address.

Gender equality was a major part of the Australian New Zealand bid. Both countries pledged to use the World Cup to support their goals of achieving 40 per cent female representation in football governance bodies. Hosting the Women's World Cup would certainly result in a massive celebration of women's sport in both countries. I hope to see this serve as a catalyst in helping to bolster female participation within our state and to stop holding the wooden spoon when it comes to that particular stat. The tournament will bring together people from around the globe. We know that sporting events like these are wonderful, not just for the players but for the people who get to watch. I encourage all South Australians to get involved and support our Matildas and the other players and teams in this competition.

I cannot finish without noting that Football South Australia has announced the appointment of three ambassadors: Isabel Hodgson, Bruce Djite and Natasha Stott Despoja AO. They are ambassadors for the Women's World Cup 2023 legacy plan and committee and they are charged now with undertaking that challenge to drive change for women and girls, and I look forward to great goals being scored right across the board. With that, I also thank Conrad Stott Smith for assisting me with this speech, and I hope that he has done his mother proud. I look forward to watching a few games with all of them.

Debate adjourned on motion of Hon. R.P. Wortley.

ANZAC DAY

Adjourned debate on motion of Hon. L.A. Henderson:

That this council—

1. Acknowledges that Anzac Day was commemorated on 25 April 2023;
2. Pays its respects to the families of those ANZACs who tragically lost their lives during the capture of the Gallipoli Peninsula; and
3. Remembers all Australian personnel and animals who have been injured or killed in action.

(Continued from 3 May 2023.)

The Hon. H.M. GIROLAMO (16:18): I move to amend the motion as follows:

Leave out paragraph 2 and insert:

2. Pays its respects to the families of those ANZACs who tragically lost their lives during the Gallipoli campaign; and

The Hon. D.G.E. HOOD (16:19): I rise to support the motion—I am sure that surprises nobody—that calls on the council to duly acknowledge ANZAC Day and pay its respects to the families of those ANZACs who tragically lost their lives during the capture and serious battles on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and remembers all Australian personnel and animals who have been killed or injured whilst in action.

As I have no doubt, all members of this chamber would agree that ANZAC Day provides an important opportunity each year for our nation to honour the courage, the sacrifice and the unwavering spirit of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, who served their countries with valour and dedication during times of very significant conflict. It is a day on which we soberly remember and pay homage to those who sacrificed so much for the freedoms that we continue to enjoy and to reflect on the need to protect the values upon which our country was founded.

The day holds great historical significance, of course, as it marks the anniversary of the ANZAC troops landing at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915. The objective of this military campaign was to secure the Dardanelles Strait, which would have opened a new front against the central powers. However, the operation faced intense opposition and the ANZACS encountered fierce resistance from the Turkish forces. The campaign ultimately resulted in heavy casualties and did not achieve its objectives.

Nonetheless, the ANZACS demonstrated remarkable bravery and determination amidst significant adversity, confronting daunting odds in an unfamiliar land and displaying extraordinary resilience when enduring unimaginable hardships. The events at Gallipoli encapsulate the ANZAC spirit that has become the bedrock of our national identity and symbolises the qualities that define us as Australians and New Zealanders—just some of which are courage, endurance, ingenuity and mateship.

Of course, ANZAC Day is not just about remembering those who fought and fell at Gallipoli. It is also an occasion to pay tribute to all those who have served and continue to serve in the defence of our nation in all of the conflicts that we have endured. It is a particularly significant day for my family, as many in this chamber would know, given that my father was in the Australian Army for just over 20 years, serving in Vietnam in 1968 during the infamous Battle of Coral, which was a most severe conflict. He was actually awarded citations for gallantry for this and other battles that he fought in. My father fortunately returned home physically unharmed but there were many who did not, and it is fitting for this council to pay tribute to those who lost their lives or were wounded during service, wherever that may have been.

Just as a side note, members may be interested that I have actually been to Anzac Cove in Gallipoli and experienced the dawn service there some years ago now. It is a very moving experience and I would encourage anyone listening to this or reading it in *Hansard*, if they have the opportunity to do so to avail themselves of the opportunity because it is something that I think embeds in you a great appreciation for what those very brave people endured during that battle.

The Hon. N.J. CENTOFANTI (Leader of the Opposition) (16:22): On 25 April every year, like thousands of Australians, my family and I rise before dawn to commemorate ANZAC Day. We pay our respects to those who lost their lives on the Gallipoli Peninsula, those who fought and died further afield in World War I, as well as remembering those who died in other conflicts and peacekeeping missions that Australian soldiers have participated in.

We all know the story of the ANZAC: 108 years ago, our brave Australian and New Zealand troops landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey, for that fateful campaign. That campaign would last eight long months after the initial landing in April 1915. It is recorded that 8,709 Australians died, and a further 19,441 were wounded. I also acknowledge the heavy toll the Ottoman Empire paid for their victory. Over 251,000 predominantly Turkish and Arab troops were killed or wounded during the campaign to defend Gallipoli.

I would like to spend a moment reflecting on South Australia's military history, which dates to the early days of the colony. According to the Virtual War Memorial, South Australians participated in our young nation's earliest conflicts. It was a Mount Gambier local, one Colonel Frederick Howland, who led the first Australian forces into battle overseas. The memorial has an excerpt from a local newspaper report stating that Colonel Howland guided 'a little band of South Australian volunteers...to assist Her Majesty's Government in South Africa' in late 1899 to serve in the Boer War. You can still find Colonel Howland's sword at the Mount Gambier RSL, and I encourage everyone in this place to visit that local RSL, indeed all local RSLs, when they have the opportunity.

Men and women from South Australia have enlisted to help our efforts ever since those early Boer War days. Military service continues now through the Australian Defence Force and the sector has a strong economic and employment presence in our state. Many in this chamber will recall news reports and correspondence of conflicts in Korea, Vietnam, Iraq and Afghanistan, and other campaigns and peacekeeping missions.

I myself am a wife of an Iraq war veteran. In April, my eldest children participated in an ANZAC commemorative service. When my husband and I asked what they learnt from that service and what ANZAC Day means to them, their answers were surprisingly insightful. I would like to summarise their responses for this chamber. They said:

1. To learn from our past. If we understand the causes and consequences of war, we are better able to better avoid future conflicts.
2. To promote peace and reconciliation. Acknowledging past conflicts and the suffering they cause can help nations lead to healing and to forgiveness. It helps us build stronger relationships with the international community through improved respect and understanding.
3. To honour the sacrifices made by those who fought and those left behind. It is imperative that we do not glorify battle. We must acknowledge and reflect on the heavy losses. We must consider the bravery of individuals and the emptiness left in the wake of war. I believe we must continue to pay tribute to those who have fought for their country.
4. To appreciate the freedoms that we enjoy today. The core foundations of our society and our democracy, human rights, values and freedom have been hard fought for and won. We should never take for granted the life of safety and peace that we experience in South Australia relative to so many other parts of the world.

I am grateful that, throughout all our challenges, Australia remains, I believe, the best country on earth and South Australia an absolutely amazing place to live. It is easy for us to get caught up in the day to day, but it is important—in fact it is critical—that each year we continue to pause for ANZAC Day. Some of us attend a dawn service or a parade, like my family do. Some of choose to reflect on our own, a brief pause in the rush of modern life.

However each of us choose to do this, we remember the sacrifices made by those who fought and those who continue to fight for our freedoms on an international level. We remember those who have died or who live with lasting injury, both physically and emotionally, and we remember those who bear the burden of being left behind when their colleagues, their mates and indeed their families, may have passed. We can truly appreciate and value the life that we enjoy today because of those sacrifices.

The Hon. B.R. HOOD (16:28): If there is one day a year that truly brings regional communities together and shows the strength of our country spirit and resolve, it is most certainly ANZAC Day. ANZAC Days in South Australia's regional towns and cities never fail to elicit a strong show of force from the community, who come out in droves to head to their local RSL or war memorial for the annual dawn service and gunfire breakfasts.

For rural and regional South Australia, they hold special significance, due to the higher proportion of volunteerism and subsequent loss of life that impacted smaller communities more acutely. Outsized numbers of country men and women raised their hands to serve, volunteer and support the fight for freedom. The ultimate sacrifice of thousands of Australian servicemen in the First World War and the many thousands more, including servicewomen, in subsequent conflicts

offers us the chance to remember, to commemorate and to give thanks for the quality of life and liberty that we enjoy today.

As well as being a solemn day in towns and cities across the nation, it is also a day to celebrate the great Australian values of courage, of mateship and of resilience. When I was growing up, ANZAC Day for me involved travelling around the Limestone Coast with my grandfather Lindsay, my dad Robin, my brother Toby and sister Lucy, proudly sporting our Wallace tartan and playing the bagpipes in the Highland Pipe Band. I look back on those times with great fondness for the memories we created together and being able to participate in such special services on ANZAC Day.

But as well as commemorating the day that allied forces landed on Gallipoli Peninsula on 25 April 1915, I also wish to acknowledge the Battle of Kapyong, which took place during the Korean War on 23 and 24 April in 1951. This battle, while less known than the Gallipoli campaign, was equally significant in the military history of Australia.

The Battle of Kapyong involved the 3rd Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment, along with Canadian and New Zealand forces, and was crucial in halting a massive Chinese offensive. Despite being vastly outnumbered, the bravery and tactical acumen of those troops played a key role in preventing Seoul's recapture by North Korean and Chinese forces.

I was privileged to attend the service on 24 April this year, marking 70 years since the end of the Korean War, in Vansittart Park in Mount Gambier. Thank you to the RSL for your ongoing stewardship of this service, and I especially want to acknowledge Mr Roy Underwood, who is Mount Gambier's last surviving Korean War veteran.

I was also honoured to attend Mount Gambier's ANZAC Day dawn service, along with the Airmen's service that followed, and the ANZAC Day march later that morning. Thank you to Bob Sandow, to Padre Murray Earl, and all the committee members and volunteers who made these events happen.

I am also grateful to all those who represented me at Port MacDonnell and Flagstaff Hill dawn services, as well as the Mount Gambier Boer War memorial service that was held concurrently. Thank you to Blake Lynch, to Neil and Krys Howard, and Simon McMahon for generously standing in for me at those events.

It was wonderful to see so many South Australians attend and pay their respects to our service men and women, those who have served, and those who have made the ultimate sacrifice. We owe these men and women a great debt of gratitude for our modern-day freedoms, and it is important that we always honour their memory.

It gives me great hope that our state and our nation will continue to respect the past, and seek peace in the future. Thank you to the Hon. Mrs Henderson for moving this important motion. Lest we forget.

The Hon. R.B. MARTIN (16:32): I rise to speak in support of this motion, and I thank the Hon. Mrs Henderson for bringing this motion that acknowledges our nation's commemoration of ANZAC Day on 25 April 2023. I also indicate that the government supports the Hon. Ms Girolamo's amendment.

The first major deployment of troops as a newly formed nation of 16,000 brave men of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula on 25 April 1915. By the time we withdrew from Gallipoli in December that year, we had suffered over 26,000 casualties and over 8,000 deaths. Our troops then either endured the horrors of trench warfare on the Western Front or fought in the Middle East for the remainder of World War I, until peace was declared at the 11th hour on the 11th day of the 11th month in 1918.

Though Australia's population at that time was just under five million, over 416,000 people enlisted. Of those, 156,000 were wounded or taken prisoner, and 60,000 were killed, leaving no community untouched. Since then, Australian Defence Force personnel have participated in campaigns during the Second World War, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the First Gulf War, the Second Gulf War, Afghanistan and Iraq, among others.

Our participation in these wars throughout our history has had a devastating impact on the injured, the loved ones of those who have served, and the survivors who endured the mental trauma that inevitably accompanies war. We cannot even begin to account for the casualties and accompanying heartbreak that can be attributed to the mental injuries that plagued our veterans long after their tours of duty ended.

Each year, I attend the dawn service on ANZAC Day at the Plympton and Glenelg RSL, and I ensure that I take my two young children with me. This year was a sombre and moving experience, as those present paid tribute to the far too many service men and women who sacrificed their lives in service of our nation. I want to recognise the commitment and sacrifice of all who have served, all those who continue to serve and the families who love and support them. I commend the motion as amended to the house. Lest we forget.

The Hon. S.L. GAME (16:34): I rise in support of this motion. ANZAC Day reminds us of the sacrifices our veterans made for our freedoms today. I was honoured to attend the dawn service by the West Croydon and Kilkenny RSL Sub-branch, where I laid a wreath and paid my respects. We are failing our veterans in their mental, physical and emotional wellbeing. Post-service employment opportunities are challenging to navigate and the recent royal commission exposed flaws within institutions meant to protect veterans.

Red tape hinders the claims system, preventing access to services veterans need. The number of veterans has increased since 2016-17, overwhelming an already strained system. Our veterans suffer from high rates of dementia and PTSD. Over a quarter of male ADF veterans aged 18 or over have mental or behavioural conditions. We must act to improve the outcomes for our veterans by increased funding from state and federal governments, improved employment services and by creating affordable housing options. I urge this house and policymakers to make a difference in the lives of our veterans. They have given us so much and we have given them too little.

The Hon. T.A. FRANKS (16:35): I rise on behalf of the Greens to support this motion brought before this place by the Hon. Mrs Henderson. ANZAC Day is a solemn occasion that acknowledges the sacrifices many Australians have made in pursuit of peace. However, as we reflect on their sacrifices we must also acknowledge the devastating impact of war on individuals, families and communities.

This year's commemoration marked the 107th anniversary of the Gallipoli tragedy, where 16,000 Australian and New Zealand soldiers, along with allied troops, landed on the shores of the Gallipoli Peninsula. The campaign serves as a stark reminder of the atrocity of war. The loss of life and the suffering endured by those who served at Gallipoli is a testament to the destructive power of war and should inspire us all to work towards resolving conflict without resorting to violence.

The role of women within the ANZAC is also often overlooked, but their contributions during the First World War were crucial to the war effort. Close to 3,000 women enlisted and served as nurses on the frontlines. While female representation within the Australian Defence Force has improved since the First World War, women still only make up 20.1 per cent of active military personnel, according to the 2022 annual government defence report. Furthermore, a report done by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare in 2022 on the suicide rates of ADF personnel revealed, unfortunately, ex-serving female ADF personnel are 107 per cent more likely to die by suicide when compared with the Australian population.

It is also important that we acknowledge the role of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people within the ANZAC. Under the commonwealth Defence Act 1903, people not substantially of European origin or descent were prevented from enlisting in World War I. This did not of course stop an estimated 1,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people from joining, despite not even being considered Australian citizens at the time.

I know that in previous wars those Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders who served what was not quite our nation were often actually even denied re-entry into this country, having served this country in those wars—an extraordinary situation. Facing discrimination and prejudice, First Nations soldiers made significant contributions to the ANZAC story, and it is important that we remember, too, their contributions and ensure their stories are told and honoured. It is time for truth telling.

The role of animals within the ANZAC is also often disregarded and I thank the member for allowing us the opportunity to reflect on that today as well. Unlike their human counterparts, the animals were not given a choice, and it is important that we remember their invaluable contribution while also acknowledging the suffering and abuse that many endured. Of the 136,000 ANZAC horses sent abroad during the First World War, only one returned home to Australia.

As we commemorate ANZAC bravery on the battlefield, we should also acknowledge the bravery often exhibited by our nation's veterans when those guns stop firing and the conflict has ended. The horrors of war often have an enormous toll not only on the physical wellbeing of soldiers but, of course, on their mental health. A 2018 study by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare found that half of ADF veterans experience a mental health disorder and nearly one-fifth of veterans report post-traumatic stress within five years of leaving the ADF. We owe it to our veterans to honour their service by providing the necessary supports they need to live healthy and fulfilling lives.

Enduring ANZAC bravery was more recently exhibited in the defamation trial involving former soldier Ben Roberts-Smith. The courageous soldiers who came forward against Roberts-Smith have spoken truth to power, embodying the ANZAC spirit. They have served as an inspiration to many Australians about the importance of speaking out against what is wrong and what is unjust. ANZAC Day is an important day for many Australians and New Zealanders and, while we may never fully understand the experience of those who serve, we can continue to honour their memory and work towards a more peaceful and just world. With that, I commend the motion.

The Hon. L.A. HENDERSON (16:40): I thank the Hon. Heidi Girolamo, the Hon. Nicola Centofanti, the Hon. Dennis Hood, the Hon. Ben Hood, the Hon. Reggie Martin, the Hon. Sarah Game and the Hon. Tammy Franks for their contributions and their support of this incredibly important motion. The members highlighted a few really key points and I think it is important that I reiterate them now.

The values of mateship and resilience have been further developed through the ANZACs and continue to be a key pillar of the values of Australians today. Every year on 25 April, we have the opportunity to pay our respects to the soldiers who served to protect our nation, our values and our freedoms and I think it is important that not only do we acknowledge their sacrifice but even more so we acknowledge the sacrifice of their families. It is a sacrifice that many of us will never have to even contemplate. Today, we honour their memory and we honour their sacrifice and their families' sacrifice. With that, I commend the motion.

Amendment carried; motion as amended passed.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN POLICE

The Hon. L.A. HENDERSON (16:43): I move:

1. That a select committee of the Legislative Council be established to inquire into police support and mental health services with particular reference to:
 - (a) exploring whether the services provided by the Employee Assistance Program and other mental health services offered to police, former police and their families are sufficient;
 - (b) determining whether an annual psychological review is sufficient for employees in roles where there is higher psychological demand;
 - (c) assessing the Early Intervention Program to ensure its suitability for psychological injury;
 - (d) determining whether additional mental health support for police officers and their families is required;
 - (e) exploring strategies of boosting police morale to make sure police have the support they need to perform their duties;
 - (f) exploring resourcing and recruitment within SAPOL; and
 - (g) any other relevant matters.
2. That this committee 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.

Around 12 months ago, I stood in this place and delivered my maiden speech. In that speech I highlighted my support for our frontline workers and my hope that the work we do here in this place can mean that they can do their job with greater safety. I committed that throughout my time in this place I will champion for all those who serve our community, those who put on a uniform every day to make sure they keep Australians safe, at times to the detriment of their own safety.

I committed to champion to ensure that they are given the best support possible so that they are able to do their job safely and, importantly, are given the support they need after they finish their service. I committed to champion for the support of their families, who themselves make many sacrifices to support their loved ones through the challenging times they face. Today, I stand in this place to do just that.

The establishment of this select committee acts to check in with our police and their families and to ensure that they have the support they need to fulfil their duties safely. Decision-makers taking a moment to check in with our frontline workers to ensure that the systems that are in place are still sufficient for the ever-changing nature of the work they do is crucial.

As the terms of reference indicate, this committee will look at the resourcing and recruiting within SAPOL. I note SAPOL has been a topic of the media in recent months from reports of a lack of support for the police department's district policing model, with 81 per cent of the 1,349 officers who took place in the Police Association's workplace survey saying they did not support the model and 78 per cent saying they believed it should be abolished. In reports from *The Advertiser*, the Police Association contends the district policing model does not provide sufficient resources to meet both the demand for police services and ensure the health and safety of its members.

There have been reports of severe resourcing issues due to poor recruiting and high attrition rates, reports of severe staff shortages and reports that they are now at the stage where police simply cannot meet community demand when police call for assistance. There are just not enough police to cope with the daily workloads, they say.

There have been reports of the toll of the combined effects of chronic understaffing and additional duties enforcing COVID restrictions and the effect this is having on the wellbeing of SAPOL officers. A survey of 1,037 officers revealed that 71 per cent have had their daily tasks impacted and many were experiencing mental distress because of fatigue caused by understaffing, being forced to cancel plans with family and friends because of last-minute shift changes and working excessive amounts of overtime.

A Police Association survey found that 65 per cent of officers' personal lives have been negatively impacted, and more than half reported their relationships with family and friends had suffered as a result, according to an article in *The Advertiser*. Earlier this year, we saw reports from a whistleblower of, allegedly, crimes going unsolved for not being properly investigated, emergency calls not being answered on time, while officers were resigning in droves from a toxic SA police force—that was in another *Advertiser* article.

Additionally, this committee will look at police support and mental health services. In January this year, the Western Australian Police Union managed to document 484 suicides of serving and former police officers across Australia. As the report highlights, it is among the largest collection of statistics about Australian police officer suicides ever collected.

The nature of police work means that police are likely to be exposed to traumatic events on a regular basis, which may impact their mental health. Research indicates that exposure to traumatic stress and critical incidents may put police and other emergency services personnel at a greater risk for adverse mental health outcomes, including increased rates of depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, burnout, stress-related anxiety and suicide. This is in addition to them experiencing workplace stressors such as excessive workloads, inadequate resourcing, workplace conflict and staff levels, which may affect worker morale.

'Answering the call', Beyond Blue's national mental health and wellbeing study of police and emergency services, surveyed more than 21,000 police and emergency services workers and volunteers in 2017 to 2018. In relation to the prevalence of mental health conditions, key findings included:

- that 10 per cent of employees have probable PTSD. The prevalence of PTSD in the general Australian population is estimated to be 4 per cent;
- 21 per cent of employees have high psychological distress and 9 per cent very high psychological distress. Among the general population these figures are 8 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively;
- 39 per cent of employees reported having been diagnosed with a mental health condition by a mental health professional at some point in their life, compared to 20 per cent of the general population;
- 51 per cent of employees indicated that they had experienced traumatic events which affected them deeply; and
- the risk for psychological distress and PTSD increased with the length of service: 2 per cent of employees with less than two years of service have probable PTSD, while 12 per cent of employees with more than 10 years of service exhibit signs of probable PTSD.

In January this year, the ABC published an article online of a report on police officer suicide in Australia that combined data from the National Coronial Information System, news reports and other sources. The research found that a total of 123 Australian police officers had died by suicide since 2000, with most occurring since 2015. The research also found that while suicide rates in the general population have remained stable between 2000 and 2022, this is not the case for police officers.

Rates of suicide of serving police officers in Australia have nearly tripled, from 5.9 deaths per 100,000 in 2000 to 14 per 100,000 in 2022. The report found that since 2007 the rate of deaths by suicide had surpassed the rate of officers killed on duty. New South Wales recorded the highest number of suicide deaths, while Tasmania and South Australia 'had a highly disproportionate number of victims considering the size of their police forces'.

We must continue to acknowledge the services of the police force for the invaluable work that they do. We in this place must always strive to do all that we can to ensure that they can undertake their duties safely and with the support they need. With that, I commend the motion and reiterate my support for our police who sacrifice so much to keep us safe.

Debate adjourned on motion of Hon. R.B. Martin.

WOMEN'S WORLD CUP

Adjourned debate on motion of Hon. F. Pangallo (resumed on motion).

The PRESIDENT: Before I call the Hon. Ms Bonaros, the amendment originally circulated and moved by the Hon. Ms Bourke contained a drafting error and referred to paragraph 6, and should have been paragraph 5. There is no paragraph 6 in the motion. I now ask the Hon. Ms Bonaros to move her amendments.

The Hon. C. BONAROS (16:55): I support the motion wholeheartedly and commend my colleague for bringing it to the attention of this house and thank all honourable members for speaking and move:

Before paragraph 1 insert new paragraph as follows:

1. Acknowledges Australia and New Zealand will co-host the FIFA Women's football World Cup 2023 from 20 July to 20 August;

After paragraph 5 insert new paragraphs as follows:

6. Expresses its sincerest condolences on the recent passing of former Socceroos coach Rale Rasic, the first coach to take Australia to the World Cup finals in 1974, and coach of Adelaide City Soccer Club between 1979 and 1980; and
7. Reflects on the considerable contribution Rale Rasic made to the advancement of women's soccer in Australia.

The Hon. F. PANGALLO (16:56): I thank all members who have contributed to this motion. As has been mentioned, this will be a significant event for Australia and New Zealand. The Women's

World Cup is second only to the Men's World Cup and is regarded as one of the biggest sporting events to come to Australia since the Olympic Games in the year 2000.

In my speech to the motion, unfortunately in the period in between we have seen the passing of Mr Rasic, who has been mentioned in the amendment to the motion. I will give a brief summary of Mr Rasic, who I got to know when he came to South Australia in 1979 as coach of the Adelaide City Soccer Club and was there for two seasons—probably one of the most distinguished soccer coaches in Australian history. As mentioned, he coached Australia to its first World Cup in 1974.

It was an arduous journey to get to West Germany at the time. Australia I think had played more than 32 qualifiers in places around the world and, against all odds, managed to qualify for that tournament in West Germany. They were grouped into the most difficult of groups, with the eventual winners West Germany, East Germany and Chile. Australia did not score any goals in that tournament but they managed to get a draw with the Chileans to score their first point at World Cup level. I think at the time only 16 teams had qualified for the World Cup, and it was an incredible achievement by Mr Rasic and the other Socceroos involved in that campaign. They become overnight heroes and legends to this day.

As for Mr Rasic, he had a very colourful career as a club coach. He coached a number of clubs in the national competition before making his way to South Australia in 1979 and 1980. He came to South Australia with that huge reputation and also his skills as a coach and mentor for young players. He managed to secure Adelaide City's first national trophy in the national competition, winning the Phillips Cup in 1979. He was also instrumental in bringing one of the world's biggest sporting clubs to South Australia, the New York Cosmos, who came here in 1980 and played at Olympic Sports Field and attracted a huge crowd.

After leaving Adelaide City, Mr Rasic then went on to coach clubs in the Eastern States. A lot has been said of his coaching career but also the fact that he mentored women's football in Australia in the early 1980s. He was a very strong supporter of women's football. Not much has been recorded about the Matildas or the Australian women's team in the 1970s and 1980s, but they were a significant player in what was still a growing sport for women worldwide, and Australia took part in Asian competitions. Mr Rasic was a strong supporter of the women's football movement, and also of the national team, and gave them strong support.

Another aspect of Mr Rasic's support for women and girls playing the sport of football or soccer was his own coaching clinics, some of which I attended as an observer and a guest of his. Rare often would include girls and boys in his coaching clinics. You did not see much of boys and girls being encouraged to participate together in junior soccer clinics in the 1980s and 1990s, but Mr Rasic did that and, again, was very supportive of the women's football movement. It is a pity that Mr Rasic will not be here to see the Women's World Cup, because I am sure he would have been proud of the fact that it has come to Australia.

Unfortunately, he passed away about three weeks ago. It was during a trip to Taiwan that I heard the sad news of his passing. Of course, there have been many tributes paid to Mr Rasic by the soccer fraternity, not only in Australia but globally as well. There was a moving tribute made by the current Socceroos coach, Graham Arnold, while Australia was preparing to play Argentina in China recently. He paid testament to the strong contributions that Mr Rasic made to the game here. Of course, we know that he is an inductee in the Sport Australia Hall of Fame.

With that, I would like to again pass on the condolences of the Legislative Council to Mr Rasic's family and his children. He has two children, a male and a female, and there are also others in his extended family. I thank the other members for their contributions and I am looking forward to Australia doing exceptionally well in the Women's World Cup where the Matildas are one of the favourites. I commend the motion to the chamber.

The PRESIDENT: There are a number of questions I need to put before we finally put the motion. The first one is that new paragraph 1 as proposed to be inserted by the Hon. Ms Bonaros be so inserted.

Question agreed to.

The PRESIDENT: The next question I am going to put is that paragraph 5 as proposed to be struck out by the Hon. E.S. Bourke stand as part of the motion. If you are supporting the Hon. Ms Bourke you will say no.

Question resolved in the negative.

The PRESIDENT: So, the Hon. Mr Pangallo, you are supporting the Hon. Ms Bourke's amendment?

The Hon. F. PANGALLO: Yes.

The PRESIDENT: The next question is that new paragraph 5 as proposed to be inserted by the Hon. Ms Bourke be so inserted.

Question agreed to.

The PRESIDENT: The next question is that new paragraphs 6 and 7 as proposed to be inserted by the Hon. Ms Bonaros be so inserted.

Question agreed to; motion as amended carried.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Adjourned debate on motion of Hon. I. Pnevmatikos:

That this council—

1. Acknowledges that 8 March 2023 is International Women's Day and pays tribute to those who have fought, and continue to fight, for the advancement of the status of women and girls.
2. Notes this year's theme Embrace Equity recognises that each one of us can actively support and embrace equity within our own sphere of influence to challenge gender stereotypes, call out discrimination and draw attention to bias.
3. Acknowledges that whilst much has been achieved, women still face entrenched inequality, violence and barriers to equal and active participation in our economy and in every aspect of community life.
4. Commits to doing whatever it can to work towards—
 - (a) preventing and eradicating sexism, harassment, violence and abuse of women in all of its forms;
 - (b) challenging stereotypes, discrimination and bias against women; and
 - (c) continuing to advance the status of women and girls.
5. Commends the state government for its strong women's equality and safety policy and actions.

(Continued from 8 March 2023.)

The Hon. J.M.A. LENSINK (17:05): I rise to make some remarks in support of this particular motion which acknowledges International Women's Day and the theme of embracing equity. It also acknowledges that we stand on the shoulders of others who have come before us to achieve what we have achieved today, and that there is continuing work that needs to be ongoing in ensuring that women have an equal place in all facets of society.

In acknowledging the past and those who have gone before us, what often comes to mind is the suffrage movement in the late 19th century which involved obviously a lot of women at that stage but also a lot of men. I made the error once of writing to someone and referring to them as suffragettes, but was corrected to say that it is actually suffragists, because it was necessarily men who changed the laws to enable women to have the right to vote and also to stand for parliament.

There are also things which just seem so bizarre to us in this day and age, such as the marriage bar, where once upon a time if a woman got married she had to cease working. We also had arrangements where the father or the husband would automatically gain custody of children. As we look at those sorts of situations with our contemporary lens we realise that those assumptions were not correct, Thankfully, they have been corrected.

More recently, there is a large body of work that was done by Kate Jenkins, the former Sex Discrimination Commissioner, who published her report *Respect@Work* which has driven a lot of legislative changes in Canberra. It has also helped to drive some of the reforms in the parliaments, in terms of us actually coming into the modern age and having some proper human resource-type services available to people, so that if they are experiencing any forms of harassment in the workplace, they have somewhere to go other than just their line managers.

Similarly, at a state level, Emily Strickland—as the acting equal opportunity commissioner—did a report in South Australia, which a number of us would have written to her about to let her know what we thought were the shortcomings in the system. There are so many bodies of work that could be referred to in addressing this particular motion. Clearly there is still a lot to do, and obviously it will receive bipartisan support. While I note that the final point in the motion commends the state government, I think it should commend all parties for their commitment to achieving these aims.

I will obviously speak about my own party and our track record, which certainly in our last term was very strong, to support women to thrive in South Australia. We had a comprehensive suite of initiatives which were particularly focused on domestic and family violence. We introduced the first South Australian Women's Leadership and Economic Security Strategy to underpin a strongly held belief in choices for women. In fact, we often say on this side of the house that we are the party of choice. I firmly personally believe that if women have economic choice in life, they can make those other choices such as if they need to leave a relationship, that then places them in the best position to do so.

Gender equality in the workplace and other areas of life is key to underpinning choice for women. Some of our achievements included:

- promoting and nurturing women's participation and leadership in the tech sector;
- promoting opportunities to increase women's participation in apprenticeships, traineeships, construction and what are now called STEAM areas;
- increasing leadership opportunities and platforms for recognition for women leaders for all ages;
- promoting and encouraging flexible workplaces;
- working across government to address the gender pay gap. I note South Australia had the lowest pay gap in the nation under the years of the Marshall Liberal government, and unfortunately that pay gap has actually worsened since Labor took office; and
- promoting and encouraging paid domestic and family violence leave to ensure that women experiencing violence stay connected to employment.

In terms of our leadership strategy, this was work with the Department for Innovation and Skills to address potential barriers in a range of male-dominated industries. The former minister, the Hon. David Pisoni, and I did enjoy meeting trainees who were working in the mechanical trades or in housing construction and a range of areas where women could demonstrate that they could do the jobs as well as any of the blokes, and they were thriving in those areas.

We also particularly had a very strong record in the domestic violence area, as I have already alluded to. We had some leading domestic violence reforms, including initiating the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme, which took place fairly early on, but we were also looking at expanding the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme to right-to-know requests, which I think has currently stalled under this government.

That was to build on the right-to-ask model. Given a large number of people who had applied to that scheme, on behalf of either themselves or others, have been contacted, some quite urgently, by police, we think that that scheme has actually saved South Australian women's lives, by ensuring that they were aware of the violent history of someone that they were either in a relationship with or were about to enter into a relationship with.

We were also exploring the development of a domestic violence offenders register. I think that has also stalled. There were reforms to the Domestic Violence Act, which expanded the definition

of abuse and increased penalties for repeated or violent breaches of intervention orders, allowed police-recorded interviews with victims to be admissible evidence in court, and introduced a standalone criminal offence of non-fatal strangulation.

There were amendments to the Sentencing Act, which lowered the available discount for various serious offences against the person, including those that are often experienced in a domestic violence situation, and ensured that the penalty given to perpetrators of domestic and family violence reflects the seriousness of the crime. Amendments to the Victims of Crime Act removed the requirement for all victims, including victims of domestic and family violence, to have any contact with the perpetrator when accessing compensation.

There are a number of other practical things that we did for people experiencing domestic and family violence, in that we established specific places for people who were escaping from domestic violence situations. The reports that we had from the frontline service providers were that those places were extremely useful to be able to get somebody out who was in a crisis situation, knowing that that space was available. The evaluation of that particular program was that those places were used in preference to the hotel and motel accommodation. The amenity of having those places was much more helpful to women and their children than being stuck in a hotel room.

We also established hubs throughout regional South Australia that were designed to assist people who were aware that they were experiencing domestic violence and could go and seek help in a fairly discreet way. Some people do not recognise that what they are experiencing is domestic violence and so those hubs serve as very useful contact points for people to get that early information, from which they may be able to make some choices. These are some of the things that we are very proud of that we were able to initiate, and I do hope that the ones that were under consideration will be taken up by the new government and moved forward.

The Hon. B.R. HOOD (17:15): I rise to support the honourable member's motion to pay recognition to those who have fought for women's rights to advance the status of women. I acknowledge that, while there has been significant progress in removing discrimination and gender bias, the work still remains to bridge a gap where gender equality remains present.

As a proud husband to my wonderful wife, Elle, father to my daughters, Neave and Piper, and brother to sister, Lucy, the member for Adelaide, International Women's Day does offer an important opportunity to reflect on the hugely positive effect women have had in my life. As I have mentioned before, Elle is an RN midwife and came to her calling in that role after being inspired by the birth of our first daughter, Neave. I cannot walk down the street in Mount Gambier without Elle being stopped and greeted by young mums who Elle has helped to deliver their children into the world.

My sister, Lucy, who I am immensely proud of even though she fell in with the wrong crowd, is one of the most dedicated and conscientious people I know. Her relentless hard work during the 2022 election campaign is now the gold standard.

My mum, Penny, who was a stay-at-home parent on the farm when we were kids, cooking her amazing deserts and roast lunches for the shearers at shearing time. Those women who choose to stay at home to raise their families should be celebrated just as much as those women who choose to follow their career dreams. Mum went on to change many senior Australian's lives for the better at Longridge Retirement Village.

My grandmothers, Bobby and Lois, were massive influences on me, most especially in the lessons they taught me about the world, about science and nature, and that complaining about your lot in life is useless and only hard work and perseverance will give you a good life regardless of your gender.

In recognising the work that still must be done in terms of the progression of women in society, we cannot forget about the scourge of domestic violence, as the honourable member outlines in this motion. Seventeen per cent of Australian women have experienced physical or sexual violence in their lifetime and the trend does not appear to be heading in the right direction. The data shows a steady increase in domestic violence orders over the past few years, with the ABS finding a 13 per cent increase in family and domestic violence and sexual assaults.

The figures, appallingly, show that 5,700 cases of DV were reported in 2021, which is a growth of 2,000 cases in just three years. As a father of two girls, the above figures are gravely concerning, and it is of vital importance that Australian men show through their actions and their words that the respecting and valuing of women is what good men do. As my honourable colleague has just outlined in her speech, I acknowledge the good work that the previous Liberal government has done regarding domestic violence.

In our current political climate, which supports the progression of women, it is important that we acknowledge that women remain disadvantaged by entrenched and outdated ideologies throughout the world, and we should also seek to improve the rights of women wherever they may live. One of the most notable areas for progression when it comes to gender equality is improvement in the workforce. Australia has come a long way since women were excluded from the right to vote, the right to work, and allowed access to higher education. Without movements and strikes that fought for gender equality, South Australia's workforce would be of much lesser value and far worse off.

Whilst we seek to make those improvements, it is vital that we do not force this change by seeing women as targets or quotas to be met. I acknowledge my Liberal colleagues in this place, where six of our eight MLCs are women, who were elected on merit and have contributed significantly to our state. Equality cannot be achieved by ticking a box in efforts to appear equitable.

In speaking to this motion, it is important that I touch upon another contentious issue regarding women, one that many women around the state have spoken to me about in the time that I have been in this place. The truth is that radical gender theory is grounded in regressive stereotypes. It peddles the idea that you can become a woman simply by adopting stereotypical female traits. You can become a woman today simply by wearing a dress, liking the colour pink, or wearing some make-up, as trans activist Dylan Mulvaney has done. Feminists have been fighting to abolish gendered stereotypes on how they dress, how they think, how they live, but in a perverse twist, proponents of radical gender theory who claim to be on the side of the oppressed are ultimately oppressing women.

Many women who speak to me on this matter disagree with those who believe that being a woman can be transitioned into. They tell me that this belief affirms an offensive notion that womanhood can be picked and chosen, rather than what it truly is: something that biological girls grow up with. This is happening just as the hard work of the true feminist movement is beginning to yield results after many decades. The biggest victims of this radical gender ideology are women.

Whilst there is much more work to do, we must acknowledge that we have more women in senior corporate roles, more women in politics—such as the Liberal side of this chamber—and we have more attention on women's sport, and governments now take the issue of domestic and family violence more seriously.

I would like to extend my appreciation to all South Australian women for their contribution to the betterment of society and most especially to those wonderful women who have made my life so much better because of their love, their empathy and their wisdom. Happy International Women's Day to all the women of South Australia. I commend the motion to the chamber.

The Hon. T.A. FRANKS (17:20): I rise today to speak on behalf of the Greens in support of this motion on International Women's Day. Today, we recognise a day that I know is important to so many of us in this chamber, and I am glad that many more of us in this chamber are women than when I first started some 13 years ago.

It is certainly a day to celebrate how far we have come, but it is also a day to reflect on how far we still have to go. Its history lies with the socialist working women's movement of the early 20th century and was marked for the first time in 1911 in Austria, Denmark, Germany and Switzerland, where over one million people attended rallies about women's right to vote, hold public office, improve vocational training, improve working conditions and put an end to discrimination. In 1977, the United Nations General Assembly officially declared an International Women's Day with a resolution proclaiming a United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace.

In more recent times, International Women's Day aims to recognise the achievements of women but also the challenges women still face today, with a strong focus on the rights of women

and gender equality. I refer to a quote from journalist and social-political activist Gloria Steinem, who suggests that:

The story of women's struggle for equality belongs to no single feminist nor to any one organisation but to the collective efforts of all who care about human rights.

Indeed, women's rights are human rights and we are all human. We must use this day as a time to reflect on how far left we still have to go before reaching true equality. In March this year, the inaugural Status of Women Report Card showed that women and girls in Australia are still facing unique economic and social challenges. Twice as many women experience sexual harassment as men, and women over 55 are the fastest growing group of people experiencing homelessness.

Women still do the lion's share (or the lioness' share) of unpaid housework, even if they are the primary breadwinner, at 24.1 hours compared to 19.1 hours for men. These factors contribute to Australia being ranked 43rd in the world for gender equality—where once we led the way—according to the World Economic Forum's analysis. This makes the challenge even greater. Thirty per cent of Australian men do not believe that gender inequality exists, which is well above the global average of 21 per cent.

However, the honest reality is, even though we have made and continue to make strides to equality, we are not there yet, and in some respects our progress has stalled. Women approaching retirement have 23.1 per cent less superannuation than men of the same age, on average, and yet still cannot access super during paid parental leave.

Initial studies also suggest that 28 per cent of perimenopausal and postmenopausal (something I look forward to) women in Australia will have moderate to severe symptoms that impact their workforce participation, and yet more is not being done to understand barriers that exist to women participating in the workforce at this point of their lives. I hope the Malinauskas government uses these statistics to make improving the lives of all women a priority.

This year, the UN Women Australia's theme for IWD was 'Cracking the Code: Innovation for a gender equal future'. This highlights the role that the utilisation of digital technology in connecting, mobilising and driving social change has made on the marginalisation of women across the globe.

We have seen this power manifest through the women and girls who campaigned online to repeal near total bans on abortion in Colombia and Ireland. In Iran, young women have been using social media to speak up and challenge the regime's patriarchal norms and express their demands for equality and women in Sudan have led protests against religious fundamentalism and now autocratic rule using online tools to mobilise that population.

While the digital world, of course, offers us immense opportunities, it is not immune to the persistent backlash against women's rights and gender equality in itself. In the digital space, many women and girls, including those who are LGBTQIA+, are up against gender-based violence, misogynist attacks and digital exclusion.

We must protect the rights of women and girls in all their diversity and in digital spaces to collectively counter the anti-rights and anti-gender narratives used by groups to misinform societies and undermine the advancement of women's rights and gender equality. As feminists, we will not be divided and we will stand with all for equality. With that, I commend the motion.

The Hon. C. BONAROS (17:26): I rise to speak on this very important motion and thank the Hon. Irene Pnevmatikos for championing this issue in this place with what can only be described as her very genuine desire to embrace equity for all, along with a number of other trailblazing women in this place who have done precisely the same for a very long time.

Sadly, despite the progress, the fact remains that women still face entrenched inequality in many aspects of their lives. I was reminded of this when reading a *Sydney Morning Herald* article last week entitled, 'Daughters short-changed by bank of mum and dad'. It discussed the gender gift gap when it comes to first home deposits, highlighted in the latest Australian Housing Monitor.

According to the survey, daughters received only two-thirds of what sons received in the years 2000 to 2019. In the last 10 years, 47 per cent of sons were helped by mum and dad, compared with 30 per cent of daughters. It is otherwise known as sex-based parental investment, and it is just

another example of where, I think unconsciously, we do not do enough and where we certainly must collectively do better.

Globally, we know that Australia is ranked 43rd for gender equality. Iceland sits at the top, followed by Finland, Norway, New Zealand, Sweden and Rwanda. We also fall behind the United States, Mexico, the UK, Jamaica and Peru, to name but a few places. This is despite our esteemed ranking of fourth highest tertiary education for women in the OECD and that is where things really start to go downhill.

The financial divide begins as soon as women graduate. Men earn on average \$69,000 after graduation and women \$57,000. That is before we even touch on those other issues that affect women more than men: sexual violence and sexual harassment. One in four women, compared with one in 13 men, experience sexual violence. One in two women, compared to one in four men, experience sexual harassment. Sexual assault reports to police from women have climbed 33 per cent in the past five years, whereas the reports for men have not changed.

The latest Australian Status of Women Report Card highlights the continued inequalities faced by about half our population. Australian women work two hours more than men per week on average—55.4, in fact—and 34.7 per cent of those hours are unpaid. The weekly gender pay gap for full-time employment is 13.3 per cent.

We have women graduating from universities with degrees in the legal profession—and the Hon. Irene Pnevmatikos, the mover of this motion, and I are both members of that profession—and we outrank the males in that profession, and yet we do not come close to outranking them both in terms of pay but also in terms of those senior appointments that are made in those professions, including judicial appointments. Only 14 of ASX 200 CEOs are women, and their boards are made up of a little over 35 per cent women.

Women are more often than not left holding the baby, literally, in single-parent families with almost 80 per cent headed by mothers. Sixty-two per cent of social housing tenants are women. Most homelessness for women is caused by family and domestic violence. Twenty-five per cent cannot leave their violent partners because they cannot afford to do so. Fifteen per cent return to a violent partner because they have no money or place to go. Overwhelmingly, women more than men attempt to take their own lives. They are three to five times more likely to attempt to take their own lives.

Globally, based on the 2022 status quo, as we have heard recently in this place, it will take 132 years to reach gender parity. Well, we only have 131 years to go. None of us are going to be here to see that day, but I am really, really hopeful that we can do our part. Indeed, I think that this parliament has an amazing group of women in it, who are all committed to doing their part to improve those outcomes, to make this place more accommodating, more inviting, more appealing for women. I think we have a job in terms of ensuring that when it comes to our own workplace what has, like it or not, traditionally been established around the needs and wants of men is made more inviting and appealing to women.

The bottom line is that, if you do not fill places like this with women—the front benches of places like this—if you do not fill those positions of seniority in the public sector and private sphere where all the decision-making is made with women so that we can actually be part of the change that is required, then that is going to be a very slow journey indeed.

We all have a part to play, and I would like to think that we are all in our own ways actively trying to break down barriers and make workplaces in particular better places for women. We are trying to break down those barriers that exist for women. We are trying to work our way towards gender parity and, importantly, safety and respect at work, in our homes and in our communities. I think, overwhelmingly, that is the most important goal that we should be striving for so that every person feels safe and respected at home, at their workplace and in the community.

With those words, I want to thank each and every person here for the role they have played in contributing towards these outcomes. I particularly want to thank the Hon. Irene Pnevmatikos, who I said at the outset has shown over many decades her genuine commitment to improving the outcomes for women in particular.

The Hon. I. PNEVMATIKOS (17:34): I would like to thank the Hon. Michelle Lensink, the Hon. Tammy Franks, the Hon. Connie Bonaros and also the Hon. Ben Hood for their contributions. Irrespective of which sphere we come from, we all have a contribution to make in this regard. We also have a duty and responsibility to make that contribution. It will be a good day, it will be a new day when all the women in this chamber speak on this issue or on issues affecting women. It would be a good day and a new day when a number of the men in this chamber speak in support of the issues that are promoted and promulgated by women in this chamber and women across the board.

There is nothing more that needs to be said. All of us from different sectors contribute in our own way and have made contributions and unfortunately will have to keep making contributions until the issues of inequity and inequality are addressed. I commend the motion.

Motion carried.

COST OF LIVING

Adjourned debate on motion of Hon. R.A. Simms:

That this council—

1. Recognises that:
 - (a) inflation in Australia is at its highest level in more than 20 years putting enormous pressure on South Australians, particularly those on low incomes; and
 - (b) the cost of living is soaring with South Australians facing price hikes on food, fuel, housing and other essentials.
2. Notes the release of the Anglicare Australia Rental Affordability Snapshot 2022 which found:
 - (a) only two of 1,125 homes on the market in Greater Adelaide were affordable for single people living on the minimum wage;
 - (b) none of the homes on the market were affordable for single people living on pensions or income support; and
 - (c) none of the homes in regional and rural South Australia were affordable for a single person without dependents living on income support.
3. Calls on the Malinauskas government to take steps to relieve the cost-of-living pressures faced by South Australians in its first budget by:
 - (a) making public transport free;
 - (b) introducing rent caps and rent subsidies;
 - (c) increasing the wages of public sector workers;
 - (d) abolishing materials and services charges and subject fees for public school students; and
 - (e) significantly increasing the investment in public housing.

(Continued from 4 May 2022.)

The Hon. R.A. SIMMS (17:36): I move:

That this order of the day be discharged.

Motion carried; order of the day discharged.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Adjourned debate on motion of Hon. R.A. Simms:

That this council—

1. Acknowledges that housing is unaffordable for the most vulnerable South Australians with the 2023 Anglicare Rental Affordability Snapshot reporting for the weekend of 18 March 2023 that:
 - (a) zero rental properties were affordable and available for a single person receiving a JobSeeker, Youth Allowance, or a parenting payment;
 - (b) two rental properties were affordable and available for a couple receiving JobSeeker; and

- (c) nine rental properties were affordable and available for a single person on the minimum wage;
2. Notes that the government has undertaken a review of the Residential Tenancies Act where:
 - (a) public consultation ran from 15 November 2022 to 16 December 2022;
 - (b) 5,565 survey responses were received; and
 - (c) 155 written submissions were received.
3. Calls on the Malinauskas government to publicly release the submissions to and the report of the review of the Residential Tenancies Act.

(Continued from 18 May 2023.)

The Hon. J.M.A. LENSINK (17:36): I rise to express some comments in support of this particular motion. I think we would all have to be living under a rock to not appreciate the housing crisis that Australia is gripped by. In fact, I think it is actually a global phenomenon, and particularly in South Australia. We do support this particular motion because there are obviously some very challenging issues for people in the housing market generally but also particularly in the private rental market which is what this particular motion is focused on.

I am not sure if these are historically the lowest vacancy rates that we have ever seen but, if they are not, then they would be very close to them. If I speak specifically about South Australia, we saw during COVID that things were challenging. It was hard to assess the movement of people because a lot of people were not able to get around and did not change their own personal situations, by which I mean that, due to COVID, they were not buying and selling houses or renovating, doing a lot of the things that people were doing normally or changing their rental situation, or moving out of home for the first time. All those sorts of activities became quite challenging but as the border started to lift and movement happened, we saw a large number of people return to South Australia.

We have seen a lot of investors who were landlords who have moved out of the market. I have spoken before, probably in the last sitting week, about this. There are a lot of contributing factors to that, including scaring investors in the market. One of those contributing factors is that the banking royal commission has put additional imposts on those who are landlord purchasers rather than the rest of the other lenders. That is just one of the many contributing factors in terms of people who have been landlords moving out of that market.

Of course, they did sell to a lot of people who have become owner occupiers, which is great for owner occupiers. We particularly on this side of the house are great believers in people owning their own homes, but there has not been the replacement of investors in the market to provide those rental properties to those who need them.

On that point, we need to be very cautious about some of the sentiment that goes around in this space where landlords are often demonised, particularly by the left. A lot of them may be using properties for their own superannuation. There are a lot of very good landlords as well as a lot of very good tenants. Sending signals in the market about things like rent freezes will only scare people away.

We put out a 10-point plan in July last year, which I have spoken about before. Some of those suggestions have been taken up by the government. I would have to say they were pretty slow off the mark in terms of some of them. As the honourable member has noted, a discussion paper was released last year by Minister Michaels, which closed submissions quite close to Christmas, and this motion calls on the government to release those submissions. We certainly agree to it. I think in the debate in this place on the recent residential tenancies amendments the minister made some commitment that they might be released, and we certainly think they should be because we believe in transparency.

As the motion notes, it is often those who are financially vulnerable who have the most difficulty maintaining a property in the private rental market, and that has certainly been the experience of some of the people who have come to my office for assistance, particularly single parents who have been quite successfully living in the private rental market for years and years and years, who generally would be considered good candidates to find another property in the private rental market, but they have not been able to because the properties just have not been there.

Some of those women have ended up being in the emergency accommodation system, living in hotels, which is certainly less than satisfactory, and there is a specific part of our 10-point plan in which we have called on the government to continue the work of the previous government to implement the immediate accommodation program, which was similar to the domestic violence beds that I talked about in relation to the preceding motion, where beds are set aside specifically for those household groups. It ends up being much cheaper; it is a much better outcome for all who use them.

I cannot understand why that program has not been taken up by the government, or at least been given some update on where it is at, given that the evaluation of the domestic violence bed program was shown to be such a huge success. It only makes sense and would go a long way to assisting those people who find themselves in this really difficult situation where they keep applying for rentals but keep getting knocked back because so many other people are applying.

In relation to the bill this parliament passed, Minister Michaels and I were on radio this morning. I noted that the rent bidding legislation that has been passed by this parliament will not have much of an impact; it is not a practice that takes place very broadly in any case. If you are a member of the Real Estate Institute, it is against their code of practice, so certainly their advice and the advice of the Landlords' Association of South Australia, through Margaret Kohlhagen, is that rent bidding is not a common practice. There might have been a few private landlords in that space who engage in it.

That is something that continues to be lauded by the government, which is very good at smoke and mirrors. Doing things of substance is something that they are really not very good at at all, and we urge them to seriously look at some of the initiatives in their own discussion paper and in our 10-point plan that would make a real difference for people in the private rental sector.

The Hon. R.B. MARTIN (17:44): I rise to speak briefly to indicate that Labor will be supporting this motion. In doing so, I would like to acknowledge that the Malinauskas Labor government has conducted the most comprehensive review of the Residential Tenancies Act since 2014. I am advised that in relation to the final point in the Hon. Mr Simms' motion, that in fact Consumer and Business Services intends to publish submissions that are not marked 'confidential' in the coming weeks.

The Hon. F. PANGALLO (17:45): I rise to say that SA-Best actually supports this motion.

The Hon. R.A. SIMMS (17:45): I want to thank honourable members for their contributions: the Hon. Michelle Lensink, the Hon. Reggie Martin and the Hon. Frank Pangallo for that support as well. I want to reflect on the exciting revelation that we have heard, that the veil of secrecy will finally be lifted in relation to the government's residential tenancies review. It seems that the government's attitude on this has been, to quote Taylor Swift (who is in the news a bit today), 'Shake it off'—shake it off has been their approach every time I have raised questions. I knew they were trouble when they walked in, look what they made me do.

It is good that we finally have an outcome, and I am really pleased. It is disappointing, though, that it has taken a motion of this council to get the Malinauskas government to do something it should have done months ago, and that is actually to keep faith with the people who have engaged with the review of the Residential Tenancies Act and make the information publicly available. I think people have an expectation in our democracy that if you go to the trouble of making a submission, if you go to the trouble of providing feedback to the government, that should be publicly available.

I think people have an expectation that if a review has been conducted by an external body to government, that review should be publicly available, particularly when it informs legislation that comes to this parliament. I think it was very disappointing to see that the government did the review and they presented a bill to this chamber when no members of this chamber had had an opportunity to actually look at the review.

So a good outcome. I appreciate the government taking on board the feedback of the Greens, along with the opposition and the crossbench, and finally acquiescing to our very reasonable request.

Motion carried.

WADE, THE HON. S.G.

Adjourned debate on motion of Hon. N.J. Centofanti:

That this council—

1. Notes the recent retirement of the Hon. Stephen Wade MLC after 16 years of service to the people and Parliament of South Australia;
2. Recognises his leadership as Minister for Health and Wellbeing throughout the COVID-19 pandemic; and
3. Wishes him well in his retirement from parliament and the years ahead.

(Continued from 14 June 2023.)

The Hon. J.M.A. LENSINK (17:48): I rise to make some remarks clearly in favour of this motion. I might say that I did approach the Hon. Mr Wade and ask him whether he would like one of these motions and his initial response, for those of us who know him very well, was, 'No, no, no, no, no,' but I think our leader in this upper house had a bit more success in persuading him that his amazing service was certainly worth recognising through a motion in the Legislative Council.

Stephen Wade served for 17 years in a range of portfolios, the most significant being as shadow Attorney-General's portfolio spokesperson for some time, and eight years in health, both in opposition and then obviously his final four years as Minister for Health. In all of that time every single contribution he made was always so clearly thought out and well crafted. I think all of us who have served with him over many years—and many members would have since retired—have always appreciated the thoughtfulness and consideration that he put into his contributions in this place.

Particularly when it came to conscience matters, Stephen is known to be a man of great faith. I would often say I wished I had said what he said, because he had a way of putting things which was so clearly articulated, so ethical, so moral. Stephen has been a very great friend to me in this place. We all need our friends in this place, and he is someone I could have very challenging discussions with about things.

Obviously, when we sat around the cabinet table there could be times, particularly because of COVID, and I remember those early days when it was pretty scary. It was pretty scary, being one of those 14 or 15 people when there is a global pandemic and you do not know what to expect. Some of the discussions were around how many ventilators the state has—300, we thought at the time. We were looking at repurposing ventilators from veterinary clinics and the like. There were images that we saw from places like Spain and Italy, even the US, where people were dying in their thousands. It was a very, very scary time, having that level of responsibility, and I think we should be grateful that the Hon. Stephen Wade was the health minister.

I have never known him not to read things. He read everything. I hear comments from people who are associated with his portfolio who actually miss him. I am not reflecting poorly on the new government—or maybe I am, in a backhanded way. They knew that Stephen Wade was across his brief at all times. He would listen to everybody. He would take advice, he would seek advice, he would seek views. He was not afraid to speak to people he thought might be challenging towards him. He would just take it all on board and make a very well-considered decision at the end of it.

The Address in Reply that he gave last year is certainly worth reflecting on. I am not going to go through it all, given the hour, because I think people can avail themselves of it, but I endorse every single one of his comments about the achievements from his term in office and the disaster of Transforming Health. It really was a disaster. People can be as glib as they like, but the former Labor government downgraded our hospital system, closed a hospital—I think at one stage they were actually intending to close my local hospital, the Modbury Hospital—and then they had the gall in the last election to say that they were going to fix ramping.

Stephen's speech from last year talks about the record investment of \$7.85 billion into the health system in 2021-22, including the \$3 billion for the new purpose-built Women's and Children's Hospital; the fact that there were record numbers of doctors, nurses and paramedics employed in the system; and all of his initiatives aimed at getting people out of the hospital system or trying to ensure that they did not enter the hospital system in the first place.

Of course, as we know, it is a bit like the homelessness system: people go in the front door and you need to get them out the back door so that people can continue to come through the front door. Services such as the Virtual Care Service, the Urgent Mental Health Care Centre, a range of things he did through Wellbeing SA and those primary healthcare initiatives are things that will stand as his legacy. He is someone who put more thought and effort into that portfolio than I think we will see in a generation. I am not going to go through all of his particular achievements, but I think the record will stand that he was probably the greatest health minister of his generation, and I commend his service.

The Hon. L.A. HENDERSON (17:54): I rise today to speak in support of this motion to acknowledge the contribution of Stephen Wade. Stephen served as a dedicated public servant for the people of South Australia for nearly 17 years in the Legislative Council. Prior to entering politics, Stephen served as the chair of Julia Farr Services from 2003 to 2006, displaying his dedication to improving the lives of those in need.

Stephen was elected to the Legislative Council in the South Australian parliament in 2006. From 2006 to 2010 he served as shadow minister for health and ageing, no doubt deepening his knowledge of healthcare issues and his commitment to finding effective solutions, which would later serve him well when he went on to become the Minister for Health and Wellbeing.

In 2013, he assumed the role of shadow minister for health, mental health and substance abuse, further solidifying his position as a strong advocate for comprehensive health care. Stephen also served as the shadow minister for health from 2014 to 2018 and his advocacy played a crucial role in protecting the community during the Transforming Health cuts imposed by the previous Labor government.

In 2018, after the Liberal Party won the state election, Stephen was appointed as Minister for Health and Wellbeing in the Marshall Liberal government. His leadership in this position brought about significant advancements in healthcare policy, the management of public hospitals, and the development and implementation of vital health programs. Stephen's commitment to addressing public health concerns within South Australia has touched many South Australians, making a real difference.

During the unprecedented times of the COVID-19 pandemic, Stephen emerged as a prominent figure and a name that resonated with many South Australians. Serving as the health minister during this challenging period, Minister Wade displayed unwavering dedication and leadership in navigating the complexities of the crisis. His tireless efforts to protect public health and communicate crucial information to the community during such unprecedented and challenging times must be acknowledged.

To be the Minister for Health in the best of times is no easy task, but to be the health minister during a pandemic that no-one saw coming is a mammoth task. Within two years of becoming minister, the world as we knew it had changed drastically, a landscape Stephen managed with class, respect and compassion.

One notable achievement during his tenure as health minister was the reopening of the Repatriation General Hospital in 2020, which had been closed by the former Labor government in 2017, when now Premier Peter Malinauskas was health minister. This accomplishment stands as a testament to Stephen's tenacity and his dedication to ensuring that quality healthcare services are accessible to all South Australians.

I would like to conclude by saying that I have had the privilege of working alongside Stephen Wade, even if it was brief, and I can attest to his unwavering dedication, integrity and tireless efforts in serving the people of South Australia. His achievements, coupled with his genuine passion for the wellbeing of others, have left a mark on the state's healthcare landscape. I commend the Hon. Stephen Wade MLC for his service and his commitment to the betterment of South Australia.

Debate adjourned on motion of Hon. J.E. Hanson.

*Resolutions***JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LEGALISATION OF MEDICINAL CANNABIS**

The House of Assembly agreed to the Legislative Council's resolution.

*Bills***APPROPRIATION BILL 2023***Estimates Committees*

The House of Assembly requested that the Attorney-General, Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector (Hon. K.J. Maher) and the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries (Hon. C.M. Scriven), members of the Legislative Council, attend and give evidence before the estimates committees of the House of Assembly on the Appropriation Bill.

The Hon. K.J. MAHER (Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Attorney-General, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector) (18:01): I move:

That the Attorney-General, Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Minister for Industrial Relations and Public Sector (Hon. K.J. Maher) and the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries (Hon. C.M. Scriven) have leave to attend and give evidence before the estimates committees of the House of Assembly on the Appropriation Bill, if they think fit.

Motion carried.

At 18:02 the council adjourned until Thursday 6 July 2023 at 14:15.