



Tuesday, 24 March 2026

11.00 am

ORDER OF BUSINESS:

Acknowledgement of Traditional People

Prayers

Petitions

Notice of Question

Notice of Motion

Answers to Questions

Tabling of Papers

Special Interest Matters

Notices of Motion Nos. 6, 9, 15,

6 Parkinson's Disease in Tasmania

Given by: Ms Forrest

Date: 4 November 2025

To be moved:

(1) That the Legislative Council notes:

- a) Parkinson's is the fastest growing neurological condition globally, and Tasmania has among the highest prevalence in Australia, creating a critical public health challenge;
- b) Parkinson's is a complex and progressive neurological condition characterised by diverse physical and cognitive symptoms requiring multidisciplinary care;
- c) The total economic impact of Parkinson's in Australia, estimated at \$10 billion annually, underscores the urgent need for investment in prevention, care, and support;
- d) The inequities in government support exist across Australia, with Tasmania's funding and service access lagging behind, placing added burdens on Tasmanians with Parkinson's;
- e) Evidence shows exposure to certain pesticides and industrial solvents increases the likelihood of Parkinson's, placing Tasmanians in agricultural regions at greater risk;
- f) Critical gaps in service provision exist across Tasmania, including Parkinson's clinics, neurological and gerontology services, in-home care, and early diagnosis support;
- g) The need to enhance education and training programs for General Practitioners and allied health professionals to support early Parkinson's diagnosis and ongoing, evidence-based care;
- h) Despite challenges, Tasmania has a world-class cohort of Parkinson's experts and research institutions, including the University of Tasmania, Menzies Institute, and Wicking Dementia Centre, pioneering innovative care strategies, education, and multidisciplinary approaches that significantly improve outcomes; and

- i) Volunteer organisation Parkinson's Tasmania plays a critical role within the cohort as a "leading voice" for Tasmanians living with Parkinson's, providing essential support, education, advocacy, coordination and cost savings to the State.
- (2) That the Legislative Council calls on the Tasmanian Government to:
- a) Support the delivery of newly diagnosed Parkinson's clinics and centres of expertise across the State, offering integrated and holistic care throughout all stages of the condition;
 - b) Work with the Australian Government to develop and implement multidisciplinary, patient-centred care models involving neurologists, allied health professionals, psychologists, and other specialists to provide healthcare to patients with Parkinson's;
 - c) Support research bodies to examine the links between pesticides and industrial solvents and Parkinson's prevalence, and take the necessary action to protect Tasmanians;
 - d) Work with the Australian Government to introduce process improvements to integrate State and Federal care systems, repairing fragmented links between inpatient, outpatient, and community care;
 - e) Support the development of a local workforce trained in in-home care, enabling Tasmanians to remain in their homes longer and alleviating an escalating financial burden on Tasmania's health system and Budget; and
 - f) Provide targeted Government support to Parkinson's Tasmania as the central advocacy body for Tasmanians living with Parkinson's, ensuring all those affected can access the high-quality services, education, and support they deserve.

9 Florfenicol Use in Tasmania

Given by: Ms O'Connor

Date: 2 December 2025

To be moved:

- (1) Notes evidence presented to Parliament during the Budget Estimates process confirming more than 800 kilograms of the antibiotic, Florfenicol, was used by salmon companies in South East waters in just three weeks following its recent federal approval for use in Tasmania.
- (2) Notes that data about the quantity of antibiotics used by salmon corporations is not made public as a matter of course, and the fact that 815 kilograms of Florfenicol was used in Tasmanian fish farms in such a short period of time is only known to the public due to Parliamentary scrutiny.
- (3) Further notes the ongoing use of Florfenicol in SE waters has led to Public Health advice to swimmers and recreational fishers, and the temporary closure of the rock lobster fishery.
- (4) Notes an application has been made by Tassal to use Florefenicol at Okehampton Bay, in the rich recreational and fishing waters of the Mercury Passage.
- (5) Agrees the use of Florfenicol and other increasingly strong antibiotics is a matter of significant public interest and concern.
- (6) Understands there is little available science to support such intensive, widespread use of Florfenicol and limited to no understanding of its residual properties and impact on marine ecology.
- (7) Accepts the evidence that antibiotic resistance is a significant global public health threat and that the misuse and overuse of antibiotics in humans, animals and plants is the major driver of antimicrobial resistance.
- (8) Agrees the long-term use of antibiotics by industrial salmon farms is not supported by science or sustainable for marine ecologies.
- (9) Calls on the Government to establish a publicly accessible portal detailing in real-time where, when, and in what quantities antibiotics are being used in Tasmanian fish farms so the public, recreational and other commercial fishers can make safe, informed decisions.

15 Deloitte Access Economics Report: Social and Economic Impact of Electronic Gaming Machine (EGM) Reform use in Tasmania

Given by: Ms Webb

Date: 17 March 2026

To be moved:

(1) The Legislative Council notes:

(a) That the Deloitte Access Economics “Social and Economic Impact of Electronic Gaming Machine (EGM) Reform use in Tasmania” Report (published on Department of State Growth website 23 January 2026), found the previously planned mandatory poker machine player card with loss limits would:

- (i) generate greater economic activity and increase jobs in Tasmania, with its central scenario indicating a net increase of Gross State Product of around \$230 million and a net increase of over 200 jobs;
- (ii) positively impact all industries, with the exception of the EGM sector, and all regions would have a positive or neutral economic impact;
- (iii) significantly reduce the poker machine gambling expenditure and harm, especially for people at moderate to high risk of gambling harm; and
- (iv) reduce the costs to government delivered and associated services, including in healthcare, mental health support, homelessness programs, policing, courts and corrections.

(b) The Tasmanian Government’s ‘harm minimisation’ measures for poker machine regulation announced on 23 January 2026, including:

- (i) Gaming room closure period extended from 4 hours to 7 hours per day;
- (ii) Introduction of a Ticket In-Ticket Out (TITO) system;
- (iii) Setting of a new cap on statewide poker machine numbers;
- (iv) Introduction of immediate self-exclusion available in venues, and facial recognition technology as part of the exclusion scheme;
- (v) Allowing ATMs to be placed in gaming venues; and
- (vi) Three Gaming Officers employed statewide by Hospitality Tasmania;

(c) Tasmanians’ annual poker machine losses for 2024-25 totalled \$193,908,165, a decade-high level of losses; and

(2) The Legislative Council calls on the Tasmanian Government to confirm in relation to the announced measures of 23 January 2026, whether:

- (a) modelling has been done on the social and economic impact of the Government announced measures; and
- (b) whether, prior to the decision to adopt the measures, the Government obtained advice from the Tasmanian Liquor and Gaming Commission on the effectiveness of the announced measures to prevent or reduce harm from poker machines.

Question Time 2.30 pm

Notices of Motion continued

Adjournment

C L Vickers
Clerk of the Council