

FEBRUARY 2026

South Australian Government
Financing Authority

Sustainability Bond Framework

Annual Report



Acknowledgement of Country

The Department of Treasury and Finance acknowledges Aboriginal people as the state's first peoples, nations and Traditional Owners of South Australian land and waters. We recognise that their unique cultural heritage, customs, spiritual beliefs and relationship with the land are of ongoing importance today, and we pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging leaders of the future.



CEO's Foreword

In this second edition of the Sustainability Bond Framework Annual Report (the Report), the South Australian Government Financing Authority (SAFA) is once again pleased to present a comprehensive overview of how funds notionally allocated under our Sustainability Bond Framework contribute to and align with a selection of indicators, outcomes and measurable impacts attributable to the eligible expenditure pool.

This Report reflects SAFA's ongoing commitment to transparency and we take this opportunity to extend our sincere appreciation to all contributors who have supported SAFA in the provision, collection and collation of the data that underpins this Report. Their collaboration, alongside the continued efforts across the Government of South Australia, has been instrumental in enabling the presentation of this meaningful report.

Anthony Coates
Chief Executive Officer, SAFA

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Cape Spencer, Yorke Peninsula | Credit: Adam Edwards

Government of South Australia

As at 30 June 2025, the South Australian public sector employed more than 110,000 South Australians¹, making it the largest single employer in the state. It functions as the administrative arm of the Government of South Australia, accountable to the relevant Ministers, the Premier and Parliament. It is responsible for the delivery of a broad array of services and functions that support individuals, families, communities and business, while also safeguarding South Australia's natural and cultural environments.

Reflective of the diversity of the broader community, the public sector continued its progress in fostering an inclusive workplace. Representation of Aboriginal people² in the workforce was 2.25%, up from 2.19% in June 2024. Employees living with a disability³ accounted for 1.50% of the workforce, an increase from 1.34% in June 2024. Female executives comprised 59.14% of executive roles⁴, remaining largely consistent with the 59.17% recorded in June 2024. The number of Aboriginal executives⁵ increased by 13.33% between June 2024 and June 2025.

Effective March 2025, the Government of South Australia has introduced amendments to modernise the *Climate Change and Greenhouse Emissions Reduction Act 2007* (the Act)⁶. The updated Act enshrines in legislation South Australia's emissions reduction targets, with the principal target being to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 31 December 2050. This long-term goal is supported by two interim targets: reducing net greenhouse gas emissions to at least 60% below 2005 levels by 31 December 2030 and achieving 100% net renewable electricity generation by 31 December 2027.

To ensure continued progress, additional interim emissions reduction targets will be set at five-year intervals for 2035, 2040 and 2045.

The Government of South Australia also introduced its first ever *Biodiversity Act 2025*⁷, marking a major milestone in enhancing the protection and restoration of native plants, animals and ecosystems, whilst also helping to address the impacts of climate change. The Biodiversity Act includes a new general duty, ensuring all South Australians play a role in protecting the environment, stronger native plant laws, tougher penalties for environmental harm, critical habitat protections, a new process for listing threatened species, and a nationally consistent process to recognise threatened ecological communities. The Biodiversity Act formally acknowledges the role of Aboriginal South Australians in caring for Country and embeds their involvement in biodiversity governance.

As part of state-level initiatives to boost housing availability, the Government of South Australia's *Greater Adelaide Regional Plan* (the Plan)⁸ provides a strategic framework to guide housing growth and infrastructure delivery. It identifies locations for 315,000 new homes to be built over the next 30 years. The Plan also preserves land for essential services, aligns with key state strategies, and prioritises environmental outcomes, such as protecting food production areas and increasing urban greening.

Through ongoing initiatives, the Government of South Australia continues to drive positive environmental, social, and economic outcomes for its citizens.

¹ See page 8 of [State of the Sector 2025](#)

² See page 14 of [State of the Sector 2025](#)

³ See page 8 of [State of the Sector 2025](#)

⁴ See page 9 of [State of the Sector 2025](#)

⁵ See page 9 of [State of the Sector 2025](#)

⁶ [Climate Change and Greenhouse Emissions Reduction Act 2007](#)

⁷ [Biodiversity Act 2025](#)

⁸ [A plan for a greater Adelaide | PlanSA](#)

Introduction

Executive Summary

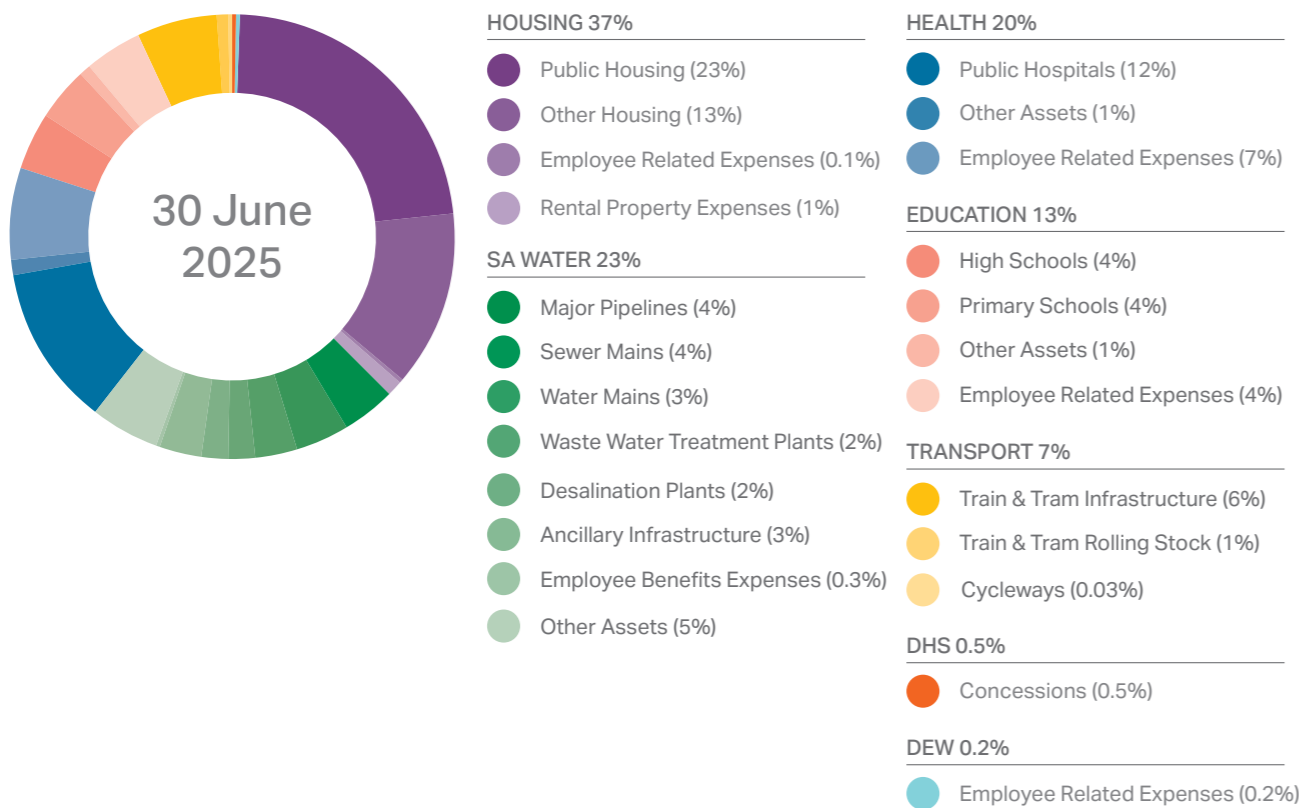
In alignment with the Sustainability Bond Framework, this Report takes a portfolio-based approach to present the allocation, outputs, outcomes and impacts of eligible expenditure across the financial years ending 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2025. Allocation reporting is provided to 30 June 2025 in line with bonds and notes issued during the financial year. Impact reporting is provided to 30 June 2024 in line with reporting cycles.

Following investor feedback, SAFA has for the first time published an aggregated Excel file that consolidates the six financial years of impact reporting to date. SAFA will seek to build on this data set year on year.

The allocation of proceeds outlines the distribution of eligible expenditure for the financial year ending 30 June 2025 across those agencies currently included within the pool. The seven agencies are SA Housing Trust, SA Water, SA Health, the Department for Education, the Department for Infrastructure and Transport, the Department of Human Services (DHS), and the Department for Environment and Water (DEW).

Outputs, outcomes, and impacts are reported for SA Housing Trust, SA Water, SA Health, and the Department for Education relating to the financial year ending 30 June 2024.

REPRESENTATION OF BREAKDOWN OF ELIGIBLE EXPENDITURE



Eligible Expenditure

During the financial year ending 30 June 2025, the pool was expanded to include eligible expenditure from three additional agencies being the Department for Infrastructure and Transport, Department of Human Services and Department for Environment and Water. Collectively, eligible expenditure from these three agencies contributes an additional \$3.2 billion to the pool.

In line with the Sustainability Bond Framework, the eligible expenditure pool captures operational expenditure for the first time, totalling \$5.9 billion. This comprises contributions from SA Housing Trust, SA Water, SA Health, Department for Education, Department of Human Services and the Department for Environment and Water.

Operational expenditure in the pool includes concessions administered by the Department of Human Services, covering cost of living, energy, transport, and water and sewerage rate concessions. The pool also includes rental property expenses for SA Housing Trust properties and employee-related expenses⁹ for SA Health, Department for Education, SA Water and the Department for Environment and Water.

As operational expenditure is incurred annually, SAFA will allocate bond proceeds to each year's operational expenditure once. The duration in which each allocation of operational expenditure remains in the pool will be five years from the time of their inclusion.

Capital expenditure continues to grow within the pool totalling \$37.5 billion. Examples include in support of the Government of South Australia's housing growth initiatives, SA water capital expenditure on water services is delivering effective water and wastewater solutions, enabling new housing developments.

Further capital expenditure added for the Department for Education include the expansion of Adelaide Botanic High School, together with the newly opened Morialta Secondary College¹⁰ and Whyalla Secondary College.¹¹ Further capital has also included growth in public housing by SA Housing Trust and SA Health growth including new Ambulance Stations. Public transport assets including electrified train and tram infrastructure and cycleways are included in the pool for the first time.

BREAKDOWN OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING EXPENDITURE (OPEX)

Eligible Expenditure	30/06/2025 (AUD millions)
SAW Employee Related Benefits	135
DHS Concessions	
• Water and sewerage rates	70
• Energy	63
• Cost of Living	58
• Transport	27
Health Employee Related Expenses	3,243
EDU Employee Related Expenses	1,725
DEW Employee Related Expenses	100
SAHT Employee Related Expenses	62
SAHT Rental Property Expenses	448
Total	5,931

⁹ The Employee Related Expenses added in the pool only include salaries and wages.

¹⁰ [Morialta Secondary College officially opens](#)

¹¹ [Whyalla Secondary College officially open](#)

Key Features Of The Report

Impact Reporting

Informed by the recommendations of the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Harmonised Framework¹², the Government of South Australia has reported on 32 indicators across 7 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 4 ICMA categories.¹³ The impact reporting is presented on a whole of portfolio approach together with a pro-rata representation of the proceeds of the bonds and notes issued during the financial year ending 30 June 2024 where appropriate¹⁴. As the eligible expenditure has exceeded the funds raised during the reporting period, the pro-rata data may be preferred by some investors to assist in determining the share of the outputs, outcomes and impacts their funding has supported.

With the publication of the Australian Sustainable Finance Taxonomy¹⁵, SAFA may assess opportunities to align relevant components of its Sustainability Bond Framework Annual Reporting with the Taxonomy, with its gradual adoption across the market.

Allocation of Proceeds

The allocation of proceeds is for the financial year ending 30 June 2025. The proceeds from all bonds and notes issued during this period have been fully allocated. The capital value of bonds and notes have increased from AUD25.5 billion as at 30 June 2024 to AUD32.8 billion as at 30 June 2025.

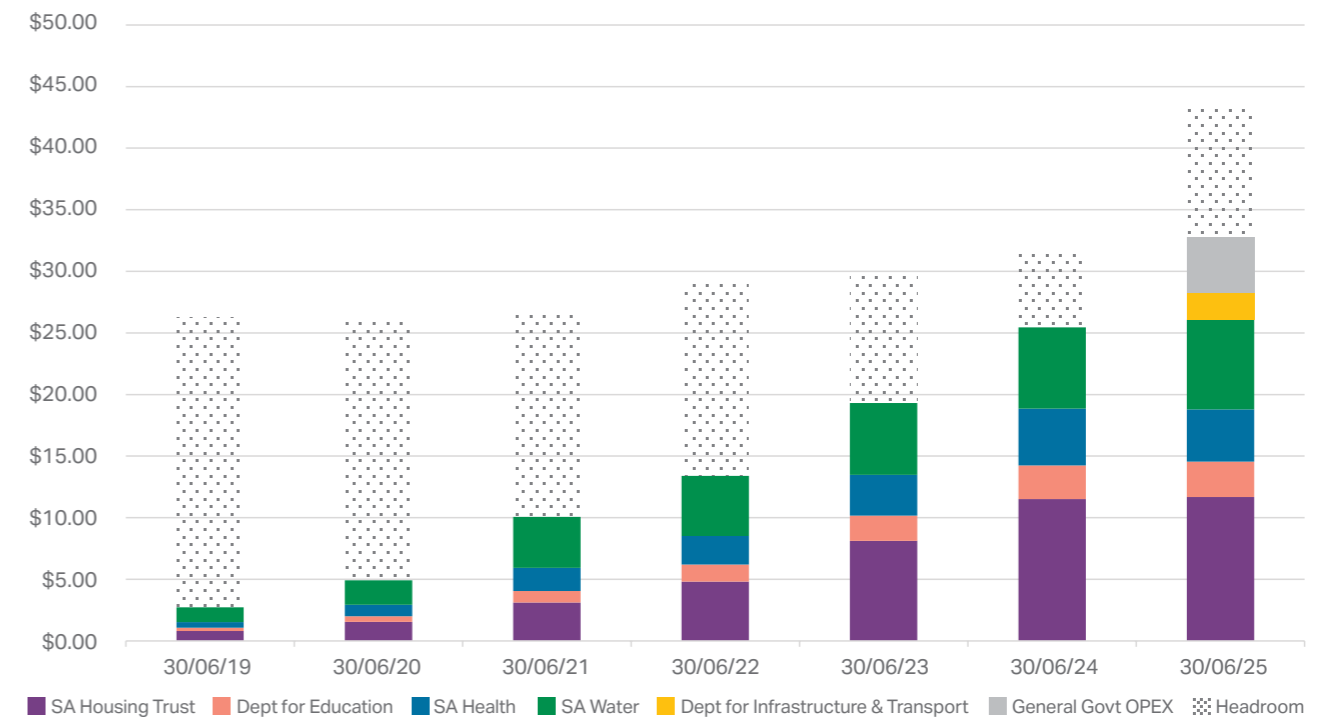
Sustainability bonds and notes outstanding as at 30 June 2025 are detailed below.

ISIN	Maturity Date	Face Value (AUD)	Capital Value (AUD)
AU3SG0002736	15-Jun-27	\$1,480,000,000	\$1,481,616,590
AU3SG0001837	24-May-28	\$4,040,000,000	\$4,118,738,800
AU3SG0002983	24-May-29	\$4,000,000,000	\$3,984,020,000
AU3SG0002843	22-Jun-29	\$1,042,000,000	\$1,042,000,000
AU3SG0003171	23-Nov-29	\$1,000,000,000	\$995,800,000
AU3SG0001902	24-May-30	\$4,000,000,000	\$4,019,486,380
AU3SG0003056	23-May-31	\$3,831,000,000	\$3,801,097,240
AU3SG0002058	24-May-32	\$3,820,000,000	\$3,572,251,540
AU3SG0003205	24-May-33	\$1,500,000,000	\$1,489,110,000
AU3SG0002447	24-May-34	\$3,546,000,000	\$3,077,424,340
AU3SG0002520	23-May-36	\$2,546,000,000	\$2,109,579,680
AU3SG0002751	24-May-38	\$2,115,000,000	\$1,960,533,360
AU3SG0002298	24-May-40	\$1,139,100,000	\$1,103,161,235
Total		\$34,059,100,000	\$32,754,819,165

The allocation of proceeds has notionally financed and refinanced physical assets, with the eligible expenditure increasing from AUD31 billion as at 30 June 2024 to AUD43 billion as at 30 June 2025¹⁶.

An independent limited assurance has been provided by RSM Australia and is available on SAFA's website.

ALLOCATION OF PROCEEDS - AUD (BILLIONS)



¹² Noting some initial limitations and complexities, ongoing refinement over time is expected.

¹³ All indicators are sourced from the [Productivity Commission's Report on Government Services](#) and SA state public sector organisations (from the General Government and Public Non-Financial Corporations Sector)

¹⁴ The calculation of the pro-rata percentages used are detailed in Appendix 1

¹⁵ [Australian Taxonomy - ASFI](#)

¹⁶ All physical assets in the eligible expenditure pool as of 30 June 2025 sit on the balance sheet of the Government of South Australia. Guided by the scope of current system capabilities, co-mingled commonwealth government funding of eligible expenditure was not explicitly excluded. With the 2023 launch of the Commonwealth Government's Green Bond Framework, the Government of South Australia will always endeavour to include only its portion of any co-funded projects captured in both the commonwealth's and state's frameworks.



Additional Eligible Expenditure

Department for Infrastructure and Transport

The Department for Infrastructure and Transport (DIT) plays a central role in shaping South Australia’s transport and infrastructure landscape. Its mission is to deliver effective transport planning, efficient systems, and infrastructure that connect people and places across the state.

DIT’s responsibilities span road and rail infrastructure, public transport services, marine and aviation safety, and urban and regional development. It also plays a key role in licensing and connecting people to jobs, services, and communities.

In addition, DIT provides staff and infrastructure for Service SA, the customer-facing arm that delivers essential services such as licensing, registration, and permits, ensuring the South Australian community can access government services efficiently.

DIT is committed¹⁷ to promoting sustainable and active travel. Active travel refers to modes of transport that involve physical activity, such as walking or cycling. Encouraging active travel offers multiple benefits, including improved public health, better air quality, enhanced community connectivity, and reduced carbon emissions. DIT is incorporating strategies¹⁸ to encourage active travel into the planning of new projects, including improved access to public transport stops, stations and interchanges.

DIT is actively working to reduce transport related emissions and promote environmentally friendly travel options. This includes long-term strategies to improve public transport, encourage active transport, and support the transition to low-emission alternatives. Planning is informed by community consultation to ensure accessibility, safety and inclusion.

Total Eligible Expenditure in the pool from DIT includes electrified train and tram infrastructure, rolling stock and cycleways as presented below.

Eligible Expenditure ¹⁹	30/06/2025 (AUD millions)
Train infrastructure*	2,079
Tram infrastructure*	356
Rolling Stock - Trains*	347
Rolling Stock - Trams*	124
Cycleways*	14
Total	2,921

* Additional Eligible Expenditure types added to the pool during the financial year ending 30 June 2025

¹⁷ [South Australia's Active Travel Design Guide](#)
¹⁸ [South Australia's Transport Strategy 2025](#)
¹⁹ Appendix 3 provides a presentation of select assets.

Department of Human Services

The Department of Human Services (DHS) is a cornerstone of the Government of South Australia's commitment to social wellbeing, inclusion and community resilience. With a vision to create a society where all South Australians can thrive, regardless of their background or circumstances, DHS plays a vital role in shaping a more equitable and compassionate future.

More than just a service provider, DHS is a policy leader in human services across South Australia. Its work is guided by the values of respect, integrity, collaboration and innovation, ensuring that services are not only effective but also empathetic and culturally responsive.

DHS delivers a broad range of services that support vulnerable populations. These include assistance for people with disabilities, child and family support, culturally safe programs that respect and uplift Aboriginal communities, initiatives that promote equity and safety for LGBTIQ+ and multicultural communities, support for people experiencing domestic, family and sexual violence, and advocacy for older South Australians to live with dignity, safety and independence.

DHS also invests in innovative programs that address emerging social challenges and promote long term wellbeing. Recent initiatives include:

- A comprehensive strategy to reduce suicide rates through early intervention and community engagement²⁰.
- The introduction of "Social Supermarkets", a pioneering model that provides affordable food while fostering dignity, connection and community resilience²¹.

- Community Transport SA, which helps South Australians facing transport disadvantage access medical appointments, job interviews, local shops and community events.
- Financial support programs which include concessions and rebates to increase financial resilience.
- A landmark plan to improve accessibility, fairness and opportunity for South Australians with disability²².

At the heart of DHS is a team of deeply committed individuals who bring compassion to their work and champion services that uphold dignity, equity, and opportunity for all. Their passion for people and belief in the power of community fuel tireless efforts to create meaningful and lasting change.

Total Eligible Expenditure in the pool from DHS includes concessions for water and sewerage rates, energy, cost of living, and transport. These concessions represent revenue foregone by the state to deliver funding and programs that support the capacity and wellbeing of South Australian communities.

Eligible Expenditure ²³	30/06/2025 (AUD millions)
Concessions	
• Water and sewerage rates*	70
• Energy*	63
• Cost of Living ²⁴ *	58
• Transport*	27
Total	218

* Additional Eligible Expenditure types added to the pool during the financial year ending 30 June 2025

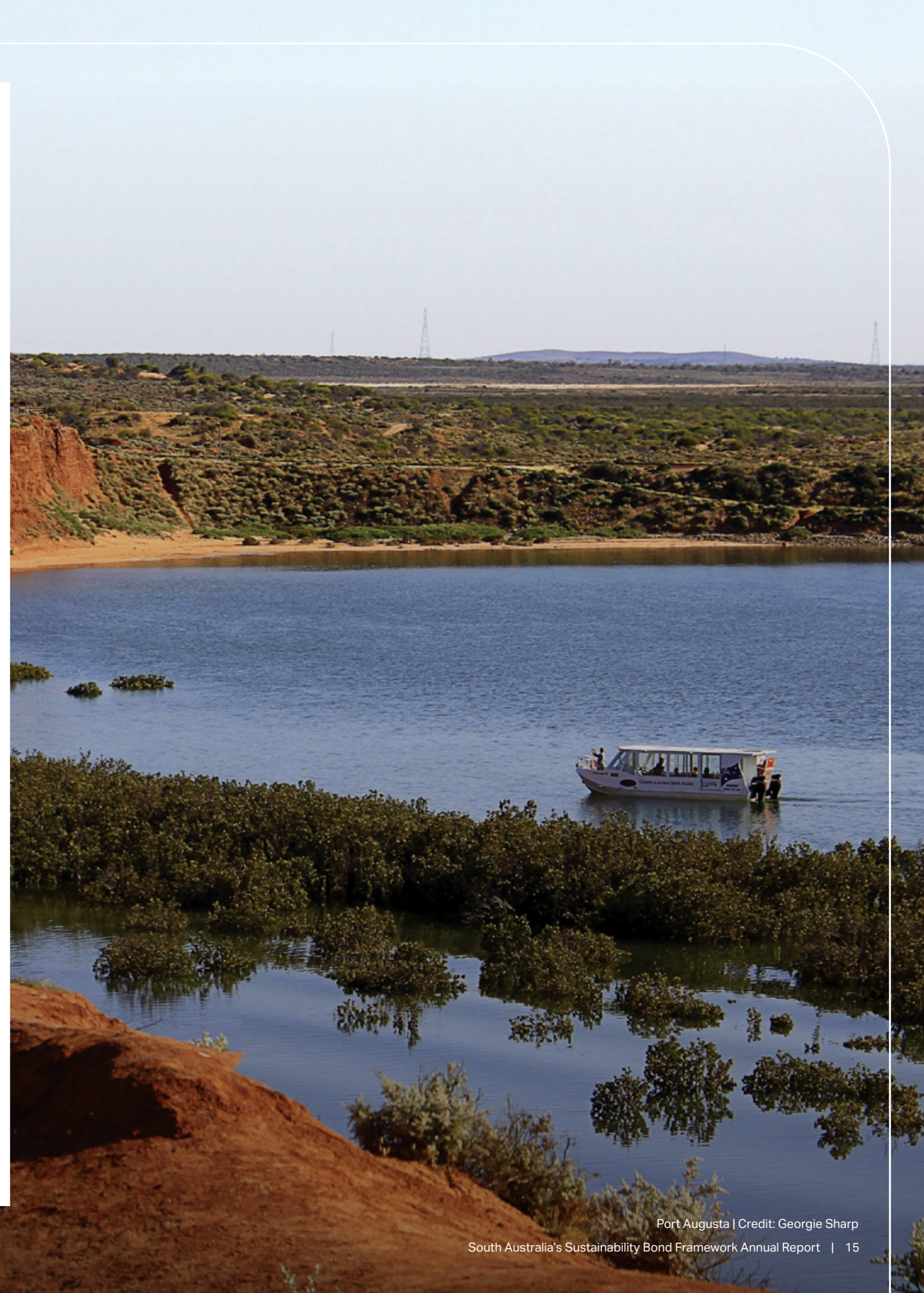
²⁰ [DHS Suicide Prevention Action Plan 2025 to 2028](#)

²¹ [More than food: South Australia invests in dignity and connection | DHS](#)

²² [Inclusive SA - Our Work](#)

²³ Information has been extracted from the Department of Human Services [audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025](#). For details on concessions, refer to page 10.

²⁴ In 2023-24, the Cost of Living Concession amount was above average due to an additional one-off ex-gratia payment.



Department for Environment and Water

The Department for Environment and Water (DEW) is the Government of South Australia's principal agency responsible for managing the state's natural resources, places, water and heritage assets. It plays a pivotal role in fostering a healthy and resilient environment that enhances liveability and wellbeing, both now and for future generations. DEW works to help South Australians conserve, sustain and prosper.

In partnership with a diverse cohort of boards, councils, stakeholders and volunteers, DEW delivers and implements policies and programs through three complementary goals:

1. Promoting a healthy, resilient environment by conserving and restoring biodiversity, ecosystems, and wildlife. DEW also maintains a world-class system of national parks and botanic gardens that protect iconic places and highlight the intrinsic value of nature.
2. Enhancing liveability and wellbeing by ensuring that natural resources and cultural heritage meet community needs and enrich lifestyle and cultural values for all.
3. Fostering a prosperous South Australia by sustainably managing natural resources to support a climate-resilient economy, contributing to increased productivity, competitiveness, innovation, and private investment for current and future generations.

Originally enacted in 2007, DEW led efforts to modernise the *Climate Change and Greenhouse Emissions Reduction Act 2007*²⁵, creating a more contemporary legislative framework. The updated Act now enshrines South Australia's short and long-term emissions reduction targets. Its principal target is to achieve zero net greenhouse gas emissions by 31 December 2050, supported by two interim goals:

- Reduce net greenhouse gas emissions to an amount that is at least 60% below 2005 levels by 31 December 2030, and
- Achieve 100% net renewable electricity generation by 31 December 2027.

Additional interim net greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets will be set on a five-yearly basis for 2035, 2040 and 2045.

To support improved transparency, the Act also introduces requirements for South Australian public sector agencies to report on how they are addressing matters relating to climate-related risks and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, in their public annual reports.

DEW led the development of *South Australia's Net Zero Strategy*²⁶, which is guiding the state's transition to a net zero emissions future. The strategy outlines the government's objectives, policy priorities and actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across the economy while creating new jobs, developing new industries, supporting wellbeing, and enabling decarbonisation beyond our borders.

As part of its commitment to climate leadership, DEW is leading the implementation of the *Climate Ready Government initiative*²⁷, an initiative designed to embed climate risk management and emissions reduction across all public sector operations.

This initiative supports South Australia's broader climate targets of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 60% by 2030 and achieving net zero emissions by 2050. Through supporting carbon management planning, climate risk management, and emissions data reporting across the South Australian public sector, DEW is leading by example to align government operations with a climate-resilient, low-emissions future.

South Australia recently passed its first ever Biodiversity Act, led by DEW, marking a major milestone in enhancing the protection and restoration of native plants, animals, and ecosystems, while also helping to address the impacts of climate change.

Key highlights include:

- Stronger native vegetation laws.
- Tougher penalties for harming wildlife and illegal clearance of native habitat.
- Recognition of Aboriginal South Australians and the role that they play in caring for Country.
- New protections for critical habitats and threatened ecological communities.
- A general duty for all South Australians to protect biodiversity.
- A nationally consistent process to recognise and list threatened species together with a requirement for a formal inquiry into any extinctions of native species or communities.
- Establishment of four new groups to help administer the Act: the Biodiversity Council, the Clearance Assessment Committee, the Aboriginal Biodiversity Committee, and the Scientific Committee.
- The requirement to develop a state biodiversity plan that provides a long-term vision for biodiversity to strategically guide restoration and protection, including the spatial identification of priorities to inform planning and development.
- The Biodiversity Act also establishes important new transparency and accountability provisions with respect to achievement of outcomes for biodiversity and responsible decision making that aids demonstrating the state's Environmental, Social and Governance credentials.

South Australia has a comprehensive water planning framework to ensure sustainable management and use of water resources, as well as the state's long-term water security to support our economy, lifestyle and environment. Due to our climate and geography, we often experience low rainfall and droughts that can put our water supplies at risk. In 2024-25, in response to unprecedented dry conditions and unmet water carting demands, emergency bulk water collection points were established in the Hills and Fleurieu region with support also provided to the water carting industry to increase capacity. Between 6 March to 7 June 2025, almost 480,000 litres of water were collected across more than 450 visits.

DEW is responsible for driving the delivery of the Murray-Darling Basin Plan in full. The Basin Plan sets sustainable limits on the amount of water taken from the Murray-Darling Basin each year. It guides governments, regional authorities and communities to sustainably manage and use the water, with a focus on ensuring enough water is provided to the environment. In 2024-25, DEW submitted to the Murray-Darling Basin Authority and published the suite of reports for South Australia's evaluation of environmental outcomes under the Basin Plan. This evaluation of Basin Plan environmental outcomes demonstrates that the water recovered under the Basin Plan is working and we are seeing positive outcomes in areas where we have been able to deliver water for the environment.

Total Eligible Expenditure in the pool from DEW includes employee related expenses as presented below.

Eligible Expenditure	30/06/2025 (AUD millions)
Employee Related Expenses ²⁸	100 ²⁹
Total	100

* Additional Eligible Expenditure types added to the pool during the financial year ending 30 June 2025

²⁵ [Climate Change and Greenhouse Emissions Reduction Act 2007](#)

²⁶ [South Australia's Net Zero Strategy](#)

²⁷ [PC007 Climate Ready Government](#)

²⁸ Employee related expenses include salaries and wages only.

²⁹ Values as at 30 June 2025, per [DEW's audited financial statements](#).

Impact Reporting Snapshot

The proceeds raised under SAFA's Sustainability Bond Framework supported the following outcomes for the year ending 30 June 2024.

SA Housing Trust

SA Housing Trust is the Government of South Australia's principal agency for delivering public and affordable housing for vulnerable South Australians.



1,631

battery systems were installed under the Virtual Power Plant Program.



97%

of all social housing properties on offer were tenanted.



90.2%

of all new public housing allocations in 2024 were made to individuals with the greatest need, increasing from 84% in 2023.

Total Eligible Expenditure in the pool from SA Housing Trust includes public housing, community housing, indigenous housing, and specialised housing, as summarised below.

Eligible Expenditure ³⁰	30/06/2025 (AUD millions)
Public Housing	9,995
Employee Related Expenses*	62
Rental Property Expenses*	448
Other assets ³¹	5,474
Total	15,979

* Additional Eligible Expenditure types added to the pool during the financial year ending 30 June 2025

SA Water

SA Water is the Government of South Australia's only water utility, providing essential water and sewerage services across South Australia.



178,189 MWh/a

of renewable energy generated from its solar panels, wastewater treatment and hydro plants to help power operations.



193,084,510

cubic metres of clean drinking water delivered.



24%

was the annual percentage of recycled wastewater reported by SA Water as at 30 June 2024, an increase from 19% as at 30 June 2023.

Total Eligible Expenditure in the pool from SA Water includes reservoirs, groundwater systems, and desalination plants, as summarised below.

Eligible Expenditure ³²	30/06/2025 (AUD millions)
Major Pipelines	1,711
Sewer Mains	1,543
Water Mains	1,388
Wastewater Treatment Plants	941
Desalination Plants	848
Ancillary ³³ Infrastructure*	1,106
Employee Benefits Expenses*	135
Other assets ³⁴	2,109
Total	9,781

* Additional Eligible Expenditure types added to the pool during the financial year ending 30 June 2025

³⁰ Definitions are provided in the SA Housing Trust Detailed Impact Reporting section of the Report. Representation based on the best estimate alignment with eligible expenditure categorisation. Appendix 3 provides a presentation of select assets.

³¹ Other assets include community housing, indigenous housing, affordable housing and specialised housing.

³² Representation based on the best estimate alignment with eligible expenditure categorisation.

³³ Ancillary infrastructure includes earth storages, water pumps, water services, water tanks and dedicated reserves.

³⁴ Other assets include zero cost energy future assets, telemetry, sewer connections, sewer pumps, hydro plants, reservoirs, and water filtration plants.

SA Health

SA Health is responsible for the management and strategic direction of the South Australian health system.



38,913

SA Virtual Care Presentations as at 30 June 2024, increasing from 32,418 as at 30 June 2023.



91.7%

overall patient satisfaction with involvement in care and treatment at public hospitals as at 30 June 2024, increasing from 83.3% as at 30 June 2023.



88%

of patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time in 2023-24, improving from 87% in 2022-23 in remote areas.

Total Eligible Expenditure in the pool from SA Health includes public hospitals, ambulance stations, medical equipment and mental health facilities, as summarised below.

Eligible Expenditure ³⁵	30/06/2025 (AUD millions)
Public Hospitals	5,124
Ambulance Stations	90
Medical Equipment	34
Mental Health Facilities	117
Employee Related Expenses*	3,243
Other assets ³⁶	305
Total	8,877

* Additional Eligible Expenditure types added to the pool during the financial year ending 30 June 2025

Department for Education

The Department for Education is the Government of South Australia's primary agency providing public education to children and young people across the state.



33.9%

of enrolled students in South Australian public schools had a low Socio-Educational Advantage status.



13.6

students-to-teacher ratio in South Australian public primary schools in 2024, down from 13.7 in 2023.



87.2%

attendance rate for South Australian public school students in Years 1-10 in 2024, an increase from 86.6% in 2023.

Total Eligible Expenditure in the pool from the Department for Education includes public high schools, preschools, primary schools, and reception to year 12 schools, as summarised below.

Eligible Expenditure ³⁷	30/06/2025 (AUD millions)
High Schools	1,642
Primary Schools	1,534
Aboriginal Schools*	91
Area Schools*	327
Employee Related Expenses*	1,725
Other assets ³⁸	212
Total	5,531

* Additional Eligible Expenditure types added to the pool during the financial year ending 30 June 2025

³⁵ Representation based on the best estimate alignment with eligible expenditure categorisation. Appendix 3 provides a presentation of select assets.

³⁶ Other assets include Aboriginal Health Care Facilities, Aged Care Facilities, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service Clinic, Child and Family Health Services Clinics, Clinics, Community Dental Clinic, Health Care Centres, Metropolitan Youth Health Centres, Rehabilitation Centres, School Dental Clinics, and Women's Health Services.

³⁷ Representation based on the best estimate alignment with eligible expenditure categorisation. Appendix 3 provides a presentation of select assets.

³⁸ Other Assets include Pre-schools and Reception to Year 12.

SA Housing Trust (the Trust) is the Government of South Australia's principal agency for delivering public and affordable housing for the needs of South Australians, particularly those who have difficulty accessing and maintaining housing in the private market. The Trust's role includes the building and management of public and affordable housing and supporting community housing and the broader housing market to create thriving inclusive communities, with supportive amenities and housing choices.

The Trust manages or has a financial interest in approximately 46,000 social housing properties³⁹ across South Australia. Social housing refers to both public and community housing.

In December 2023, the Trust provided input to the *Improving Housing Security for Older Women*⁴⁰ report. The report was developed by the Housing Security for Older Women taskforce and outlines targeted recommendations to address the growing housing insecurity faced by women aged 55 and over. Guided by lived experience and co-design, the report identified a range of preventative and responsive approaches to address older women's housing security. Significant progress has been made by the Trust in addressing the taskforce's recommendations including:

- Ring-fencing a proportion of public housing for women experiencing domestic and family violence.
- Supporting the development of new purpose-built accommodation for older women and women experiencing homelessness.
- Delivering replacement public housing and community housing projects through the Social Housing Accelerator Payment in partnership with Community Housing Providers.
- Introducing policy and procedural changes to enhance tenant safety and successful tenancies.

- Exploring a range of initiatives around modular housing and homes that include prefabricated materials to deliver new public housing at speed across South Australia.

Public housing remains fundamental to the Trust's services. The Trust owns and manages properties that are provided to individuals and families who are experiencing or vulnerable to homelessness or unable to access the private rental market. These homes are located across both metropolitan and regional areas, including properties specifically designed to be culturally appropriate for Aboriginal communities.

Community housing is delivered in partnership with independent, not-for-profit organisations that maintain strong connections with local and Aboriginal communities. Community Housing Providers manage approximately 13,000 properties⁴¹, offering secure and affordable housing to households with low and moderate incomes, including those with special needs.

Aboriginal housing is specifically allocated to Aboriginal peoples. The Trust leases housing in metropolitan areas as well as remote and non-remote Aboriginal communities. Housing in Aboriginal communities⁴² is only available to people with a direct cultural or family connection to the Aboriginal community for which they are registering.

The Trust also plays a key role in expanding affordable housing opportunities. This includes working through the planning system, collaborating with the financial sector to reduce barriers to home ownership, and administering programs that encourage the development of affordable housing stock across the state.

In addition, the Trust supports specialised housing for people experiencing homelessness, living with disability, or facing other forms of disadvantage. These housing solutions are tailored to meet complex needs and promote enduring stability and are delivered in collaboration with government and community partners.

³⁹ [Understanding affordable social public and community housing factsheet](#)













⁴⁰ [Improving Housing Security for Older Women | SA Housing Trust](#)

⁴¹ [Understanding affordable social public and community housing factsheet](#)

⁴² [Social housing boost for Aboriginal Elders](#)

SA Housing Trust Impact Indicators

Pro rata Impact Indicators⁴³

Indicator	SDGs	Green/ Social	30 June 2024
Number of battery systems installed – Virtual Power Plant (VPP) program (cumulative)	 	Green & Social	4,631
			3,753
Percentage occupied tenancy rate of public and indigenous housing properties	 	Social	94.3%
Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new public housing allocations		Social	90.2%
Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new indigenous housing allocations	 	Social	97%
Percentage of properties on offer tenanted ⁴⁴		Social	96%
Proportion of clients with a disability ⁴⁵		Social	4.4%
Proportion of gross household income spent on rent - low-income households in public housing at 30 June		Social	
• Spending ≤ 20%			4.6%
• Spending 20% - 25%			94.3%
Proportion of gross household income spent on rent - low-income households in indigenous housing at 30 June		Social	
• Spending ≤ 20%			14.4%
• Spending 20% - 25%			84.9%
Proportion of gross household income spent on rent - low-income households in community housing at 30 June		Social	
• Spending ≤ 20%			23.4%
• Spending 20% - 25%			61.1%
• Spending 25% - 30%			10.6%

⁴³ Impact Indicators have been presented on a pro rata basis with shading where suitable as detailed in the 'Methodology' section of Appendix 1.
⁴⁴ This indicator includes the percentage of properties on offer tenanted for public housing, indigenous housing and community housing only.
⁴⁵ Clients with a disability are defined for this measure as clients who identified as having a long-term health condition or disability and as always or sometimes needing assistance with core activities (self-care, mobility and/or communication). Clients with a disability have several accommodation options across public and community housing properties that can include modifications such as accessible bathrooms and entrance ramps. This indicator is labelled as "Proportion of clients who were people with disability among clients with met demands for accommodation" under the [Productivity Commission's Report on Government Services](#).

SA Housing Trust Highlights



17
remote Aboriginal community housing homes completed across Pipalyatjara, Kalka, Yalata and Kooniba⁴⁶



13
women allocated to safe and secure housing through the State Government's commitment to ringfence a portion of public housing for women and children escaping domestic or family violence⁴⁸



The Wali Waru program continued to provide culturally appropriate services to residents from the APY lands⁴⁷



Partnered with a youth charity funded by the Trust to provide studio accommodation for young people at risk of homelessness

APY Lands energy efficient upgrades project⁴⁹

With broader climate extremes and overall hotter summers predicted for the future, a small group in South Australia's remote APY Lands will be involved in a pilot program to improve energy efficiency, living conditions and the health of Aboriginal people in the harsh desert climate.

Test rooms have been built in Adelaide for trades and industry partners to understand how different products performed in a desert climate and to troubleshoot installation challenges before work commences in remote communities.

The properties will receive upgrades to install insulation, gap sealing, and heating and cooling systems. Tenants will receive education and information on energy efficiency to further reduce energy consumption.

The Trust will deliver this in partnership with other providers, working closely with the APY community in Indulkana. The pilot project will provide a framework for energy efficient upgrades across the remainder of the APY Lands, as well as other remote areas across Australia.



Homes in Indulkana's desert climate are being transformed through energy efficiency upgrades.

⁴⁶ See page 10 of [South Australian Housing Trust Annual Report 2023-24](#)
⁴⁷ See page 10 of [South Australian Housing Trust Annual Report 2023-24](#)
⁴⁸ See page 14 of [South Australian Housing Trust Annual Report 2023-24](#)
⁴⁹ [January 2024 Newsletter | SA Housing Trust](#)

Detailed Impact Reporting

Mount Bold Reservoir Dam

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SA Water manages the delivery of essential water and sewerage services to more than 1.8 million South Australians⁵⁰ (84% of households⁵¹), leveraging its network infrastructure including pipelines, pumping stations, treatment plants, reservoirs, and tanks. Working closely with SA Health, it ensures high-quality drinking water from catchment to tap to protect public health⁵².

Supporting state-led housing initiatives, SA Water is growing and expanding essential water and wastewater infrastructure⁵³ to unlock new housing in metropolitan Adelaide, including new trunk mains, storage tanks, wastewater systems, and pumping stations.

SA Water also provides safe drinking water and wastewater services to 22 Aboriginal communities⁵⁴, 18 in remote areas and 4 in regional areas, supplying over one million litres of water each day to a mobile population base of more than 2,500 people, while partnering with local communities to identify wastewater reuse opportunities.

South Australia remains the second largest recycler of wastewater nationally⁵⁵, reusing one in every four litres of treated wastewater to irrigate farmland, city parklands, and sports grounds, helping to reduce urban heat. In partnership with SA Water's service providers, 29,715 megalitres of recycled water and 83,565 tonnes of biosolids were produced for agricultural use, contributing to a 12 percent reduction in the waste footprint from wastewater treatment operations compared to 2022–23⁵⁶.

A commitment to sustainable decision making that balances economic efficiency, environmental performance, and social responsibility, underpins SA Water's long-term vision for South Australia's future. In 2024, SA Water released its 2024–27 Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP), its third Stretch RAP, developed in collaboration with its Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander network, Kauwi Miyurna⁵⁷. The plan outlines commitments to reconciliation by embedding Aboriginal knowledge, culture, and rights into long-term planning and daily operations.

Water security is prioritised by SA Water through providing drinking water sources independent of rainfall, supporting agriculture, industry, and communities. It now operates three seawater desalination plants, one in Adelaide and two regional plants at Penneshaw on Kangaroo Island, including a larger two-megalitre-a-day facility commissioned in late 2024 being the Kangaroo Island Desalination Plant⁵⁸. In addition, SA Water have recently added two desalination plants in regional South Australia, treating saline groundwater to deliver safe, clean drinking water to Oodnadatta and the Marla⁵⁹ communities.

Demonstrating a continued commitment to excellence in service and innovation, SA Water was recognised as the national winner of the "Remote Monitoring Award" at the Australian Internet of Things Awards in June 2024, amongst several other recent accolades.

⁵⁰ [SA Water - About SA Water](#)

⁵¹ See page 9 of the [Annual Water Security Update 2025](#)

⁵² See page 11 of [2023-24 South Australian Water Corporation Annual Report](#)

⁵³ [SA Water - Supporting housing growth](#)

⁵⁴ See page 13 of the [Annual Water Security Update 2025](#)

⁵⁵ [SA Water - Recycled water networks](#)

⁵⁶ See page 20 of [2023-24 South Australian Water Corporation Annual Report](#)














⁵⁷ [SA Water - Reconciliation](#)

⁵⁸ [SA Water - Seawater](#)

⁵⁹ See page 6 of [2023-24 South Australian Water Corporation Annual Report](#)

SA Water Impact Indicators

Pro rata Impact Indicators⁶⁰

Indicator	SDGs	Green/ Social	30 June 2024
Annual Renewable energy generation per annum (in MW hours) ⁶¹	 	Green	178,189
			144,407
Annual volume of clean drinking water supplied for human consumption (in m ³ /a) ⁶²		Green	193,084,510
			156,478,689
Annual absolute Scope 1 GHG emissions (in tonnes of CO ₂ e) ⁶³	 	Green	64,887
Annual absolute Scope 2 GHG emissions (in tonnes of CO ₂ e) ⁶⁴	 	Green	109,766
Recycled wastewater as a percentage of total wastewater collected ⁶⁵		Green	24.1%
Total hectares of reforestation for the purpose of carbon sequestration (in ha)		Green	448.7
			363.7
Total number of households and businesses provided dependable wastewater services across the state		Green	661,480
			536,074
Annual percentage of organic biosolids reused	 	Green	100%
Annual reduction in water losses in water transfer and/or distribution (Number of water main breaks, bursts, and leaks per 100km)		Green	14.30

⁶⁰ Impact Indicators have been presented on a pro rata basis with shading where suitable as detailed in the 'Methodology' section of Appendix 1.

⁶¹ Target for this indicator is that SA Water's baseload requirements will be operating on 100 percent renewable energy by 2030.

⁶² Aligned with water consumption trends.

⁶³ Annual absolute Scope 1 GHG emissions reflects total reported Scope 1 emissions based on information reported to the Clean Energy Regulator via published National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting data.

⁶⁴ Annual absolute Scope 2 GHG emissions reflects total reported Scope 2 emissions based on information reported to the Clean Energy Regulator via published National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting data.

⁶⁵ This indicator was previously called 'Annual percentage of recycled wastewater'.

SA Water Highlights



258+ billion

litres of water delivered to 750,499 homes and businesses⁶⁶



412,000

visitors to reservoir reserves⁶⁷



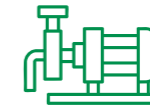
>100 metres

of sewer mains upgraded in Bridgewater⁶⁸



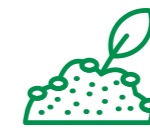
55.6 kms

of new water mains installed⁶⁹



750

homes can now have their wastewater received and transferred by a newly installed pump station in Banksia Park⁷⁰



83,000

tonnes of biosolids were supplied as soil conditioners across South Australia⁷¹



46,505

drinking water samples were analysed for compliance with the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines⁷²

Community education, events and engagement

SA Water continues to strengthen its connection with communities across South Australia through creative, educational, and culturally inclusive initiatives that promote water literacy and environmental stewardship⁷³.

These efforts include the addition of seven new murals on water infrastructure, brightening pump stations and tanks from Minlacowie on Yorke Peninsula to Loxton in the Riverland and Lochiel Park in Adelaide's north-east. These artworks celebrate local biodiversity and culture, transforming essential infrastructure into vibrant community landmarks.

Complementing these artistic expressions, SA Water delivered 144 sessions of The Well education program, including incursions, tours, workshops, and a tailored curriculum for students in the APY Lands. It also supported 229 community events through its Quench Benches and fountains, including 16 events with Aboriginal communities across the Riverland, Port Lincoln, and Yorke Peninsula.

In remote communities, SA Water adopted a school and community approach to promote water literacy, collaborating with six APY Lands schools, Amata, Pipalyatjara, Murputja, Ernabella, Indulkana, and Kenmore Park, to discover, record, and share local water stories. Grounded in a two-way learning philosophy, this initiative blends traditional Anangu knowledge with modern science and technology to inspire future water advocates.

Together, these initiatives reflect SA Water's commitment to celebrating and preserving South Australia's unique water stories and ecosystems.



Artists and SA Water employees at the Minlacowie water tank mural

⁶⁶ See page 15 of [2023-24 SA Water Corporation Annual Report](#).

⁶⁷ The number of visitors recorded at 10 reservoir reserves.

See page 15 of [2023-24 SA Water Corporation Annual Report](#).

⁶⁸ See page 19 of [2023-24 SA Water Corporation Annual Report](#).

⁶⁹ See page 15 of [2023-24 SA Water Corporation Annual Report](#).

⁷⁰ See page 19 of [2023-24 SA Water Corporation Annual Report](#).

⁷¹ See page 26 of [2023-24 SA Water Corporation Annual Report](#).

⁷² See page 30 of [2023-24 SA Water Corporation Annual Report](#).

⁷³ See page 25 of [2023-24 SA Water Corporation Annual Report](#).



Detailed Impact Reporting

Queen Elizabeth Hospital

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SA Health is the largest government entity in South Australia, overseeing the management and strategic direction of the state's health system. It provides leadership in health reform, public health services, medical research, policy development, and planning.

SA Health is committed to delivering equitable, evidence-based healthcare across South Australia, focusing on service planning, policy, health protection, clinical education, and research. Its strategy emphasises prevention, promotion, and early intervention to keep people healthy, while ensuring access to timely, patient-centred care based on clinical need, regardless of geographic location. This includes the delivery of aged care services across both metropolitan and regional communities.

SA Health works in partnership with Aboriginal peoples to improve health and wellbeing outcomes for Aboriginal South Australians, in line with the National Agreement on Closing the Gap. By prioritising culturally responsive healthcare, SA Health aims to reduce health inequities and enhance Aboriginal participation in the health system.

Operating across South Australia's diverse environmental and social landscapes including the sparsely settled arid land of the Far North, to metropolitan Adelaide and the Riverland. SA Health tailors its services to meet the unique challenges of each region. Its approach supports innovation and sustainability, aiming to build a climate-resilient health system that responds effectively to the needs of all South Australians.







SA Health's *Climate Change and Health Framework 2025-2030* (the CCH Framework) sets out a path toward an environmentally sustainable, low-carbon and climate-resilient health system that maintains high-quality care while leading the broader healthcare sector⁷⁴. It demonstrates a strong commitment to evidence-based planning and inclusive consultation, with a notable emphasis on supporting and valuing Aboriginal leadership and perspectives.

In response to growing health risks from climate-related events, such as extreme heat, bushfires, and flooding, the CCH Framework represents a significant step in aligning public health with net zero goals and adapting to current and future impacts of climate change at scale, with urgency, and in an equitable way.

⁷⁴ SA Health Climate Change and Health Framework 2025-2030

SA Health Impact Indicators

SA Health Impact Indicators⁷⁵

Indicator	SDGs	Green/ Social	30 June 2024
Potentially Preventable Hospitalisations ⁷⁶		Social	7.6%
Average number of available overnight beds ⁷⁷		Social	4,625
			3,748
Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time by remoteness area ⁷⁸ :		Social	
• major cities			39%
• inner regional			63%
• outer regional			77%
• remote			88%
• very remote			65%
Number of SA Virtual Care Emergency Presentations ⁷⁹		Social	38,913
			31,536
Number of South Australian National Weighted Activity Units		Social	806,112
			653,286
Performance as a percentage of the National Efficient Price ⁸⁰		Social	111%
Consumer experience ⁸¹ : overall patient satisfaction with involvement in care and treatment		Social	93.8%

⁷⁵ Impact Indicators have been presented on a pro rata basis with shading where suitable as detailed in the 'Methodology' section of Appendix 1.

⁷⁶ Potentially Preventable Hospitalisations are defined as admissions to hospital for a condition where the hospitalisation could have potentially been prevented through the provision of appropriate individualised preventative health interventions and early disease management usually delivered in primary care and community-based care settings (including by general practitioners, medical specialists, dentists, nurses and allied health professionals). Target for this measure is ≤8%. This indicator was supplied by the Department of Health and Wellbeing's Data, Analytics and Insights (DAI) branch in the Division of Commissioning and Performance, and its definition is as set by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

⁷⁷ The average number of overnight beds is reported to the Australian Institute of Health and Wellbeing (AIHW) through the annual Local Health Network (LHN) submission, using figures from the Bed Capacity Census.

⁷⁸ Remoteness areas are based on the usual residential address of the patient.

⁷⁹ Activity counts are for SA Virtual Care Service (SAVCS) and Child and Adolescent Virtual Urgent Care Service (CAVUCS).

⁸⁰ The National Efficient Price (NEP) was \$5,012 in 2018-19, \$5,134 in 2019-20, \$5,320 in 2020-21, \$5,597 in 2021-22, \$5,797 in 2022-23 and \$6,032 in 2023-24. Note that the target for this indicator is ≤ 100% of the NEP (95% of the NEP for regional hospitals).

⁸¹ Consumer experience measure relates to the percentage of positive feedback from a selection of questions from the Australian Hospital Patient Experience Question Set. Data is not weighted for sample size between Local Health Networks (LHNs). Note that the target for this indicator is ≥85%.

SA Health Highlights



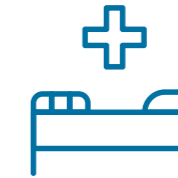
New ambulance stations, Norwood and Woodville, achieved practical completion⁸²



18
new ambulances operational



186
additional SA Ambulance Service staff, comprising paramedics, ambulance officers, emergency support service officers, dispatchers and clinical leads, recruited



48
new beds established and operational at Modbury Hospital⁸³



16
new beds established and operational at Gawler Hospital⁸⁴



3
pharmacies, located east, north and south of Adelaide, commenced their extended opening hours to 24/7⁸⁵

SA delivers first electric public hospital in Australia⁸⁶

South Australia is leading the nation in providing the first health care facility to become fully powered by electricity.

As the only fully electric health service in the country, the Kangaroo Island Health Service is leading the way with South Australia's healthcare services adopting measures raised in the new SA Health Climate Change Framework 2025-2030 (the CCH Framework).

The CCH Framework informs the public healthcare system and how it can be environmentally sustainable, low carbon and climate-resilient, while maintaining high-quality healthcare. This can be achieved by making simple changes like transitioning to LED lighting and using specimen bags made from 100 per cent recycled plastic.

The gas phase-out reduces the impact on the environment and is also more cost effective for the hospital.

This has been achieved by replacing all previously gas-powered assets and infrastructure, including hot water systems, cooking appliances, steam generator boilers and gas heaters.

The success of this initiative is now guiding similar efforts across multiple health sites.



Kangaroo Island Health Service is Australia's only fully electric health facility

⁸² See page 18 of [DHW Annual Report 2023-24](#)

⁸³ See page 20 of [DHW Annual Report 2023-24](#)

⁸⁴ See page 20 of [DHW Annual Report 2023-24](#)

⁸⁵ See page 22 of [DHW Annual Report 2023-24](#)

⁸⁶ [SA delivers first electric public hospital in Australia](#)

Department for Education

Detailed Impact Reporting

Whyalla Secondary College

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The Department for Education provides a range of integrated education, training and child development services to benefit children, young people and families. These services improve education and developmental outcomes for children through to transition to adulthood, reflecting the commitment to support every child towards their aspirations.

More than 193,000 students⁸⁷ and children are currently enrolled in more than 900 public schools, preschools and children's centres across South Australia⁸⁸.

The Department for Education's Strategy for Public Education in South Australia supports all children and young people by driving excellence in foundational skills like literacy and numeracy, developing capabilities and dispositions for learning, and building skills for a fulfilling life. Significant reforms have been implemented under the Strategy for Public Education, making progress towards enhancing student outcomes, meeting community needs and building a world-leading public education system.

The South Australian Curriculum for Public Education has been developed as an adaptation from the Australian Curriculum version 9. The curriculum focuses on developing student knowledge, dispositions and capabilities essential for their learning and futures. The curriculum provides clear guidance on what needs to be taught and learned, which supports effective teaching and the holistic development of learners.

Five new technical colleges are being established to partner with employers and skill secondary students for careers in priority industries like defence, construction, and health. Findon Technical College opened in 2024, supporting 85 full-time and 150 part-time students. Planning continues for additional technical colleges, with Port Augusta Technical College set to open in 2025










Country education is important to South Australia. Nearly half of all government schools and over 40% of preschools are in country towns and cities, serving approximately 28% of the state's learners. The Department for Education's Country Education Strategy is focussed on ensuring country students receive equitable access to learning experiences.

In 2024, the Department for Education launched Every School a Great School, a 20-year infrastructure plan to optimise investment and provide learning environments and facilities that are engaging, inclusive, and meet the needs of students and their communities.

⁸⁷ See page 6 of [Public Education Insights Report 2024](#)

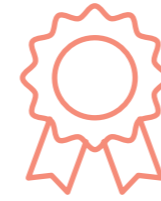
⁸⁸ See commentary on the South Australian Department for Education's definitions of various stages of schooling in South Australia in Appendix 2.

Department for Education Impact Indicators

Indicator	SDGs	Green/ Social	30 June 2024
Students-to-teacher ratios – government primary schools		Social	13.6
Students-to-teacher ratios – government secondary schools		Social	13.0
Government school students with low Socio-Educational Advantage status as a proportion of all enrolled students	 	Social	33.9%
Government school attendance rates, Years 1-10: All students (% age)		Social	87.2%
Government school attendance rates, Years 1-10: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Students (% age)	 	Social	74.5%
Proportions of distinct government students by level of adjustment required ⁸⁹		Social	
• No disability			67.9%
• Support provided within quality differentiated teaching practices			10%
• Supplementary adjustments			14.4%
• Substantial adjustments			4.2%
• Extensive adjustments			3.5%
Proportion of 6–15-year-olds enrolled in public schools		Social	61.1%

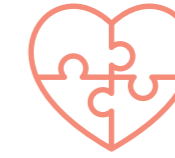
⁸⁹ The level of adjustment provided at government schools is derived from the Nationally Consistent Collection of Data disability adjustment model aimed at enabling students with disability to access and participate in education on the same basis as other students.

Department for Education Highlights⁹⁰



96%

of the 385 government preschools met or exceeded the National Quality Standard⁹¹



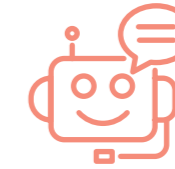
>400

primary schools now have Autism Inclusion Teachers⁹⁴



72%

of students completed Year 12 SACE in 2024, an increase from 62% in 2019⁹²



In partnership, the Department created a safe AI platform⁹⁵ for education called EdChat⁹⁶



Opened the new Morialta Secondary College and delivered additional capacity at Adelaide Botanic High School⁹³



First language phonics program and assessment continued to be rolled out in several Anangu schools⁹⁷

Sustainable Waste Management

The Department for Education implemented a department-wide waste services contract through a competitive procurement process, underpinned by extensive data collection and analysis to establish a baseline.

To support targeted engagement, 14 regional zones were created, enabling inclusive participation from schools. Waste streams were standardised in collaboration with Green Industries SA, including colour-coded bins and consistent labelling.

Key outcomes include:

- Expansion of organics collection from fewer than 30 schools to over 340, covering all metropolitan schools and regional schools with available services.
- Establishment of a dry waste facility in metropolitan areas to convert residual waste into Refuse Derived Fuel.
- Increased use of yellow recycling bins, with waste directed to Municipal Recycling Facilities.
- Virtual elimination of landfill disposal from metropolitan schools.
- Introduction of a PowerBI dashboard for real-time monitoring at school and central levels.

⁹⁰ Unless referenced otherwise, all highlight statements have been obtained from the South Australian Department for Education's Annual Reports.

⁹¹ See page 11 of [Public Education Insights Report 2024](#)

⁹² See page 17 of [Public Education Insights Report 2024](#)

⁹³ See page 14 of [2024 Annual Report](#)

⁹⁴ See page 13 of [Public Education Insights Report 2024](#)

⁹⁵ Hosted securely, EdChat ensures controlled responses, fostering innovation in a safe environment.

⁹⁶ See page 26 of [Public Education Insights Report 2024](#)

⁹⁷ See page 30 of [2024 Annual Report](#)

Appendix 1

Methodology

Many impact indicators have been shown on a pro-rata basis to assist in determining the share of the outputs, outcomes and impacts supported by proceeds raised under the Sustainability Bond Framework. As the eligible expenditure has exceeded the funds raised during the reporting period, the pro-rata data may be preferred by some investors.

	30/06/2024
Eligible Expenditure (AUD Millions)	31,412
Sustainability Bonds and Notes Outstanding (AUD Millions) (Capital Value)	25,547
Pro rata ratio	81.04%

Appendix 2

Methodology

The South Australian Department for Education defines the stages of schooling as follows:

- 1. Preschool:** In South Australia, 'preschool' and 'kindergarten' are the same. Children can attend preschool the year before they start school. Aboriginal children and children in out of home care can access 15 hours of preschool a week from 3 years of age. The average age of students in preschool is typically 4 or 5 years old. Preschool programs may be delivered in standalone preschools or within integrated Children's Centres, which combine early learning with health and family support services.
- 2. Primary School:** The first year of primary school in South Australia is called reception with most children starting school from 5 years old and all children to be enrolled at school by the age of 6. The primary school stage typically includes students aged 5-12 years.
- 3. High School (Secondary School):** The high school stage typically includes students aged 12-17 years with students at secondary school completing the South Australian Certificate of Education (SACE) in their final two years.
- 4. Special Schools:** Special Schools provide support for students with disabilities and learning difficulties, offering a range of learning and teaching materials and specialised services across different stages of schooling. The South Australian Department for Education's Special Education Resources Unit provides equipment for use in schools, resources and publications, and parent forums including dedicated support for children with visual and hearing impairments.
- 5. Reception to Year 12:** Reception to Year 12 public schools combine the various stages of Primary School and High School to offer a continuous educational journey for students from their early years through to the completion of their secondary education.

Appendix 3

Presentation of select assets in the pool of eligible expenditure.

SA Water

Mount Bold Reservoir Reserve
Morgan Water Treatment Plant
Mannum to Adelaide Water Storage Tank
Green Patch Water Tank

SA Housing Trust⁹⁸

Tika Tirka

SA Health

New Mount Barker Hospital
Noarlunga Ambulance Station
Wutto Purrunga Aboriginal Primary Health Care Service

Department for Education

Adelaide Botanic High School
Morialta Secondary College
Whyalla Secondary College
APY Trade Training Centre
Pipalyatjara Anangu School
Amata Anangu School
Roxby Downs Area School

Department for Infrastructure and Transport

Trains:

Seaford Line
Gawler Line
Flinders Line

Cycleways:

Amy Gillet Bikeway
Greenways Cycling Corridor

Trams:

Glenelg Line

⁹⁸ Due to the sensitive nature of these assets, specific property details are not disclosed beyond Tika Tirka.

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Adelaide Botanic Garden | Credit: South Australian Tourism Commission
Front Cover: Mount Lofty Botanic Garden | Credit: Jonty Paterson

