



An Australian Government Initiative



NSW & ACT

Department of Home Affairs
Settlement Grants Consultation
PO Box 25
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12 October 2026

Re: Regional Development Australia (RDA) NSW & ACT Committee submission to *Reforming Australia's Settlement Grants Programs* Discussion Paper

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the future design of Australia's settlement grants programs.

The RDA NSW & ACT Committee (the Network) is a trusted, state-wide network of 13 regionally based organisations that bring deep local knowledge, strong cross-sector relationships, and a clear mandate to drive economic growth, innovation, and community prosperity. As part of a nationally funded Commonwealth initiative, RDAs play a pivotal role in identifying regional needs, strengthening investment in people, infrastructure, essential services, and local economies, and ensuring the effective, place-based delivery of Australian Government priorities.

The Network also brings practical experience supporting skilled migrants to establish their lives in regional communities. This includes previous responsibilities supporting the settlement of Skilled Work Regional (Provisional) visa (subclass 491) holders through NSW Government arrangements, and current involvement in delivering the NSW Government-funded Welcome Experience, which supports essential workers and their families relocating to regional NSW.

This submission addresses Consultation Question 2, Targeting and Access, and in particular the question of what factors should guide service delivery in regional and remote areas. It also comments briefly on the coordination question raised under Consultation Question 3, because the two cannot be separated in a regional context.

The Network does not deliver Settlement Engagement and Transition Support (SETS), Youth Transition Support (YTS) or Economic Pathways for Refugee Integration (EPRI) services. It does have experience delivering related settlement support outside those programs. It offers this submission as a source of regional experience and evidence rather than as an interested provider.

Overarching statement on migrant settlement

This consultation is limited to the reform of the SETS, YTS and EPRI grants programs. The Network accepts that scope. It would be remiss of the Network, however, not to put a broader point on the record, because the Network's own settlement experience sits largely outside these three programs.

Refugees and humanitarian entrants have specific needs, and those needs are often more complex. Nothing in this submission should reduce the specialist assistance they require, or the funding attached to it. Alongside that, the Network encourages the Department to treat settlement support as a condition of successful regional migration and workforce retention across a broader range of migration pathways, rather than as a service attached to one of them.

Effective settlement support is both a social inclusion measure and an investment in Australia's regional workforce. This reform is an opportunity to recognise that, and to consider how migrants arriving through regional skilled and employer sponsored pathways can access proportionate, place-based support.

Executive summary

Settlement grants delivery in regional New South Wales and the ACT is uneven by design, not by accident. Of the three programs under review, only one has a broad regional footprint, and integrating the three will not change where services are physically delivered. This reform can correct that, and the Network's submission is that it should, because regional New South Wales is a place settlement can succeed rather than a place it is attempted.

- There is no Youth Transition Support provider anywhere in regional New South Wales or the ACT. Nationally, YTS operates through six providers across 19 local government areas, and its New South Wales coverage is limited to Cumberland, Blacktown, Fairfield, Canterbury-Bankstown and Liverpool.
- Economic Pathways to Refugee Integration has two providers operating in regional New South Wales, Civik People across the Hunter, Illawarra South Coast and North Coast, and Community Resources on the Illawarra South Coast. All this coverage is coastal. There is no EPRI delivery in inland regional New South Wales or the ACT. The program's nine priority employment regions at design were all metropolitan, and participation data records 1,442 metropolitan participants against 327 regional participants.
- Fifteen organisations deliver SETS across regional New South Wales and the ACT, from Albury to the Tweed and from the Central West to the Capital Region. SETS is the only one of the three programs with inland reach, and in several catchments, it rests on a single organisation.
- Demand is growing fastest outside the metropolitan areas. Four regional New South Wales catchments appear in the national top ten for growth in SETS clients between FY 2018-19 and FY 2021-22: New England and Northwest, Riverina, Coffs Harbour – Grafton and Illawarra. Two of those four, New England and Northwest and the Riverina, have no economic participation stream and no youth stream.
- The Department's own EPRI evaluation recommends expanding future eligibility to reflect SETS criteria and to operate in regional as well as metropolitan areas and recommends funding EPRI or a similar program as an ongoing service within Workforce Australia.

The second finding is that regional New South Wales is a viable settlement destination, not a fall-back position.

- Regional New South Wales recorded 20,606 job vacancies advertised online in August 2026, an increase of 4.3 per cent over the year, against 0.2 per cent growth across the mainland capital cities.
- The regional New South Wales unemployment rate was around 3.6 per cent in August 2026, below the regional Australian rate of 4.2 per cent.
- The median regional rent was \$612 per week in the March quarter 2026, against \$824 per week in Sydney.
- RAI's Regional Movers Index recorded its highest reading since the index began in 2021 in the March quarter 2026, with Sydney residents accounting for 55 per cent of net capital outflows.

The Network's position is that an integrated program must carry an explicit regional coverage obligation across all three streams, funded on a model suited to thin markets with a regional loading, and connected to the employment services infrastructure that already has a physical presence in regional New South Wales. That infrastructure also needs refugee and CALD specialist designations extended into regional New South

Wales, since presence without specialist capability will not serve this cohort. Beyond that, the network asks for allocations that can be adjusted within a funding period, procurement that tests genuine regional presence, outcome measurement that reaches past placement and retention, and an incentive for refugees and humanitarian entrants to settle or resettle in regional New South Wales, built on the Local Connector model already operating through the NSW Government's Welcome Experience.

This submission addresses Consultation Question 2 on targeting and access, and the employment programs element of Consultation Question 3. It makes nine recommendations. It also puts one point to the Department that sits outside the scope of this consultation, set out in the overarching statement above.

1. Introduction

Regional settlement is a stated objective of Commonwealth policy. The settlement grants programs that support it are concentrated where providers already exist, which is overwhelmingly in capital cities.

The Network supports the direction of a more integrated model, and particularly a stronger connection between economic participation, social connection and longer-term settlement outcomes. The risk the Network asks the Department to design against is that integration becomes centralisation, with a metropolitan service model applied to regional communities.

The discussion paper proposes merging SETS, YTS and EPRI into a single integrated program with three streams covering economic participation, social connections and youth pathways. The paper places the Humanitarian Settlement Program, the Australian Cultural Orientation Program and the Adult Migrant English Program outside the scope of this process.

That scope matters for regional communities, though not as an argument for narrowing this reform. A client in a regional town also depends on services outside it, including English language training under the Adult Migrant English Program. The three streams are worth funding in a regional town regardless of what else sits around them. What the design should add is a mechanism for the cases where an adjacent service has no local presence. The integrated program should fund brokered and outreach access, so that a provider can arrange the service at distance or on a visiting basis rather than issue a referral that cannot be taken up. Where access cannot be arranged at all, the provider should record it, so the Department can see across programs where the regional gaps sit.

Mainstream employment services are a different case again, and an opportunity. Workforce Australia and Inclusive Employment Australia are already physically present across regional New South Wales, inland as well as coastal. The regional gap is specialist capability, not presence. Refugee and CALD specialist designations in regional New South Wales are absent under Inclusive Employment Australia and limited under Workforce Australia.

The network therefore asks for three things. First, that all three streams be funded in regional catchments. Second, that refugee and CALD specialist designations under Workforce Australia and Inclusive Employment Australia be extended geographically into regional New South Wales. Third, that the economic participation stream be delivered through, or jointly commissioned with, those two networks rather than by establishing new providers where regional ones already exist. The first sets the obligation. The second makes the existing regional footprint usable for this cohort. The third is the fastest way to meet part of the obligation. Section 3 sets out how.

2. Consultation Question 2: Targeting and Access

"How can services ensure support is accessible, equitable and directed to those with the greatest settlement needs? Consider: how should the program respond to the needs of different client cohorts and locations? What factors should guide service delivery in regional and remote areas?"

2.1 The current footprint in regional NSW and the ACT

The table below sets out which of the three programs is delivered in each regional catchment of New South Wales and the ACT, based on current provider listings.

Region	SETS	EPRI	YTS
Albury and the Murray	Yes	No	No
Riverina	Yes	No	No
Far West NSW	No	No	No
Orana (Dubbo, Mudgee, Gilgandra, Wellington, Narromine)	Yes	No	No
Central West (Bathurst, Orange)	Yes	No	No
New England and Northwest (incl. Armidale, Walcha)	Yes	No	No
Mid North Coast	Yes	Yes	No
Coffs Harbour and Grafton	Yes	Yes	No
Richmond and Tweed	Yes	Yes	No
Hunter, Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Yes	Yes	No
Central Coast	Yes	No	No
Illawarra and Shoalhaven	Yes	Yes	No
Southern Highlands	Yes	No	No
ACT and Capital Region	Yes	No	No

EPRI coverage is shown where a provider's listed service area includes the region. The two EPRI providers operating in regional New South Wales are Civik People, covering the Hunter, Illawarra South Coast and North Coast, and Community Resources, covering the Illawarra South Coast.

Three patterns follow from the table.

- Youth pathways do not exist outside the capital cities. There is no YTS provider in any regional New South Wales catchment or in the ACT.
- Economic participation stops at the coast. Every EPRI service area in New South Wales outside Sydney sits on the eastern seaboard. There is no EPRI delivery in the Riverina, the Murray, the Central West, Orana, New England and Northwest, the Far West or the ACT.
- SETS is carrying the regional system alone. In most inland catchments it is the only one of the three programs present, and in several it rests on a single organisation. STARTTS alone holds seven regional catchments: Coffs Harbour, Grafton, Illawarra, Murray, New England and Northwest, Newcastle and Lake Macquarie, and the Riverina.

The practical consequence is that a humanitarian entrant in Wagga Wagga, Dubbo, Bathurst or Armidale has access to one of the three programs listed above. The same person in Fairfield has access to all three. A young person in those inland towns has access to no youth-specific settlement service at all.

The Far West of New South Wales has no listed provider for any of the three programs.

2.2 Integration does not create regional supply

Merging three programs changes the contract, not the map. The youth pathways stream has no delivery history anywhere in regional New South Wales or the ACT to carry forward, and the economic participation stream has it only on the coastal strip.

Without a coverage obligation, the most likely outcome of integration is that existing providers absorb the new streams in the areas they already serve. Regional clients would gain access to an integrated program in name while the economic participation and youth pathways streams remain where the providers are.

There is a second risk specific to thin regional markets. Where a single organisation already carries SETS across several catchments, a merged contract may consolidate three streams into that one organisation without adding capacity or specialisation. That is a reduction in diversity, not an improvement in integration. The SETS evaluation records the value of maintaining a diversity of providers within each region, with a generalist provider working alongside specialists in employment, youth and family violence services.

The EPRI evaluation records the mechanism directly. Eligibility was limited to employment regions with a high proportion of refugees and humanitarian entrants with low skills or low English proficiency at the time of program design. Settlement stakeholders told the EPRI evaluators that this approach did not support service delivery in regional areas of real need, or in jurisdictions where EPRI had not been offered.

2.3 Thin markets require a different funding model

Volume-based allocation does not work where client numbers are small, but need is real.

- The SETS evaluation records that block funding is often adopted for small regional services where economies of scale are difficult to achieve, and that it emphasises a minimum level of access including in thin or unviable markets.
- The same evaluation identifies the option of allocating additional funding to organisations operating in higher cost contexts, including rural areas and clients with higher intensity needs.
- The EPRI evaluation estimates an impact cost of approximately \$2,500 to \$15,000 per participant depending on the intensity of support. Cost per outcome varied markedly by provider and model.

Applying a metropolitan unit cost to a regional caseload will produce either no bid or a failed contract.

The Network proposes a regional loading, or an equivalent mechanism, that recognises the higher cost of achieving an equivalent outcome where populations are dispersed, travel and outreach are substantial, public transport is limited, and specialist services are fewer.

2.4 Allocation must respond to movement between funding rounds

The SETS evaluation finds that point-in-time funding allocations cannot account for regions that experience new settlement patterns, including secondary migration, over subsequent years, and that this has led to high levels of unmet demand in some regions.

Regional catchments are where this bites hardest, because a small absolute increase in arrivals is a large proportional increase in caseload. The four New South Wales regional catchments in the national top ten for client growth are evidence of exactly this pattern.

An integrated program should include a mechanism to adjust regional allocations within a funding period rather than only at re-tender.

2.5 Regional New South Wales as a settlement destination

Regional New South Wales is a viable settlement destination, not a fall-back position. Labour demand is unfilled, housing costs are materially lower than in Sydney, and movement from the capital cities to the regions is at the highest level on record. The constraint on regional settlement is the absence of settlement services, not the absence of regional capacity to receive people.

- Unfilled labour demand. Regional New South Wales recorded 20,606 job vacancies advertised online in August 2026, an increase of 4.3 per cent over the year. Regional Australia increased by 1.3 per cent and the mainland capital cities by 0.2 per cent.
- Demand the resident workforce is not meeting. The regional New South Wales unemployment rate was around 3.6 per cent in August 2026, below the regional Australian rate of 4.2 per cent. The Regional Australia Institute describes regional labour markets as continuing to operate with limited spare capacity.
- Lower housing costs. The median regional rent was \$612 per week in the March quarter 2026, against \$724 per week across the combined capital cities and \$824 per week in Sydney. Regional rental vacancy stood at 1.9 per cent against 1.7 per cent in the capitals, so the cost advantage is real while supply is tight in both markets.
- Sustained movement to the regions. The RAI Regional Movers Index for the March quarter 2026 recorded its highest reading since the index began in 2021. Capital city residents moving to the regions outnumbered those moving in the opposite direction by 29.7 per cent, and Sydney residents accounted for 55 per cent of net capital outflows.

The above are the same conditions drawing domestic movers out of Sydney. They apply equally to refugees and humanitarian entrants, with one difference. A domestic mover arrives with networks, a rental history, a licence and often a job already arranged. A humanitarian entrant arrives with none of these. Supplying them is what settlement services exist to do.

Attracting people to a regional community is only the first step. Regional settlement is more successful when the whole family can establish sustainable employment, housing, schooling and childcare, and social connection. Retention in a regional town frequently rely upon partner employment and on available schooling, not on the primary client's placement alone.

The question for the integrated program is therefore not whether regional New South Wales can receive refugees and humanitarian entrants. It is whether the services that make settlement successful are funded where those people would live.

2.6 Factors that should guide regional and remote delivery

Regional delivery requires a different operating model, not a scaled down metropolitan one. The Network proposes the following as the factors that should guide delivery outside the capital cities. Each is already recognised in the Refugee and Humanitarian Entrant Settlement and Integration Outcomes Framework or in the Department's own evaluations, and each can be funded as a defined service component.

- Place-based design within national standards: national consistency should apply to outcomes and to minimum service standards. Delivery design should sit locally, so that providers can respond to local labour markets, settlement patterns, geography and the services that actually exist in the town.
- Transport and licensing support, funded as a service component: the Framework names Housing and Transport as a facilitating domain and identifies access to public transport and support to obtain drivers' licences as enablers of employment, education and social connection. In a regional labour market, a licence is what converts an advertised job into a reachable one.

- Housing brokerage: regional rents sit well below metropolitan rents, but a client without local rental history or references will not secure a tenancy on price alone. Tenancy brokerage, referee support and head-leasing arrangements determine whether a placement holds.
- Employer engagement designed around regional demand: the EPRI evaluation notes the program was largely targeted to metropolitan locations, and that this made agriculture an unlikely sector focus. The point generalises. Sector focus follows the places a program is delivered in, so a program designed around metropolitan locations will build its employer engagement around metropolitan industries. Delivered regionally, the program should set its sector focus from the labour demand in each catchment rather than from a national or metropolitan default.
- Outreach and brokerage in place of referral: referral pathways assume a destination service exists locally. Where it does not, the funded model should include outreach, co-location with existing regional providers and brokered access.
- Locally connected delivery outlets: the SETS evaluation finds place-based approaches are particularly effective in regions, that regional challenges are distinct from metropolitan ones, and that all delivery outlets should be well connected to communities locally.
- Funded local coordination: social bridges in small towns rest on volunteer and community organisations. Collaboration between settlement providers, councils, RDA NSW & ACT Network, employers, training organisations, health services and community organisations should be an explicit and funded component of the program rather than an assumed activity.
- Employers supported as settlement partners: regional employers, particularly small and medium businesses, carry much of the practical integration work. Cultural capability, workplace integration, English language connections and skills recognition assistance should be funded parts of the program rather than left to the employer to resolve.
- Face-to-face and outreach services retained: digital delivery can complement a regional service. It cannot replace local capability for clients with limited English, complex needs, or limited transport or digital access.
- Procurement that tests genuine regional presence: procurement should value local knowledge, trusted relationships and established community networks, and should assess them rather than accept them as asserted. Where a national or statewide organisation is funded to deliver in a region, the program should require a meaningful partnership with a locally based organisation, with the local role specified and funded.

2.7 An incentive to settle or resettle in regional New South Wales

Coverage creates the option. An incentive is what puts people in a position to take it.

The Network asks that the next iteration of the integrated program carry a deliberate incentive for refugees and humanitarian entrants to settle or resettle in regional New South Wales. The Network's position is that this should operate as a support offer, not as a condition attached to a visa or a payment. The elements proposed are:

- Relocation and establishment support for the move itself, available on arrival in Australia and to people already settled in a metropolitan area who choose to move.
- Guaranteed service access in the destination region, so the incentive is not an offer to move to a place where two of the three streams are not funded.
- A named local connection point, meaning a single locally based person the family can contact from before arrival through the first year of settlement. The role is to know the town, make introductions to employers, schools, health services and community organisations, and resolve the practical problems that may present themselves.
- Employment linkage arranged before the move, using the employer relationships held by regional settlement providers and by the employment services networks.

- Explicit eligibility for secondary migration. A person who first settles in Sydney and later moves to a regional centre should carry the entitlement with them.
- Family-centred support, covering partner employment, schooling and childcare, rather than the primary client alone.

New South Wales already runs a working version of this model. The Welcome Experience, part of the NSW Government's \$25.1 million Essential Worker Attraction Program, links essential workers and their families relocating to regional New South Wales with a Local Connector drawn from the local community, who provides advice, introductions and practical support before, during and after the move. It has supported more than 3,000 workers and their families since 2023, and in April 2026 the NSW Government announced its expansion from 55 to 88 local government areas. Several RDAs across NSW are host agencies for the program.

The Network's point is not that humanitarian settlement should be folded into that program. It is that the mechanism is proven in regional New South Wales, is already operating at scale, and could be adapted rather than designed from first principles.

2.8 How outcomes should be measured in regional areas

The Network cautions against retention in a single location as the primary measure of regional settlement success.

Australian research on regional refugee settlement, including Boese and Moran in Australian Geographer (2025), argues that onward movement is often an exercise of agency and a stage in settlement rather than a failure of it, and that regional settlement should not be assumed to be a guaranteed benefit to both the entrant and the receiving town.

A measurement framework built on retention will record regional delivery as failing when a client moves to pursue education or employment. The Network suggests outcomes be measured against the domains in the Refugee and Humanitarian Entrant Settlement and Integration Outcomes Framework, which are attached to the person, not to the postcode.

The network adds five points on measurement.

- Skills utilisation, not employment alone: an economic participation outcome should record whether a person's existing skills and qualifications are being used, whether the employment is sustainable and whether there is progression. This matters most in regions carrying persistent skills shortages, where an underused qualification is a loss to the region as well as to the person.
- Retention measured alongside the domains, not instead of them: whether families remain established in a regional community over time is useful evidence about whether the model works. It should sit alongside employment, skills utilisation, housing stability and social connection, and should not become the single test by which regional delivery is judged.
- Social integration and belonging: settlement success extends beyond employment, housing and service access. Whether migrants and their families build community relationships, take part in local activities, establish support networks and develop a sense of belonging should also be measured. These are outcomes in their own right and may contribute to longer-term regional retention.
- The reason for a move, not only the fact of it: where retention is measured, the reason a person stays, relocates within Australia or leaves should be recorded with it. This distinguishes mobility driven by career or family opportunity from movement caused by inadequate housing, limited services, social isolation or insufficient settlement support.
- Employer and community outcomes: where settlement support is connected to workforce attraction, evaluation should also consider employer experience, the sustainability of workforce placements, family settlement and the contribution of supported migrants to community participation.

3. Consultation Question 3: coordination with employment programs

"How can coordination between settlement services, mainstream services and employment programs, particularly Workforce Australia and Inclusive Employment Australia, be strengthened to support the Government's economic and community participation priorities?"

The Network addresses only this element of Question 3, because it determines whether the regional coverage proposed above is achievable.

The Department's own EPRI evaluation recommends funding EPRI or a similar program as an ongoing service within Workforce Australia, subject to funding and ongoing evaluation and if medium to long-term outcomes are proved.

The network supports serious consideration of that direction for the economic participation stream specifically, on regional grounds. Workforce Australia and Inclusive Employment Australia providers are physically present across regional New South Wales, inland as well as coastal. EPRI providers are present only on the coast and YTS providers are absent entirely from regional NSW. Delivering the economic participation stream through, or jointly commissioned with, those networks is the fastest available route to regional coverage.

Three conditions would need to be attached to any such arrangement.

- Specialist capability must be funded, not assumed. The current evidence is that refugee and CALD specialist designations in regional New South Wales are absent under Inclusive Employment Australia and limited under Workforce Australia.
- The social connections and youth pathways streams must not be subordinated to employment outcomes. The YTS evaluation finds general settlement services cannot effectively address the risks and barriers affecting young people from refugee and migrant backgrounds, and that youth workers are able to tailor interventions in ways generalist staff cannot.
- Settlement expertise must be retained in the system. Integration into employment services should bring settlement providers in as partners rather than displace them.

The Network also notes a coordination resource already in place. RDA NSW & ACT holds regional workforce intelligence and employer connections, and are linked to councils, training providers and economic development networks.

4. Recommendations

The Network proposes the following recommendations be applied to the design of any integrated settlement grants program.

- **Recommendation 1.** That the integrated program carries an explicit geographic coverage obligation across all three streams, so that economic participation and youth pathways services are funded in regional New South Wales and the ACT and not only where providers already operate.
- **Recommendation 2.** That funding for regional delivery uses a block or minimum-access component rather than volume-based allocation, with a regional loading or equivalent mechanism recognising the higher cost of achieving an equivalent outcome in a dispersed catchment, consistent with the Department's own evaluation finding on thin and unviable markets.
- **Recommendation 3.** That the program includes a mechanism to adjust regional allocations within a funding period in response to secondary migration, rather than only at re-tender.
- **Recommendation 4.** That refugee and CALD specialist designations under Workforce Australia and Inclusive Employment Australia be extended into regional New South Wales, and that the Department test joint commissioning of the economic participation stream with those networks in regional areas, with the specialist capability funded rather than assumed.

- **Recommendation 5.** That regional outcome measurement be based on the domains of the Refugee and Humanitarian Entrant Settlement and Integration Outcomes Framework, that economic participation be measured by skills utilisation and employment sustainability rather than placement alone, and that measurement also capture social integration, community belonging, family settlement and longer-term workforce participation. Regional retention should be reported alongside those measures, with the reason for a move recorded, rather than treated as the primary test.
- **Recommendation 6.** That the integrated program includes an incentive for refugees and humanitarian entrants to settle or resettle in regional New South Wales, structured as a support offer covering relocation and establishment costs, housing brokerage, a named local connection point and employment linkage, and available both on arrival and to people relocating from metropolitan areas.
- **Recommendation 7.** That procurement for regional delivery assess genuine local presence, that local coordination between settlement providers, councils, RDA NSW & ACT, employers, training organisations and health services be a funded component of the program, and that any national or statewide provider funded to deliver in a region be required to partner with a locally based organisation in a specified and funded role.
- **Recommendation 8.** That the Department recognise settlement support as an important component of successful regional skilled migration and investigate extending proportionate, needs-based assistance to migrants arriving through regional skilled and employer-sponsored pathways, including subclasses 491 and 494. This should complement, rather than displace, the specialist services and funding available to humanitarian entrants.
- **Recommendation 9.** That the Commonwealth examine opportunities to strengthen and coordinate regional migrant settlement services through existing place-based delivery models, such as the NSW Government's Welcome Experience. This should include consideration of locally based connection points, practical settlement navigation, family-centred support and opportunities to leverage established regional partnerships.

5. Conclusion

Two of the three programs under review have never been broadly delivered in regional New South Wales or the ACT. Demand in these regions is growing faster than in most of the country. Integration will carry that imbalance into the new program unless coverage is made a design requirement.

The Network asks that regional coverage, a funding model suited to thin markets, and connection to the employment services already present in regional areas be treated as requirements of the new model rather than as matters for later implementation.

The Network would encourage a future model that treats settlement not as a discrete social service but as a component of regional workforce development, economic participation and community sustainability. On that framing, regional coverage is not an equity adjustment to the program. It is central to what the program is for.

Yours sincerely



Anna Guillan
Chair
RDA NSW & ACT Committee

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