



REPORT ON

DEMOCRACY 100
*YOU CAN MAKE A
DIFFERENCE*

*TOWARDS A
CHARTER
FOR
AUSTRALIAN
DEMOCRACY?*



DEMOCRACY
100
YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE



MUSEUM
OF AUSTRALIAN
DEMOCRACY
OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE

On 16 August 2017, the Museum of Australian Democracy invited over 100 leaders from the worlds of academia, arts and culture, business, the community sector, the legal community, politics and political journalism, and the public service to make a difference and *become champions of democracy*.

The program had the objective of celebrating our democratic achievements as a nation, establishing the case for democratic renewal and creating powerful, and immediate content for an upcoming exhibition.

The University of Canberra's Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis, surveyed participants on what they considered to be Australia's most important democratic values and what the responsibilities of a champion of democracy might be. This fed into a deliberative forum based around a card game developed by the leading design agency Think Place.

The resulting Charter for Australian Democracy is drawn from the outcomes of this event.

A CHARTER FOR AUSTRALIAN DEMOCRACY

We have been encouraged to believe that Australia is a great, young democracy: that our citizens are free; that our Parliament is one of the great custodians of democratic values; that our liberty is the envy of our region; that our system of justice is robust and fair; that the guardians of our security – the police and defence service – are subject to democratic, legal control; that our public service is an impartial steward of public reason; that our cities and indigenous communities maintain a proud identity; and, that our media is brave and honest.

These beliefs, however, are increasingly threatened. There is mounting evidence of the increasing disconnect between government and citizen reflected in the decline of democratic satisfaction, trust in politicians, political parties and other key institutions and erosion of public confidence in the capacity of governments (of whatever kind) to address public policy concerns. The gap between reality and how Australians imagine their democracy has widened to such a degree that we need to pause, listen, and reflect on whether our democracy can adapt to the new realities of 21st century governance.

We call on all Australians to rethink their personal and collective commitment to democratic values and contribute to the renewal of our great democracy. We remain confident in the adaptive capacity of Australian democracy and its citizens to re-charge this great young democracy through the “Power of Us”. We are therefore united in defending and advancing Australian democracy and its’ hard won democratic freedoms and values: the rights and obligations of citizenship; voting; free and fair elections; a free press; freedom of speech and assembly; human rights; the creation of a parliamentary system; religious toleration; the establishment of the rule of law; separation of powers and commitment to social equality and “fair go”.

As champions of Australian democracy, we the undersigned pledge to exercise democratic leadership in support of these values through meeting the following responsibilities:

1. To act to create a more just and fair society for all.
2. To encourage civility, civil discourse, and respect for difference.
3. To make sure that the voices of all Australians are represented.
4. To monitor, maintain and foster democratic values.
5. To enable public institutions to flourish.
6. To promote education about the role and responsibility of citizens in sustaining meaningful democracy.
7. To engage and facilitate public discussion on how our democracy can be improved.
8. To reinforce the responsibilities of our elected representatives to live the values and principles expected by the general public.
9. To be a successful advocate for robust democracy research and education.
10. To uphold the freedoms fundamental to our democracy and prevent their erosion by speaking truth to power.

**What do you think? Would you sign this Charter? Let us know your thoughts at:
mark.evans@canberra.edu.au**

OUR PURPOSE

Democracy 100: You can make a difference was crafted as an authentic and significant museum public and research program that brought multilateral leaders together to develop content for a Charter for Australian Democracy, with the twin objectives of celebrating our democratic achievements as a nation and establishing the case for democratic renewal. We achieved this aim in three stages.

Stage 1 involved the completion of a pre-event questionnaire in which we invited participant views on:

- what they considered to be Australia's most important democratic values;
- their likes and dislikes about Australian democracy;
- why there has been a decline in public trust in our politicians and political institutions;
- what they would like to change; and,
- what the responsibilities of a democratic champion should be.

Stage 2 sought to validate the survey findings through a deliberative forum which was convened at the *Democracy 100: You can make a difference* event. ThinkPlace, Australia's leading design agency, translated the Institute for Governance's survey findings into a democracy card game which provided us with data on what fellow citizens consider to be Australia's most important democratic values and what the responsibilities of a democratic champion should be. This came hard on the heels of a wonderfully crafted interview with ex-prime ministers Bob Hawke and John Howard facilitated with consummate expertise by Annabel Crabb in which she posed a range of questions on Australia's democratic future. Both interviewees, from contrasting positions, recognized that new times required a new democratic politics and made several recommendations.

Stage 3 integrated the findings from Stages 1 and 2 into a proposed Charter for Australian Democracy.

WHO ARE THE DEMOCRACY 100?

Choosing the Democracy 100 was a really tough task. We aimed for approximately ten people from ten groupings of people – academics, artists, business leaders, community sector leaders, commentators, Generation Z change makers, the legal community, politicians, political journalists, and public servants – who are all thinking about our democracy or in a position to influence opinion and change. We also ensured balance in terms of political leaning, generational perspectives and diversity.

WHAT WE ASKED THE DEMOCRACY 100 CHAMPIONS TO DO

The forum was organised into 13 tables with ten participants on each table with a mixture of participants from the groupings outlined above plus museum and research staff. There was no head table – everyone was treated as democratic equals.

We provided all participants with a deck of 35 democracy playing cards in three different colour sets corresponding with three of the pre-survey questions: what do you think are Australia's most important democratic values? What should the responsibilities of champions of democracy be? What could be done to strengthen our democracy? Each card represented one of the top 10 most frequently mentioned responses to the Stage 1 survey questions. We also included five wild cards so that participants could write in their own preferred answers if they could think of something better.

The challenge for each table was to build the best five card hand in response to two rounds of questions (see Figure 1. *The Charter for Democracy Board*).

Round 1: What do you think are Australia's most important democratic values?

Round 2: What do you think the responsibilities of a champion of Australian democracy should be?

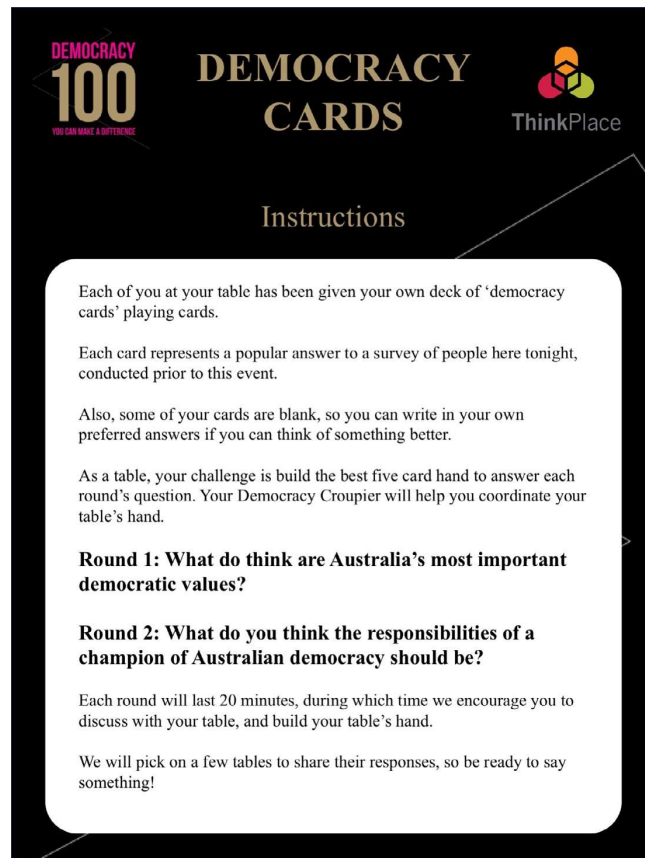
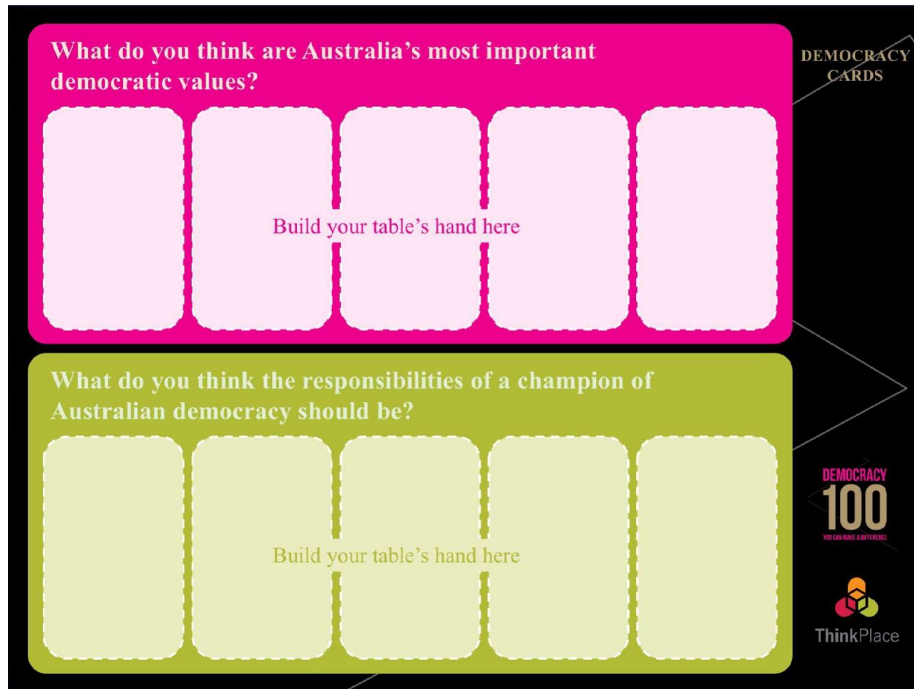
Each round involved 20 minutes of deliberation, during which time we encouraged participants to tease out and discuss the issues involved and build the table's hand.

A Democracy Croupier was identified on each table to help participants coordinate their response and a rapporteur was nominated to provide feedback to the forum at the end of the deliberation. This was in keeping with a good priority setting process which should have clearly defined roles for participants and criteria on which to compare options, and processes to vote, score or rank options.

This was far from a perfect deliberative engagement given the complexity of the issues at stake and the short time allocated to discussion but we hoped that it would serve our purpose and would be fun for participants.



Figure 1. The Charter for Democracy Board



HOW DID THE DEMOCRACY 100 CHAMPIONS APPROACH THE TASK?

The tables adopted different approaches to the task. Some were very procedurally based, tightly coordinated and followed the task to the letter. Others engaged in free-wheeling discussion but quickly refocused on the task when prompted by Dr Nina Terrey; our facilitator from ThinkPlace. Journalist Geraldine Doogue provided a detailed description of the process on her table for ABC news which is worth rehearsing here:

It's been a month of burka stunts and citizenship chaos, in which door-stopped politicians have been bluntly asked: is our democracy broken? But amidst the chaos, perhaps we need to ask ourselves: what are democracy's values? In Australia, 2017, that is. A trip to ancient Greece isn't necessary. Just mosey on down to Canberra and Old Parliament House, now known as the Museum of Australian Democracy (MoAD), which this year celebrates its 90th birthday. As part of the anniversary, a bunch of us — 100 to be precise, including Dick Smith, Kerry O'Brien, Warren Mundine, Susan Ryan, Jenny Brockie — were invited to participate in a glittering occasion last week, called Democracy 100 You Can Make a Difference.

We heard ex-prime ministers Bob Hawke and John Howard muse out loud about our democratic future, in an intriguing interplay dubbed a "multi-partisan conversation", brokered by Annabel Crabb and broadcast on the ABC.

Then, at the end of our Greek-inspired menu with beautiful wines from the Canberra region, the invited guests at 15 tables were exhorted... to play a game! You could almost hear the quiet groan. Please, no role-playing, with partygoers asked to be senators or parliamentarians, fulminating on some confected set of issues. Luckily, the game turned out to be considerable fun.

We were distributed a deck of cards in three different colour sets, devised as part of a complicated process undertaken over the last 18 months by the museum and the University of Canberra's Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis. They'd questioned 1,244 Australians recruited at random, and 10 focus groups, about their attitudes towards democracy. Out of that arose some consensus, which was very broad in nature. And as part of the game we were asked to put ourselves through a mild form of House of Representatives tension and rank the ideas raised by the survey participants in order of importance.

We were asked a number of questions: What do you think are Australia's most important democratic values? What should the responsibilities of champions of democracy be? What could be done to strengthen our democracy? In the "values" category, I wonder how you would choose between the ten options offered to us?

- *Religious tolerance*
- *Social equality (a "fair go")*
- *Compulsory voting*
- *Separation of powers*
- *Rule of law*
- *Freedom of speech and assembly*
- *Free and fair elections*
- *Parliamentary system*
- *Human rights*
- *A free press*

We had an extra wild card on which to write down our own idea as a group. Mr Howard, who was at our table, nominated "listen to the mob", which I didn't agree with. It reeks of anti-thinking in my view. But guess what? I lost the argument! Just as politicians who don't manage to persuade their confreres do. Welcome to their world, I thought to myself.

In the "how to strengthen democracy" category, these were the options culled from the focus groups:

- *Longer parliamentary terms*
- *Abolish the states*
- *Become a republic with an Australian head of state*
- *Increase options for citizen participation in decision making*
- *Make "civics" compulsory from primary school onwards*
- *Introduce proportional representation based on background and real Indigenous representation*
- *Abolish the Senate and replace with a randomly selected House of Reps*
- *Encourage more women to enter Parliament*
- *Introduce a Federal ICAC*
- *Thirty per cent of MPs should be under the age of 35*

Again, I don't know how you would answer. But that is surely the point of our system. We are entitled to our own views, our own rankings and to argue with each other — but to use words, not stunts or swords.¹

Some interesting “general” attitudinal patterns emerged in table discussions:

- *Younger participants in general appeared more interested in human rights issues and less interested in institutional matters.*
- *Elder participants in general appeared more interested in institutional matters.*
- *Those from an Arts and Humanities background appeared more interested in citizen- centred participatory democratic reforms.*
- *Many tables struggled with the difference between a free press (as a check on government) and freedom of speech and assembly (as a right).*
- *Some of the anchors of liberal democracy were not recognized for the right reasons. For example, without the rule of law and the ability to collect taxes a country would be deemed by the International Community to be a “failed” or “fragile” state as it would be unable to meet the basis needs of its’ people. The rule of law is a prerequisite for a functioning liberal democracy.*
- *The notion of “thought leadership” appeared universally disliked.*
- *Compulsory voting was generally perceived to be an important and distinctively Australian democratic value because it expressed the importance of citizenship rights and obligations of citizenship. In contrast, a significant number of participants questioned Australia’s commitment to social equality and “fair-go” in the context of the present debate on same-sex marriage.*



1. Retrieved 26 September 2017 from: <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-08-25/geraldine-doogue-democracy-in-2017-needs-less-stunts-and-swords/8839270>.

WHAT YOU THOUGHT

As Table A below illustrates, the most important democratic value is perceived to be “the rule of law”, closely followed by “free and fair elections”, “freedom of speech and assembly” and “separation of powers” and a “free press”. The least important democratic value is perceived to be “religious toleration” perhaps because these rights are already viewed to be protected under “freedom of speech and assembly” and “human rights” promoted under value 10; “social equality or fair-go”.

Two wild cards were played: “free and fair vote” (which we perceive to be the same as value 2: “free and fair elections”); and, “freedom of speech and the press” – a combination of values 3 and 4. However, there is no need to combine these preferences as we can include 10 preferences in the Charter.

We therefore recommend that we include all ten democratic values identified in Table A which is also supported by the pre-survey findings.²

The most important responsibility of a democratic champion is perceived to be to “make sure that the voices of all Australians are represented”, followed closely by to “encourage civility, civil discourse, respect for difference” and to “promote education about the role/responsibility of citizens in sustaining meaningful democracy”, “to uphold the freedoms fundamental to our democracy and prevent their erosion” and “to act to create a more just and fair society for all” (see Table 2).

The least important responsibility of a democratic champion is perceived to be “a successful advocate for robust democracy research and education”. However, again this might be because it overlaps with “to promote education about the role/responsibility of citizens in sustaining meaningful democracy”.

Five wild cards were played in this component of the Charter:

2. See Evans, M., Halupka, M., and Stoker, G. (2017), *How Australians Imagine Their Democracy: the Power of Us*. Canberra, MoAD/IGPA, p. 12. Retrieved 26 September 2017 from: <http://www.governanceinstitute.edu.au/research/publications/recent-reports>.

Table A. What do you think are Australia’s most important democratic values?

Value	Table Preference
1. Compulsory voting	T6, T8, T9, T11 [8]
2. Free and fair elections	T2, T3, T4, T6, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13 [2]
3. Free press	T1, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11 [5]
4. Freedom of speech and assembly	T1, T3, T4, T5, T7, T9, T10, T12 [3=]
5. Human rights	[T6], T7, T10, T11, T13 [7]
6. Parliamentary system	T3, T5, T12 [9]
7. Rule of law	T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T10, T12, T13 [1]
8. Religious toleration	T5 [10]
9. Separation of powers	T1, T2, T4, T6, T7, T8, T9, T12 [3=]
10. Social equality (“fair go”)	T2, T3, T4, T5, T11, T13 [6]
Wild cards	
Free and fair vote	T1
Freedom of speech and the press	T2

- *“Listen to the mob” – which we perceive to be the same as “To make sure that the voices of all Australians are represented”.*
- *“Leadership” – all of these responsibilities are acts of democratic leadership. So we could change “the responsibilities a champion of Australian democracy” to “the leadership responsibilities of a champion of Australian democracy”?*
- *“Speak truth to power” – which we perceive to be couched under “uphold the freedoms fundamental to our democracy and prevent their erosion”. But this might be a better way of articulating the issue?*
- *“Civic education in schools” – is contained within “to promote education about the role/ responsibility of citizens in sustaining meaningful democracy”. And,*
- *“to engage and promote public discussion on how our democracy can be improved” – provides a better way of articulating “provide thought leadership on how our democracy can be improved”.*
- *There was also a suggestion to replace “to maintain and enable the public sector services and institutions to flourish” with “to enable public institutions to flourish”.*

We therefore recommend that we:

- *change “the responsibilities a champion of Australian democracy” to “the leadership responsibilities of a champion of Australian democracy”.*

Table B. What do you think the responsibilities a champion of Australian democracy should be?

Responsibility	Table Preference
1. To act to create a more just and fair society for all	T5, T6, T8, T11, T12, T13 [5]
2. To be a successful advocate for robust democracy research and education	T2 [10]
3. To encourage civility, civil discourse, respect for difference	T1, T3, T4, T6, T7, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13 [2=]
4. To make sure that the voices of all Australians are represented	T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12 [1]
5. To monitor, maintain and foster democratic values	T1, T4, T7, T9, T10 [6]
6. To maintain and enable the public sector services and institutions to flourish	T1, T5, T8 [8=]
7. To promote education about the role/responsibility of citizens in sustaining meaningful democracy	T1, T2, T3, T4, T6, T7, T8, T9, T11, T13 [2=]
8. To provide thought leadership (expert advocacy) on how our democracy can be improved	T2, T3, T7, T12 [7]
9. To reinforce the responsibilities of our elected representatives to live the values and principles expected by the general public	T5, T9, T10 [8=]
10. To uphold the freedoms fundamental to our democracy and prevent their erosion	T2, T3, T4, T6, T7, T10, T11, T12, T13 [4]
Wild cards	
“Listen to the mob”	T5
“Leadership”	T8
“Speak truth to power”	T13
“Civic education in schools”	T4
“To engage and promote public discussion about democratic matters”	T4

- Combine “speak truth to power” with “uphold the freedoms fundamental to our democracy and prevent their erosion” as “uphold the freedoms fundamental to our democracy and prevent their erosion by speaking truth to power”.
- Change “provide thought leadership on how our democracy can be improved” to “engage and facilitate public discussion on how our democracy can be improved”.
- Replace “to maintain and enable the public sector services and institutions to flourish” with “to maintain and enable public institutions to flourish”.

This is also supported by the pre-survey findings.³

3. See Evans, M., Halupka, M., and Stoker, G. (2017), *How Australians Imagine Their Democracy: the Power of Us*. Canberra, MoAD/IGPA, p. 34. Retrieved 26 September 2017 from: <http://www.governanceinstitute.edu.au/research/publications/recent-reports>.

ATTACHMENT 1 – DEMOCRACY BOARDS

Table 1: Democracy Board



Table 2: Democracy Board



Table 3: Democracy Board



Table 4: Democracy Board



Table 5: Democracy Board



Table 6: Democracy Board



Table 7: Democracy Board



Table 8: Democracy Board



Table 11: Democracy Board



Table 12: Democracy Board



Table 13: Democracy Board



ATTACHMENT 2 – GUEST LIST

Robyn Archer, AO FAHA Artist, arts advocate.
Arash Arian, Student Australian National Youth Forum.
Dr Kate Armstrong, Manager Content Development, Museum of Australian Democracy.
Joshua Armstrong, Assistant Researcher Office of the Hon John Howard OM, AC. Ralph Ashton, Co-Founder and Executive Director Australian Futures Project.
Carol Austin, Director HSBC, Grattan Institute.
Jude Barlow, Ngunnawal woman.
Allan Behm, Senior policy advisor, Office of the Hon Senator Penny Wong .
Luca Belgiorno-Nettis AM, Founder newDemocracy Foundation. Jonathan Biggins, Writer, comedian, actor.
Senator the Hon Simon Birmingham, Minister for Education and Training.
Professor Frank Bongiorno, Associate Professor of History Australian National University
Jennifer Bott AO, Chair, National Institute of Dramatic Art.
Fiona Bowen, Learning Producer, Museum of Australian Democracy.
Troy Bramston, Journalist, author The Australian.
Senator the Hon George Brandis QC Attorney-General Jenny Brockie, Journalist, presenter SBS.
Lane Brookes, National Indigenous Youth Parliament Elected Opposition Leader National Indigenous Youth Parliamentarian.
Megan Brownlow, Editor, Australian Entertainment and Media Outlook PwC.
Australia Senator the Hon Kim Carr, Senator for Victoria.
Nick Cater, Executive Director, Menzies Research Centre.
Phil Coffey (Deputy CEO Retired), Chairman, Westpac Bicentennial Foundation
Annabel Crabb, Journalist, author ABC.
The Hon Simon Crean, Board Member, Old Parliament House Board, Cabinet Minister.
Nirary Dacho, Co-founder Refugee Talent.
Professor Kate Darian-Smith, Professor of Australian Studies and History, University of Melbourne.
Marilyn Darling, AC Chair Gordon Darling Foundation.
Sarah Davies, CEO Philanthropy Australia.
Dr Hass Dellal AO, Chair SBS SBS, Australian Multicultural Foundation.
Geraldine Doogue, AO Journalist, author ABC.
Blanche D’Alpulget, Author.
Professor John Dryzek, Centenary Professor at the Centre for Deliberative Democracy & Global Governance, Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis, University of Canberra.
Professor Graham Durant AM, Director Qwestacon, The National Science and Technology Centre.
Sarah Elakloul, Educator/carer, student Australian National Youth Forum.

Professor Mark Evans, Director, Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis, University of Canberra.

Michael Evans, Head of Content, Learning & Visitor Experience Museum of Australian Democracy

Professor the Hon Gareth Evans AC, QC, Chancellor Australian National University

Dr Stephanie Fahey, CEO, Austrade Australian Trade and Investment Commission.

The Hon John Faulkner, Senator 1989-2015, Cabinet Minister.

Dr Robert Floyd, Director General Australian Safeguards and Non- Proliferation Office.

Professor Tom Frame, Director Australian Centre for the Study of Armed Conflict and Society, University of New South Wales

Catherine Friday, Education Leader Oceania, Ernst and Young.

Riley Gray, Learning Facilitator, Museum of Australian Democracy.

Luke Gosling OAM MP, Member for Solomon, Northern Territory.

Lucille Halloran Managing Partner, Government & Public Sector Services, Oceania EY.

Dr Max Halupka, Research Fellow Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis, University of Canberra.

Rema Hamdan, Volunteer Australian National Youth Forum.

Andrew Harper Deputy Director Museum of Australian Democracy Peter Hartcher Journalist, author Sydney Morning Herald

Michaela Hatch Visitor Services Officer Museum of Australian Democracy

Adj Prof Virginia Haussegger AM, Director 50/50 by 2030 Foundation, Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis, University of Canberra.

Lisa Havillah, Director, Carriageworks.

The Hon Bob Hawke AC, Prime Minister of Australia, 1983-1991.

Nour Haydar, Journalist, ABC Australian National Youth Forum.

Robyn Hendry, CEO, Canberra Business Chamber.

Steve Hill, District President Rotary.

Cr Jenny Hill, Mayor of the City of Townsville.

The Hon John Howard OM, AC Prime Minister of Australia 1996-200.

Saffron Howden, Founder and Editor, Crinkling News.

Fida Hussain Syed Abbas, social worker, Australian National Youth Forum.

Edwina Jans Head, Heritage, Exhibitions and Engagement, Museum of Australian Democracy.

Rabbi Jeffery Kamins OAM, Senior Rabbi Emanuel Synagogue.

Daryl Karp, Director Museum of Australian Democracy.

Professor John Keane, Professor of Politics, University of Sydney and Sydney Democracy Network.

Paul Kelly, Editor, *The Australian*, and author.

The Hon Dr David Kemp AC, Chair Old Parliament House Board.

Bahman Khavari, social worker, Australian National Youth Forum.

Lizzy Kuoth, community worker, Australian National Youth Forum.

Steve Lewis, journalist and author.

Nanette Louchart-Fletcher, Creative, Producer Engagement, Museum of Australian Democracy.
Nikki Madgwick, community engagement worker in health and education, National Indigenous Youth Parliamentarian.

Dr Don Markwell, Senior Adviser to Leader of the Government in the Senate.

Bruce Meagher Director, Corporate Affairs Foxtel.

Andrew Meares, President Federal Parliamentary Press Gallery.

Karen Middleton, journalist and author *The Saturday Paper*.

Thomas Moorhead, Office of Senator Kim Carr.

Gaven Morris, Director News Australian Broadcasting Corporation.

Nyunggai Warren Mundine, AO Founder, Chairman and Managing Director, Nyungga Black Group Ltd.

Kerry O'Brien, journalist and author.

Scott O'Brien AO, CEO Humense.

Catherine Ordway, Lawyer, Researcher on integrity in sport.

Margot O'Neill, journalist and author.

Dr Martin Parkinson AC, PSM, Secretary Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.

Kevin Patchell, volunteer, Museum of Australian Democracy.

Senator James Paterson, Senator for Victoria.

Marni Pilgrim, Manager Digital Engagement, Museum of Australian Democracy.

Ann Porcino, Director, RPR Consulting.

Alexander Radoll, student, National Indigenous Youth Parliamentarian.

Maurice Reilly, CEO, National Press Club of Australia.

Craig Ritchie, CEO, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies.

Tom Rogers, Electoral Commissioner, Australian Electoral Commission.

John Roskam, Executive Director, Institute of Public Affairs.

Professor Kim Rubenstein, Director, Center for International and Public Law, Australian National University.

The Hon Susan Ryan AO, Senator 1975-1988, Cabinet Minister.

Dr Chris Sarra, Professor of Education, ESTEM & IGPA, University of Canberra.

Katrina Scaramella, student, Australian National Youth Forum.

Professor Julianne Schultz AM, Founding Editor Griffith Review.

Morry Schwartz AM, Executive Chair Schwartz Media.

Jillian Segal AM, Chair General Sir John Monash Foundation.

Professor Peter Shergold AC, Chancellor Western Sydney University.

Maree Sidey, CEO, Australian Communities Foundation.

Lousje Skala, Chair Craft Victoria.

Steven Skala, AO, Vice Chairman, Australia and New Zealand Deutsche Bank.

Dick Smith AC, Entrepreneur.

The Hon Tony Smith MP, Speaker, House of Representatives.

Jill Saunders, Private Secretary, Office of the Hon Bob Hawke AC.

Dr Heather Smith PSM, Secretary Department of Communications and the Arts.
David Speers, journalist Sky News.
Libby Stewart, Senior Historian Museum of Australian Democracy.
Adrian Szabo, volunteer leader, Australian National Youth Forum.
Lenore Taylor, Editor, The Guardian.
Dr Nina Terrey, Chief Methodologist, Thinkplace.
Professor Anne Tiernan, Professor and Director of the Policy Innovation Hub, Griffith University.
Peter Tonagh, CEO, Foxtel.
Dr Mathew Trinca, Director National Museum of Australia.
Simon Troeth, Associate Partner Newgate Communications.
Angus Trumble, Director National Portrait Gallery.
Professor Claudio Veliz, Economic historian, sociologist and author.
Iain Walker, Executive Director, newDemocracy Foundation.
Dr Tony Warren, Group Executive, Corporate Affairs Telstra.
Lisa Watts, Acting CEO, The Conversation.
Nipuni Wijewickrema, Co-Founder GG's Flowers, Australian National Youth Forum.
Cathy Wilcox, cartoonist.
Professor George Williams AO, Dean, Anthony Mason Professor, Scientia Professor UNSW Law University of New South Wales.
Bernard Wright, Deputy Chair, Old Parliament House Board.
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