

Australia Together

Updated for the term of the
47th parliament of Australia

A plan by Australians
for a better future
2020 to 2050

Australia Together

A plan for a better Australia by 2050



Australian Community Futures Planning

Issue No. 9

Updated for the term of the 47th parliament

Starting draft – estimated 85% complete

February 2025

About Australian Community Futures Planning

ACFP was founded in March 2020 for the purpose of encouraging greater participation by Australians in planning their own future as a nation within a 21st century democracy. It is an independent centre of excellence in national community futures planning, providing an organising framework that can enable any and all Australians to increase the chances of improving our entire quality of life – our society, our environment, our economy and our democratic governance.

Australian Community Futures Planning has no affiliation with any political party inside or outside Australia. It receives neither political party nor other funding. All output from ACFP is produced by the in-kind contributions of volunteers. From 2020 until at least 2026 ACFP will be in start-up phase, pursuing a range of alliances with willing Australians.

ACFP is focused on helping Australians plan for the long term, for our safety, security, wellbeing and prosperity and for the preservation of the natural environment on which all of that depends. It fosters planning *by* the community *for* the community.

ACFP's Founder is Dr Bronwyn Kelly. **Dr Kelly is the Principal** in the process of drafting this version of ***Australia Together***.

For more information on Australian Community Futures Planning visit

<https://www.austcfp.com.au/>

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Note – Disclaimer

Australia Together is a plan developed for the Australian community by any Australian willing to participate in good faith. It is not developed by any political party or elected government.

***Australia Together* has no statutory force
and binds neither governments nor participants in any way.**

Participation in the national community futures planning process for development of and reporting on ***Australia Together*** is entirely voluntary.

Acknowledgement

ACFP acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the lands on which we live and work across Australia and pays respect to Elders past, present and emerging. We acknowledge that sovereignty has never been ceded. ACFP recognises and celebrates the extraordinary contribution that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have made through millennia to all aspects of Australian life, culture and the environment. May all their songlines endure.

ACFP hopes that Strategies within ***Australia Together*** will assist First Nations to realise, in full, the aspirations of the Uluru Statement from the Heart.

Cover Photo

Lake Burley Griffin & Carillion – Canberra
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This Draft of *Australia Together* – Stage of Development

This is **Issue No. 9** of the starting draft of *Australia Together*.

Issue No. 1 was released in May 2021 and contained over 180 Targets and Strategies for a better Australia by 2050. **Issue Nos. 2, 3 and 4** included an additional 50 Targets and Strategies. **Issue No. 3** was the first to add an extra element – on stewardship of ecology – to the first draft of the Vision for *Australia Together*, bringing the Vision to a total of 17 elements.

Issue No. 5, released in March 2022, was the last version of *Australia Together* before the 2022 federal election (after the closure of the 46th federal parliament). In **Issue No. 5**, amendments were made to the wording of three of the 57 Directions of the plan. These amendments were made on review by ACFP and did not represent any fundamental change in direction. They were applied to assist with the development of meaningful monitoring and more effective Strategies. **Issue No. 5** included 33 additional Targets and Strategies.

Issue No. 6 was released in July 2022, just after the federal election of May 2022. It included four additional Targets and six new Strategies.

Issue No. 7 was released in February 2024 and was the first Issue incorporating substantial updates **for the term of the 47th parliament**. It included eight minor amendments to the wording of the draft Vision for *Australia Together* and five minor amendments to the Directions, all arising from ongoing research by ACFP about Australian values and changes in those values as they have been expressed by Australians over the last twenty years. **Issue No. 7** also included 6 new Targets, 30 new Strategies, data updates and content amendments in 40 Targets/Strategies, and amended deadline dates in 86 Targets/Strategies.

Issue No. 8 was released in August 2024. It included 27 new Targets and 25 new Strategies bringing the total number of Indicators to 364.

This issue, **Issue No. 9**, is the last before the federal election due in 2025. It contains a four more indicators and brings the total number of Indicators of the health of the nation that are being measured in *Australia Together* to 368, comprising:

- 205 Targets, and
- 163 Strategies, 118 of which are classed as “top priority”, meaning that these Strategies must be implemented in the current decade if longer term targets and aspirations are to be met.

The performance of the 47th parliament in relation to the Vision and Directions of *Australia Together* will be assessed in The State of Australia 2025, based on Issue No. 9, prior to the federal election due in 2025.

Past drafts of *Australia Together* can be accessed at <https://www.austcfp.com.au/past-issues-of-australia-together>.

***Australia Together* is still in starting draft phase. The starting draft is currently considered to be 85% complete. ACFP is using the starting draft for purposes of pilot testing whether the structure of the plan is working well to enable Australians to engage with and amend it within the open and fully democratic process of National Integrated Planning & Reporting (National IP&R). For more information on how to participate in planning a better future for Australia together using National IP&R, visit <https://www.austcfp.com.au/national-integrated-planning-and-reporting>**

Amendments, new inclusions and updates in Issue No. 9

Issue No. 9 contains:

- no new amendments to the Vision and Directions of the plan;
- 4 new Targets;
- 2 new Strategies; and
- amalgamation and renumbering of some strategies.

This brings the total number of Indicators of the health of the nation that are being measured in *Australia Together* to 368, comprising:

- 205 Targets, 5 of which are classed as “top priority”, meaning that these Targets are critical to Australia (the critical targets are all related to climate change); and
- 163 Strategies, 113 of which are classed as “top priority”, meaning that these Strategies must be implemented in the current decade if longer term targets and aspirations are to be met.

Only one significant amendment has been made in Issue No. 9 to a pre-existing strategy. The targets for GDP and GDP per capita have been removed, although GDP growth is still being monitored and reported on. See **Econ01.03** for more information.

Additional Targets in Issue No. 8 of <i>Australia Together</i>	
Soc01.02.01	Safety on the streets
Env07.02	Kilometres travelled by passenger vehicles
Env13.01	Proportion of land areas covered by green space
Econ02.01.01	Employment – Participation rate

Additional Strategies in Issue No. 8 of <i>Australia Together</i>	
Econ01.04	A National Sustainable Industries Index
Econ01.04.01	Reform of federal budget planning processes for service security and sustainable economic growth

Alignment of the *Australia Together* National Wellbeing Index with the Australian government’s Measuring What Matters wellbeing indicators framework

Australia Together houses data and information on over 360 indicators of Australia’s wellbeing and security. These indicators comprise the ***Australia Together* National Wellbeing Index**. Chapters 2 and 4 of this plan provide information on the how the *Australia Together* National Wellbeing Index has been formulated. Chapters 5, 6, 7, and 8 house the data and information on each of the indicators. More information is available at <https://www.austcfp.com.au/national-wellbeing-index>

From Issue No. 8 onwards, 19 extra Targets have been included to align the baseline and target data and information in the *Australia Together* National Wellbeing Index with the federal government’s Measuring What Matters wellbeing indicators framework released in 2023. The *Australia Together* National Wellbeing Index now incorporates, in either an identical or very similar form, all but 9 of the 70 measures used in the 50 indicators in the Measuring What Matters framework. Of the nine measures not included, seven may be included at a later date if they are relevant to achievement of the Vision for *Australia Together*. The remaining two indicators regarding wages and fiscal sustainability are not useful for national integrated planning and reporting purposes and are unlikely

to be included in future. For more information on the indicators in both frameworks see the [ACFP Fact Sheet: Does Australia Together Measure What Matters?](#)

Alignment of the Vision for *Australia Together* with Australian national values

As part of ACFP's ongoing program to ensure the Vision for *Australia Together* is consistent with what Australians actually want for their future, an assessment has been undertaken of how the elements of the Vision align with the views of Australians about what they value for themselves and their nation. The results are provided in the [ACFP Fact Sheet: Does the Vision for Australia Together reflect what Australians have said they value and want?](#)

In summary, the current draft Vision for *Australia Together* does reflect what Australians have said they value and want for their future. It is the key to ensuring we can live our values and build the nation, country and future we want. Furthermore, ACFP found no evidence of a desire by Australians to depart from any element of the Vision. As a result, no changes have been made to the Vision in Issue Nos. 8 or 9, compared to Issue No. 7.

Additionally, following the defeat of the referendum on the constitutional reform to establish an Indigenous Voice, ACFP has undertaken two other assessments which have a bearing on the issue of whether the Vision might need to be amended. Results of these analyses are provided in:

[ACFP Fact Sheet: How is the Indigenous Voice consistent with the Vision for Australia Together?](#)
[ACFP Fact Sheet: How is Australia's Constitution inconsistent with the Vision for Australia Together?](#)

Based on the findings of the above three assessments, the conclusion is that the Vision for *Australia Together* is aligned with what Australians want for their future but the Constitution is at odds with the Vision and therefore needs significant reform. Strategies have been included in *Australia Together* to achieve the necessary alignment between the Vision and the Constitution. It is the Constitution that needs to change, not the Vision.

Constitutional reform will be a top priority for Australian Community Futures Planning during the forthcoming 48th parliament. Find out more about a proposed [National Collaborative Constitutional Convention](#).

Introduction – Australia’s map to a better future

August 2024

The first ever draft of a long term, integrated, community-driven plan for the Australian nation’s society, environment, economy and democratic governance – ***Australia Together*** – was released in May 2021 at a time when the nation had reached some critical turning points in our country’s prospects for ongoing:

- prosperity, wellbeing, and security;
- environmental sustainability and biodiversity;
- open and healthy democracy;
- reconciliation with the first peoples of this land – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples; and
- continuing respectability on the international stage as a land of free and fair people committed to cooperation with other nations for human advancement and peace.

It was also a time when the world still had some time to prevent climate catastrophe. The question was whether we would organise ourselves to overcome the critical challenges we were facing.

Australia Together was designed as road map to help Australians safely navigate their way through these foreseeable crises, some of which are existential in their dimensions. It was and is the nation’s first and only attempt to organise itself well enough to build a long term plan that will bring and hold all Australians together so that they might rescue the possibility of a decent future for the next generations.

It is fair to say that since the release of the first draft of the plan the people of Australia and the world have witnessed a deepening of the crises that prompted it, rather than progress towards a future of safety for us all. We have also witnessed the rise of additional challenges, most notably:

- an increase in the chance of world wars, including nuclear wars;
- a decrease in human rights; and
- an erosion of confidence in democratic institutions and democracy itself.

In 2024, it is not too late to avert these dangers but it will not be possible to do so unless Australians:

- specify the sort of future they want – their vision for the best Australia they can imagine;
- work together to build an integrated plan to make it a reality; and
- present that plan to those they elect as the surest and safest means of being able to bequeath a sustainable future to future generations.

Australian governments at the state and federal level have failed to plan for a better future. And until now the Australian people have not been able to organise themselves to express their preferences for that future. Governments and parliaments need Australians to be able to express those preferences in a clear and intelligent format if they are to be able to develop policies and laws that will help everyone pick up their pace in dealing with the looming social, environmental, economic and democratic crises we are facing. *Australia Together* is being designed to help everyone in this necessary endeavour. In particular it is designed to help electors and the elected speak to each other respectfully about the best way forward and to do so without excluding minorities and increasing inequality and disadvantage.

Issues of *Australia Together* for the 47th parliament

Five issues of the starting draft of *Australia Together* were produced for the 46th parliament and a report on the performance of the parliament – [The State of Australia 2022](#) – was released in early 2022 which showed that the 46th parliament had failed on the vast majority of indicators of safe progress towards the preferred vision for our future.

Issues of *Australia Together* for the 47th and subsequent parliaments will continue to include targets and strategies capable of helping Australia avert crises and build safe paths to the future we prefer. Australian Community Futures Planning (ACFP) will help the nation to do this by using **National Integrated Planning & Reporting (National IP&R)**. National IP&R is a fully democratic process for nation building that enables the voices of all Australians to be clearly heard. Find out about National IP&R and how to become involved at <https://www.austcfp.com.au/become-involved>

ACFP will also continue to provide Australians with the data and information they need for development of the best, evidenced-based, integrated plan for the future and a reporting process that helps the whole nation stay on track to avert foreseeable crises before they destroy our future.

Using National IP&R, this plan – *Australia Together* – is to be developed and monitored over time by Australians together.

Among other things that ACFP is doing to help Australians realise a better future, we have drafted a Vision of what that might look like as a guide. It's called the **Vision for *Australia Together***. This is based on comments made by Australians about their preferred future on the occasions they have been asked about it in the 21st century. Governments have not listened to those comments. They have not taken the aspirations of Australians seriously enough to design a plan that will make their preferred future a reality. Through time, the Vision and this plan – *Australia Together* – will be refined to increase our chances of making our preferred future a reality.

Australia Together is a plan with a 30-year timeframe starting in 2020. The aim is to ensure the Australian nation arrives safely at our preferred destination for the future by 2050 or sooner. Along the way, our movement towards that future will be monitored by watching how we have travelled from the baseline to Targets. As such, it's important to remember where we started from. For this reason, the Introduction to the first Issue of *Australia Together* has been retained in [Appendix A](#).

The Vision for *Australia Together*

The **latest draft** of the **Vision for *Australia Together*** is set out on the following page. The draft is a work in progress but is necessary to enable ACFP to pilot test whether the structure of the plan is working well to inspire and accommodate the diverse Targets and Strategies necessary for the future Australians want for themselves, their children and their country. The draft is based on research about the views Australians have expressed for their preferred future whenever they have been asked about that in surveys, focus groups, community engagement or planning exercises over the past two decades and on new detailed research about Australian values.

- Read about the origins of the draft Vision for *Australia Together* [here](#).
- Read about the values of Australians in Chapter 5 of [The People's Constitution](#) by Bronwyn Kelly at <https://austcfp.com.au/publications#peoplesconstitution>.
- Click [here](#) or on the ACFP website at <https://www.austcfp.com.au/survey-forms> to become involved in commenting on the Vision and planning a better future for Australia.

The Vision for Australia Together



By 2050, we and our children and grandchildren will be living a fulfilling life in an Australia where

We are all safe

We have achieved a lasting reconciliation between First Nations peoples and non-Indigenous Australians, based on our shared values of justice and self-determination

Everyone is welcome to participate positively in community life

We are inspired and able to renew our physical and spiritual wellbeing

We act together as a compassionate society

Equality is valued as enriching human community, cultural harmony and social progress

Diversity is positively appreciated as the basis for a successful Australian society

Everyone can realise their full potential in life, as individuals, members of a family and citizens through unlimited opportunities in education and employment of choice

Vital services are fully accessible for all

Scarce resources are conserved and fairly shared

National wealth is fairly raised and fairly shared

Our economy is sustainable and supports rewarding opportunities and continuous improvements in living standards, wellbeing and security for everyone

As a nation we have the courage to take a leading place in achieving the environmental aims of a global society

Stewardship of ecology is affirmed as fundamental to planetary and human survival

Democracy is assured by a well informed and engaged community of political equals

We can confidently trust our parliaments, governments, and courts to act fairly and justly in accordance with the rights and interests of the public and future generations

We take pride in Australia as a responsible international citizen, active in building a safe, peaceful and united world

These are the aspirations of our hopeful generation. We commit to this Vision for Australia Together so that we can pass the gifts we have inherited to our children, and they to theirs.

Limits of this draft and guidance on navigation

**Readers are advised that this is Issue No. 9 of the starting draft
of *Australia Together*.**

The draft is incomplete. This is intentional.

Because a long-term plan is an entirely new approach to the way Australian's have attempted to secure their future as a nation, ACFP has decided to release versions of ***Australia Together*** as they develop and grow through the acquisition of new data and the commentary of Australians. This is consistent with the fully transparent democratic form of planning that is **National Integrated Planning & Reporting**.

This draft of ***Australia Together*** is being released at the point where it is estimated to be about 85% complete. The release of successive drafts is intended to help Australians continue to familiarise themselves with how this new plan and planning process work. The National Integrated Planning & Reporting process and the plan itself have considerable potential to enable Australians to efficiently organise themselves to create their preferred agenda for the nation's future.

For further information on the next steps in development and publication of the plan see [Chapter 10 – Future additions and amendments to *Australia Together*](#).

For a brief introduction to what ***Australia Together*** is, [view this video introduction](#). For more details view ACFP's [Facts About *Australia Together* webpage](#).

Guidance on navigating the plan

Guidance on navigating your way in *Australia Together*

Australia Together is a long term plan for a whole nation – a road map of safe routes to a future that Australians in the early 2020s prefer to imagine as the most desirable by 2050. Accordingly it will grow into a large plan with myriad linkages between Directions, Targets, Indicators and Strategies.

To help Australians navigate their way more efficiently through the plan, ACFP has organised the framework of the plan under 57 Directions. However, additional assistance in navigation has also been provided by assembling a list of key words for Indicators, Targets and Strategies in the plan. The key word list will also grow and change over time.

Readers can search the plan to see if it currently incorporates a Target, Indicator or Strategy of interest to them either by browsing through a Direction that may be relevant or by browsing the key word list to quickly find Targets, Indicators and Strategies. Click [here](#) to browse the key word list. Alternatively, readers can simply search on key words.

An important note on the prospects for implementation of *Australia Together*

Australians who are aware of *Australia Together* are concerned that while they support its Vision, the Vision itself may never become a reality because governments may either ignore it or actively work against it. ACFP has to date received no feedback suggesting a rejection by Australians of the Vision for *Australia Together*. The question instead is:

How are we ever going to get governments to take notice of *Australia Together* and implement policies which will help make the Vision of the plan a reality?

Australian Community Futures Planning is a centre of excellence in long term, integrated planning for the democratic nation of Australia. This entails deep research into matters that affect Australia's future but also development of practical approaches to institutional and policy reforms that will be necessary to ensure that the full potential of *Australia Together* comes to pass. Strategies for these institutional and policy reforms are incorporated into the plan itself as they emerge.

ACFP has identified that three of these Strategies for institutional and policy reform are likely to be critical in getting governments to take notice of *Australia Together* and, more importantly, to learn to collaborate with Australians to build the future we want. This form of collaboration is not a skill that can currently be claimed by major parties of government; nor have they exhibited a willingness to develop it. Top-down leadership and autocratic executive decision making is their preference and this is becoming more entrenched as governments persist with excluding Australians from even the most crucial decisions affecting their lives, such as decisions on entry into wars in other countries.

The three key Strategies which have the most potential to increase the chance of the necessary inclusive collaboration between governments and the Australian community are:

1. the **Collaborative Constitutional Convention** proposed under [Gov04.01](#), [Gov04.01.01](#) and other related Strategies;
2. the collaborative process for development of a **National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing** under [Econ04.02](#) and related Strategies, particularly those which have the potential to transition Australia **towards universal income security and universal services security**, namely those for establishment of:
 - a process of citizen-led design of a **universal basic income (UBI)** for all Australians under [Econ04.02.04](#) and related Strategies, and
 - a process of collaboration with the Australian community to select **fair reforms of taxation** sufficient to fund services vital to the wellbeing of all Australians as per [Econ04.03](#), [Econ04.03.01](#) and related Strategies; and
3. the **National People's Voice** under [Gov01.04](#) and the **Independent Commission for National Engagement and Integrated Planning** proposed under [Gov01.04.01](#) and related Strategies.

ACFP has been engaged in preparation of materials necessary for effective participation by Australians and governments in these high priority processes and we will keep everyone informed of developments. Australians wishing to assist may contact ACFP by emailing info@austcfp.com.au. For more information and updates see:

- the ACFP webpages on [National Collaborative Constitutional Convention](#) and [Implementing Australia Together](#); and
- the webpage entries for the [National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing](#) and [UBI](#).

Chapter 1 – About the plan

Australia Together is a plan in draft. It is Australia's first national integrated community futures plan. "Community" is the operative word.



Because it is designed to provide an organised space in which any and all Australians can consider what we want to achieve in our future and contribute ideas for strategies which fit with that future, **Australia Together is always a live space** – a space of participation in the activity of shaping our future as we would prefer it to be in our democracy. It is where we can constantly converse in an open, organised way about:

- **what** we want to become as a nation,
- **what** we want to leave for future generations, and
- **how** we can travel to that preferred future safely, fairly and with as little pain as possible.

In this live space:

- **what** we are trying to achieve as a nation will be clear and stable for a reasonable period of time (probably for at least two to three federal election cycles), but
- **how** we are trying to achieve it will be steadily improving and becoming more efficient.

Within the plan, **what** we want to achieve is expressed as a **Vision**. And all the things we want to become as a nation while we are on our way towards that Vision are expressed as **Directions**. The Directions set out the general routes we prefer to take to towards the Vision – the paths we consider to be safe. This also makes it clear which routes we wish to avoid.

Australia Together relies on open, inclusive, genuine and thoughtful community engagement. It is structured to give Australians freedom to contribute suggestions for **Strategies** on **how** we can improve our chances of making our Vision a reality. It also provides a space for public assessment of whether suggested Strategies are indeed consistent with the Vision and Directions or whether they will disable us in our movement towards the Vision.

With collective use of the intelligence and good will of Australians, **Australia Together** – and **Australians**, for that matter – will become more sure-footed over time, more capable of delivering a far better future for us all.



The time horizon of *Australia Together*

Australia Together is a plan designed to ensure future generations will be left with an improved and sustainable quality of life. Its function is to stimulate an imagination of an Australia in which *all* Australians can achieve their fullest potential and realise their aspirations, without causing any serious deterioration in our overall quality of life along the way, and preferably improving it. Accordingly, the plan takes a thirty-year view and looks out to the year 2050, recognising that some things will take decades to achieve but others can and must be set up to be achieved sooner.

Assumptions underpinning the plan

Australia Together is built on an assumption that a plan which accommodates us **in all our diversity** is the strongest of all plans. Its purpose is to bring us together, and because we are all different **it is structured to ensure that we can succeed as a cohesive nation because of our diversity, not despite it.**

In **Australia Together** our diversity is not something to be lost, it is to be capitalised on.

This draft of **Australia Together** is the result of detailed research about how a plan for a nation can be effectively and validly structured, how it can be entirely accessible, and how it can change over time as we work together to refine it. This research has been published by the Founder of Australian Community Futures Planning, Bronwyn Kelly, in [By 2050: Planning a better future for our children in 21st century democratic Australia](#).

By 2050 functioned as:

- as an issues paper for Australia at the outset of the 2020 decade, examining our capacity, strengths and weaknesses as a modern economy and a democratic nation;
- an examination of our preparedness for the future; and
- a practical guide on how Australians can organise themselves to plan to secure their preferred future.

For further background on the issues and assumptions underpinning the starting drafts of **Australia Together**:

- visit Australian Community Futures Planning at <https://www.austcfp.com.au/>, or
- read [By 2050](#) available on Amazon Kindle, or [free on Scrib'd](#).
- view the pictorial version of **By 2050** in the videocast series, [The State of Australia in 2020](#), on YouTube.

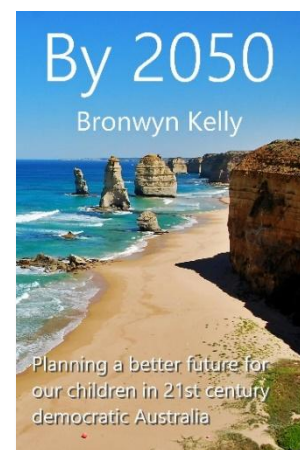
Research in **By 2050** also led in March 2020 to the establishment of **Australian Community Futures Planning – ACFP**. ACFP was founded for the purpose of encouraging greater participation by Australians in planning their own future as a nation within a 21st century democracy. It is an independent centre of excellence in national community futures planning, providing resources and an organising framework that can enable any and all Australians to increase the chances of improving our entire quality of life – our society, our environment, our economy and our governance. Australian Community Futures Planning operates as a centre of excellence by fostering the effective use of [National Integrated Planning & Reporting \(National IP&R\)](#). National IP&R is effectively democracy's modern agora and is the process by which we can develop the plans most likely to deliver the future we want. **National IP&R operates in cycles aligned to the federal election cycle.** For more information visit <https://www.austcfp.com.au/national-integrated-planning-and-reporting>



By 2050

Epilogue

*What can bring us together – and into far happier circumstances – is a particular type of plan: a plan where each of us can see ourselves and through which our particular aspirations will have a better chance of being realised; a plan where we can see that we have not been excluded or forsaken, or asked to abnegate ourselves; a plan where we are not pitted against each other and against our own children; and a plan whereby we can achieve our own aspirations without needing to lessen someone else's. Indeed, we work on the assumption that we can only realise our aspirations **because** of the diverse aspirations of others.*



Chapter 2 – The structure of *Australia Together*

Australia Together is being developed by Australians for Australians and is our country's first national community-driven futures plan. It **integrates** our Strategies for a better quality of life by 2050 and makes sure they will fit with the Directions we would prefer to take to reach our Vision. The plan is structured along what is known as the “**Quadruple Bottom Line**” or **QBL**. This simply means that it covers our aspirations for a better:

- *Society,*
- *Environment,*
- *Economy, and*
- *Governance.*



Integration is the key to success

Integration of Directions and diverse Strategies – via use of a simple, clear structure and a system of Targets and Indicators for monitoring ongoing wellbeing – is the key to success in delivering the Vision. The more we link our diverse efforts, the less we will suffer by working at cross-purposes to each other and the faster we will move towards our Vision.

This integrating approach is based on a form of community engagement and long term planning and reporting adopted prior to 2010 by local governments in some states of Australia for local community-driven planning. In developing ***Australia Together*** for community engagement, Australian Community Futures Planning has adapted local community “Integrated Planning & Reporting” – or “IP&R” – to devise Australia’s first *National* Integrated Planning & Reporting Framework. Within that framework, ***Australia Together*** is Australia’s first National Community Futures Plan.

National IP&R brings democracy alive, efficiently.
It allows Australians in all their diversity to connect and build a coherent plan for safe arrival in a truly preferred future – a future which is yet to be realised but which is out there waiting to be seized.

National IP&R
is effectively democracy’s modern agora.
It is an open space in which we can work together to develop the plans most likely to deliver the future we want.

How has the Vision for *Australia Together* been developed?

The **Vision for *Australia Together*** is a draft for purposes of discussion by Australians. It has been developed by analysing a range of long term Vision statements that have been put together already by Australians in an array of community engagement and survey programs conducted in various parts of Australia in the decades to 2020. These include but are not limited to:

- visions developed by local councils across Australia in consultation with their communities;
- visions (or approximations of visions) developed by some state governments for the future of their states;
- a vision for “Australia reMADE”, developed via a wide-ranging community engagement program in 2017 by a group of civil society and environmental organisations in association with the National Congress of Australia’s First Peoples;
- a vision of the aspirations of Australians developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in association with its Measures of Australia’s Progress program in 2013; and
- an “outlook vision” developed by member organisations of the Australian National Outlook 2019 (National Australia Bank, business leaders, universities, non-profits and the CSIRO).

The Vision for ***Australia Together*** takes elements of all these visions and puts them together, along with some others such as:

- the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (to which Australia is a signatory);
- the Business Council of Australia’s “Vision for Australia”; and
- the Centre for Policy Development’s 2017 Discussion Paper, “What Do Australians Want?”.

There is a reasonable certainty that the resultant draft Vision will resonate with Australians, due to the fact that it has been sourced from very diverse communities of interest. Despite their diversity, these communities of interest have shown a staggeringly similar understanding of the hopes and dreams of Australians.

ACFP also routinely scans research findings about changes in the values of Australians and their preferences for their future, and adjusts the draft Vision as changes are detected. For further information on how the Vision has been drafted and is routinely reviewed, visit the ACFP website at <https://www.austcfp.com.au/vision-and-directions-of-australia-together>



For Issue No. 7 of *Australia Together*, the draft Vision was updated to reflect the findings of research about Australian Values, documented in [The People’s Constitution: the path to empowerment of Australians in a 21st century democracy](#) by ACFP’s Founder, Bronwyn Kelly.

No further changes have been made to the Vision for Issue Nos. 8 and 9.

How have the Directions of *Australia Together* been developed?

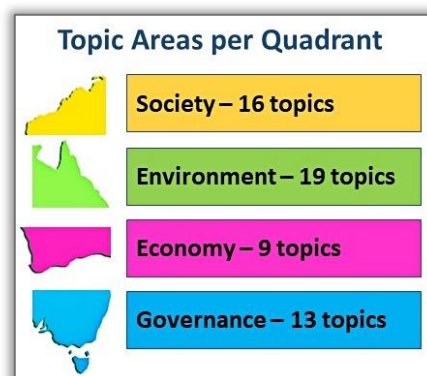
Like the Vision, the Directions of *Australia Together* are a draft for purposes of discussion by Australians. They have been built first by taking the “topic areas” of policy, legislation, administration, institutions and services that we rely on when running our country and grouping them into the above mentioned four categories of **Society**, **Environment**, **Economy** and **Governance**.

Once these topic areas of policy and administration have been assembled into the QBL framework, we can describe a preferred Direction of travel in each topic area. Effectively, this functions to describe in more detail what we want to become as a nation, and we can reconcile this back to the Vision.


The Directions of the plan for *Australia Together* constitute the means of **safely** steering ourselves toward the preferred future described in our Vision. They are signposts that help us avoid the costly mistakes of taking paths in policy, legislation, administration, institutions and services that might drag us away from realising the Vision. Directions are essentially part of the Vision – creating a surer path for us for selection of the most effective and equitable set of Strategies.





For *Australia Together*, 57 topic areas have been isolated and grouped into the QBL framework as set out below. Each quadrant in the QBL has been assigned a colour, for ease of navigation through the plan. A numbering system has also been designed for tracking purposes and to assist people to see clearly how Indicators, Targets and Strategies are contributing to the fulfilment of various Directions. The 57 topic areas are distributed across the quadrants as shown here.



Quadrant	Topic areas for the Directions of <i>Australia Together</i>	
<p>Our Society</p>	Soc	1 Safety
	Soc	2 Indigenous heart
	Soc	3 Belonging & inclusion
	Soc	4 Health & wellbeing
	Soc	5 Education
	Soc	6 Equality
	Soc	7 Diversity
	Soc	8 Women & LGBTIQ+
	Soc	9 Housing
	Soc	10 Family cohesion & community services
	Soc	11 Early childhood care
	Soc	12 Aged care & disability services
	Soc	13 Arts & culture
	Soc	14 Police services
	Soc	15 Justice
	Soc	16 Emergency services

Quadrant	Topic areas for the Directions of Australia Together	
<p>Our Environment</p> 	Env 1	Environmental advocacy
	Env 2	Climate change prevention
	Env 3	Climate change adaptation
	Env 4	Environmental regulation & approvals
	Env 5	Environmental education
	Env 6	Energy
	Env 7	Transport
	Env 8	Agriculture & fisheries
	Env 9	Fresh water supply
	Env 10	Biodiversity
	Env 11	Vegetation
	Env 12	Land & resource conservation
	Env 13	Parks & open space
	Env 14	Air & water quality
	Env 15	Marine protection
	Env 16	Waste reduction & recycling
	Env 17	Architectural & cultural site heritage
	Env 18	Cities planning
	Env 19	Regional planning

Quadrant	Topic areas for the Directions of Australia Together	
<p>Our Economy</p> 	Econ 1	Economic planning, growth & composition
	Econ 2	Employment planning, industrial reform & economic transition
	Econ 3	Equitable improvement in living standards
	Econ 4	National wealth generation & sharing
	Econ 5	Market regulation & competition policy
	Econ 6	Government competitive business participation
	Econ 7	Science, research, innovation & collaboration
	Econ 8	Technology development & digitisation
	Econ 9	International economic engagement & trade

Quadrant	Topic areas for the Directions of Australia Together	
<p>Our Governance</p> 	Gov 1	Strength of democracy
	Gov 2	National values & identity
	Gov 3	Human & other rights
	Gov 4	Constitutional reform
	Gov 5	Transparency, openness & accountability
	Gov 6	Government ethics
	Gov 7	Public service independence & excellence
	Gov 8	Electoral system & funding reform
	Gov 9	Corporate & NGO responsibility
	Gov 10	Free communications policy & regulation
	Gov 11	International participation & global justice
	Gov 12	Peace & security
	Gov 13	Humanitarian effort

Direction statements for each topic area

Within each topic area a description has been applied about a Direction of travel. These Directions describe what Australia will become in accordance with the Vision if we travel via certain routes. They are our signposts for safe travel. As stated above, the Directions form part of the Vision but they also serve to guide progress away from routes we wish to avoid. For instance, in relation to the topic area of **Society 12 – Aged care & disability services**, a Direction statement has been selected suggesting that Australia will become “a sure provider of lifelong dignity”. This expression of a Direction is a safeguard against exclusion of a potentially disadvantaged group. **The 57 Direction Statements taken together could be said to describe the character of the nation, land and home that Australia will become if, as a collective, we pursue the Vision via these 57 routes.**



Australians can provide comments at any time on the Directions at <https://www.austcfp.com.au/survey-forms>. They can also make suggestions about Targets and Strategies that should be included in *Australia Together* at <https://www.austcfp.com.au/make-a-suggestion>

How are Targets & Indicators being developed for *Australia Together*?

The quadruple bottom line planning framework provides a convenient way of organising Targets and Indicators that we can then use to monitor our progress towards or away from the Vision and whether we are still on course with the Directions. This QBL approach is not new. It is an approach that has been taken by agencies such as the Australian Bureau of Statistics in its Measures of Australia’s Progress (MAP) project. Due to withdrawal of government funding, MAP was closed down in 2014. In *Australia Together*, ACFP has re-started the QBL method to organise a **National Wellbeing Index**. **This comprehensive Index is more detailed and integrated than the MAP project and will function not just as a register of baseline data but as a mechanism for connecting baselines to Targets. This is new. These connections will make it possible not just to transparently measure “progress” (as MAP did) but to gauge our movement towards or away from the specific Targets that have been deemed to be consistent with preferred Directions and the Vision.** Note that the 2023 Measuring What Matters wellbeing framework does not set or monitor targets.

In *Australia Together*, Indicators of wellbeing in terms of society, the environment, the economy and governance are being collected from a variety of sources. As they are collected, they will be connected to Targets.

For a number of Targets, connections can also be made with the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Australia is a signatory to the UNSDGs which means that as a nation we have already made commitments meet to seventeen SDGs by 2030. Targets in *Australia Together* are entirely consistent with the adopted SDGs but the QBL National Wellbeing Index in this plan provides a more comprehensive monitoring system for progress towards the SDGs and extends beyond 2030.



How are Strategies being developed for *Australia Together*?

Strategies for ***Australia Together*** are being developed over time via two processes.

Process 1 – Integrating existing Strategies:

This involves establishing a framework in which existing Strategies that have potential to deliver our Vision can be progressively gathered and integrated. At the outset of the 2020s, Australia had no central location which registers Strategies already in existence and no way of linking them to determine whether they overlap, double up, enhance each other or defeat each other. Because this central portal did not exist there was also no efficient way of determining where Strategies that we need do not yet exist. ***Australia Together*** is being built slowly to function as such a portal, a place to which anyone can go to search for Strategies that are consistent with the Vision for ***Australia Together*** and to create networks of cooperation for Strategy.

Process 2 – Imagining new Strategies:

This involves examining each of the Directions, setting Targets for how far we wish to travel in that Direction and imagining new Strategies that will take us to the Target. Targets and Strategies emerging from this process will often contribute to the achievement of more than one Direction. This is the virtue of Integrated Planning & Reporting. Within the framework, imagination enhances the power of all the other Strategies.

How are decisions made about inclusion of Targets and Strategies?

National IP&R is a community driven – bottom-up – planning process where the intention is that the community’s ownership of ***Australia Together*** can grow over time and we can reach a high degree of confidence that the plan does indeed present the best possible chance of delivering the future we want **in all our diversity**.

Accordingly, once a draft Vision and Directions have been assembled, suggestions can be made by anyone for inclusion of a Target or Strategy in the plan. Indeed, the IP&R process welcomes such creativity and participation. It is designed to inspire Australians to be expansive in their thinking about what can be achieved in social cohesion, environmental and economic sustainability, and fair and ethical governance. However, a case must be made each time as to whether and how a suggestion will contribute positively to particular Directions and to the Vision and will do so without unduly disabling other parts of the plan.

In ***Australia Together***, ACFP has incorporated over 360 Targets and Strategies which have been selected after detailed examination in **By 2050** of issues affecting Australia’s future and in subsequent research. They have been assembled to form “**a starting draft plan**”, and this is constantly being revised with the input of Australians.

Additional Targets and Strategies will be added and existing ones can be revised, replaced or deleted at any time within an orderly assessment framework. Targets and Strategies can be selected for inclusion in the ***Australia Together*** National Wellbeing Index if:

- they are of national strategic significance, and

- it can be demonstrated that they will contribute to achievement of the Vision (whatever it may be) via the safe routes described in the Directions (whatever they may be).

Any Australian can suggest a Target or Strategy. There is really only one central rule in this selection system and this rule is designed to:

- protect the people’s integrated planning system from a loss of its independence through political interference; and
- prevent exclusion of diverse communities from participating in development of Strategies that are necessary to ensure they can find a place of equality and safety in Australia in the future.

The rule is that everyone must be able to find a place for their future and to that end no target or strategy can be included in the plan unless it can be demonstrated that it follows at least one of the 57 Directions of the plan and does not disable other Strategies which do follow the Directions.

In this arrangement, the Vision and Directions act as an independent, apolitical, non-partisan selection system for strategic initiatives that will reliably and efficiently drive the nation towards the Vision of we the people. It functions as an efficient quarrel solver about the best strategies.

If, because of an expressed change of preference by the Australian people, the Vision or Directions change over time, this may admit different Targets and Strategies into the plan. But the Integrated Planning system itself will then work just as well to help Australians isolate the most reliable and efficient Targets and Strategies for the new Vision and Directions. If Australians get the Vision and Directions right – so that they accurately reflect the aspirations of a diverse but cohesive community of Australians working together – then the Integrated Planning system will automatically ensure that selected Targets and Strategies will fit with that community’s Vision and Directions. Find out how to become involved in using this framework at <https://www.austcfp.com.au/become-involved>. Find out how to suggest Targets and Strategies for inclusion in Australia Together at <https://www.austcfp.com.au/make-a-suggestion>

The efficient structure of *Australia Together*

ACFP has developed a structure for *Australia Together* so that it will function as an efficient way of selecting the best combination of Targets and Strategies to make the *Vision for Australia Together* a reality. We call this system a signpost system.

In *Australia Together* the Directions of travel in accordance with these signposts are **socially inclusive, equitable and intelligent, environmentally sustainable, economically fair and resilient, and democratically open and ethical.**

The structure of *Australia Together* makes it easy to use this signpost system to integrate Targets and Strategies with the preferred *Directions* of Australia. It provides an automatic safe selection system for policies.

57 Directions in the Vision for *Australia Together* function as sign posts of the safe routes to the future

16 directions for our society

Socially inclusive, equitable and intelligent

19 directions for our environment

Environmentally sustainable

9 directions for our economy

Economically fair and resilient

13 directions for governance

Democratically open and ethical

Important Note

Australia Together begins the process of Strategy development and prioritisation by focussing in the first instance on twenty key issues that must be solved by 2030 if we are to arrive safely in 2050 with an acceptable degree of wellbeing and security.

These issues are identified in the videocast series:

[The State of Australia in 2020](#) and
[The State of Australia 2022](#)

Australia Together links key Targets and Strategies.

The linked priority Targets and Strategies isolated thus far are set out in more detail in Chapter 9 under headings shown below for **Society**, **Environment**, **Economy** and **Governance**.

This list will grow with each edition of

Australia Together.

Top priority Targets and Strategies for our society

	<h3>Top priority Targets and Strategies in Our Society (Starting Draft)</h3>
<p>First Nations constitutional recognition, Makarrata, treaty, justice and reconciliation – Constitutional recognition of First Nations – Statement of Acceptance of the Principle of Coexistence of Sovereignties</p>	<p>Soc02.01</p>
<p>First Nations constitutional recognition, Makarrata, treaty, justice and reconciliation – Constitutional reform to establish a First Nations Voice in the Constitution</p>	<p>Soc02.01.01</p>
<p>First Nations constitutional recognition, Makarrata, treaty, justice and reconciliation – Makarrata Commission</p>	<p>Soc02.01.02</p>
<p>Security of funding for health</p>	<p>Soc04.07</p>
<p>Security of funding for health – Abolition of subsidies for private health insurance and reinstatement of universal health care in public and private hospitals funded by a single public fund based on a fair Medicare levy</p>	<p>Soc04.07.01</p>
<p>Security of funding for health – Development of plans to implement integrated funding for and delivery of all public and private hospital services</p>	<p>Soc04.07.02</p>
<p>Health accessibility – reform of universal health care (Medicare)</p>	<p>Soc04.09</p>



Top priority Targets and Strategies in Our Society (Starting Draft)

Health system sustainability and universality – scholarships and bonds for medical students	Soc04.10
Tertiary education – Reintroduction of fee-free tertiary education	Soc05.01
Tertiary education – security of funding for universities	Soc05.01.02
Tertiary education – reform of governance in public universities	Soc05.01.04
School education funding equity - Reversal of public school underfunding and private school overfunding	Soc05.02.01
Lifelong education – Education as a right	Soc05.04
Constitutional reform – Elimination of racism in Australian law	Soc07.03
Women’s National Integrated Reform Program for Safety, Respect and Equity	Soc08.02
National Women’s Council for oversight of the Women’s National Integrated Reform Program for Safety, Respect and Equity	Soc08.02.01
Housing as a right	Soc09.03
Housing supply – Elimination of the social and public housing waiting list	Soc09.04.01
Housing supply – Establishment of a federal Department of Housing	Soc09.04.02
Housing supply – Creation of sufficient supply through adjusted taxation policy	Soc09.04.03
Housing supply – Creation of sufficient supply through control of immigration	Soc09.04.04
Housing supply – Creation of sufficient supply through market regulation	Soc09.04.05
Domestic abuse – Support and funding	Soc10.05
Funding for childcare – Universal access to free Early Childhood Education and Care	Soc11.01
Aged Care Royal Commission, implementation of recommendations – new independent and accountable institutional arrangements	Soc12.03.01
Aged care funding – Federal budget minimums	Soc12.04
Pilot scheme for a universal basic income – UBI for artists	Soc13.01
Preparedness for Global Crises – Sovereign Capability Strategy for National Resilience in Global Crises	Soc16.01

	Top priority Targets and Strategies in Our Society (Starting Draft)	
Preparedness for and prevention of disasters in Australia – Statement of Adherence to and Performance on the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework	Soc16.02	
Preparedness for and prevention of disasters in Australia – National Community Council for Risk Reduction Review	Soc16.02.01	

Top priority Targets and Strategies for our environment

	Top priority Targets and Strategies in Our Environment (Starting Draft)	
Reformation of Australia’s negotiating stance and conduct in Paris Agreement negotiations – Commitment to emitting no more than a fair share of a global carbon budget	Env01.01	
Achievement of net zero carbon emissions within a carbon budget that will maximise chances of limiting global heating as near as possible to 1.5° Celsius	Env02.01	
Carbon emissions reduction – Emissions reduction target for 2030	Env02.01.01	
Carbon emissions reduction – Achievement of net zero emissions by 2033 within the carbon budget	Env02.01.02	
Planetary heating – Limitation of global temperature rise	Env02.01.03	
Planetary heating – Limitation of annual mean temperature rises in Australia	Env02.01.04	
Elimination of fossil fuel subsidies	Env02.02	
Cessation of new coal, gas and oil investments – legislative program	Env02.03	
Phase out of existing investments in coal, oil and gas – legislative program	Env02.04	
Elimination of military greenhouse gas emissions	Env02.04.01	
Accountability for achievement of commitments to stop climate change – Sovereign and personal liability for ecocide or genocide through climate change	Env02.05.01	
National Climate Change Prevention, Mitigation and Adaptation Commission	Env03.01	

	Top priority Targets and Strategies in Our Environment (Starting Draft)
Overhaul of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Env04.01
National Electricity Market system investment and security	Env06.02
National Renewable Energy Targets (RETs) – setting targets for economic sustainability and prevention of global heating	Env06.03
National Renewable Energy Storage Target	Env06.04
Inter city-regional rapid public transport	Env07.01
Inter city-regional rapid public transport - federal funding	Env07.01.01
Sustainability of agriculture – Transition to food security in the age of climate change	Env08.01
Legislation establishing a measurable baseline and target consistent with the global goal of reaching Nature Positive by 2030	Env10.03
Strengthening the Nature Positive Plan to ensure biodiversity loss is halted by 2030	Env10.03.01
Forests and environmental plantings – Legislated program to increase GDP and returns to landholders and mitigate climate change by increasing native forestry cover and restoring degraded ecosystems	Env11.01
Cessation of native forest logging – Urgent legislation	Env12.02
Urban consolidation – Legislation to change urban planning to increase housing within major city ‘middle rings’	Env18.01.01

Top priority Targets and Strategies for our economy

	Top priority Targets and Strategies in Our Economy (Starting Draft)
Population growth – Strategic planning for population	Econ01.03.03
A National Sustainable Industries Index	Econ01.04
Reform of federal budget planning processes for service security and sustainable economic growth	Econ01.04.01
Economic composition and transformations – Transition away from export of both fossil fuels and the raw materials used in production of	Econ01.06.01



Top priority Targets and Strategies in Our Economy (Starting Draft)

steel, aluminium, fertilisers, polysilicon, etc., and towards export of zero emissions goods	
Economic composition and transformations – Expansion of manufacturing as a share of Australia’s economy	Econ01.06.03
Economic composition and transformations – Carbon credits market development & a Carbon in the Land and Sea Finance and Trading Corporation	Econ01.07
Reintroduction of a price on carbon	Econ01.08
Integrated & Funded Program for Meeting Australia’s Commitments to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs)	Econ01.09
Employment planning – National plan for full employment supported by a social wage	Econ02.04
Employment planning – Increasing government sector participation in the economy by a program of expansion of public sector employment in health, aged care, disability services, employment and welfare services, education, housing, conservation and land care, renewable energy, buildings efficiency and transport	Econ02.04.01
Economic transition funding to drive sector-wide transformations with safety nets – National Economic Transitions Commission	Econ02.05
National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing – Establishment of a National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing	Econ04.02
National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing – Revocation of policies restricting government sector participation in Australia’s economy	Econ04.02.01
National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing – Community engagement on and justification of national budget priorities – participatory budgeting	Econ04.02.02
National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing – Community Australia Bank	Econ04.02.03
National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing – Community engagement on introduction of a universal basic income	Econ04.02.04
Fair & progressive taxation – Restoration of a fair and progressive taxation system	Econ04.03
Fair & progressive taxation – Transformation of Australia’s taxation system consistent with transition to universal income security and universal services security under a National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing	Econ04.03.01

 Top priority Targets and Strategies in Our Economy (Starting Draft)	
Electronic financial transactions tax	Econ04.07
National Competition Policy review	Econ05.01
Government sector workforce plan and economic participation – Program for recovery of ownership and operation of government trading enterprises	Econ06.01
Program for recovery of ownership and operation of government trading enterprises – direct investment of public funds	Econ06.01.01
Program for recovery of ownership and operation of government trading enterprises – publication of plans	Econ06.01.02
Research and Development Expenditure – Increasing public and private investment in R&D	Econ07.01

Top priority Targets and Strategies for our governance

 Top priority Targets and Strategies in Our Governance (Starting Draft)	
Participation in democracy – Legislation to lower the voting age to 16 years	Gov01.03.03
Constitutional reform – Establishment of The National People’s Voice – Legislation in lieu of the more preferable constitutional enshrinement	Gov01.04
Constitutional reform – Independent Commission for National Engagement and Integrated Planning	Gov01.04.01
Constitutional reform – A National Agreement on Human Rights and Obligations in the Australian Constitution	Gov03.01
Constitutional reform – Nation-wide community engagement for enshrinement of a National Agreement on Human Rights and Obligations in the Constitution	Gov03.01.01
Constitutional reform – A National Agreement on Human Rights and Obligations in the Constitution – Rights conferred under international treaties, conventions and covenants	Gov03.01.02
Legislated obligation for parliamentarians and members of the executive to swear a Statement of Commitment to the Rights of Future Generations of Australians	Gov03.01.03



Top priority Targets and Strategies in Our Governance (Starting Draft)

Constitutional reform – Constitutional convention	Gov04.01
Constitutional reform – National Collaborative Process for Development of The Australian People’s Constitution	Gov04.01.01
Openness and accountability of governments – Royal Commission and community engagement to review national security legislation and its impact on key safeguards for Australia’s democracy, including free speech, freedom of the press and transparency in government conduct	Gov05.02
Openness and accountability of governments – Protection of whistleblowers making genuine public interest disclosures	Gov05.02.01
Establishment of a National Independent Whistleblower Protection Authority	Gov05.02.02
Legislation prohibiting failure to disclose findings of risk assessments and inquiries identifying security and safety threats to Australia and its people	Gov05.02.03
Security of funding for open and accountable governance	Gov05.03
Post-separation employment of politicians – Stopping the revolving door	Gov05.05
Binding code of ethics and conduct for federal parliamentarians	Gov06.03
Compulsory and satisfactory completion of training in ethics and proof of competency in permissible voting practice for parliamentarians	Gov06.03.01
Constitutional reform – Community engagement on electoral funding reform	Gov08.02
Electoral funding and expenditure reform – Prohibition and/or regulation of permissible donations to political parties and candidates	Gov08.02.01
Electoral funding and expenditure reform – Imposition of spending caps for political parties, candidates and associated entities (“third parties”) in elections	Gov08.02.02
Electoral funding and expenditure reform – Protection of democracy through introduction of equitable taxpayer funding for elections	Gov08.02.03
Prohibition of rent-seeking by for-profit companies in certain community services	Gov09.03
Prohibition of government contracts to private sector companies that do not have certified plans to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2033	Gov09.04



Top priority Targets and Strategies in Our Governance (Starting Draft)

Regulation of corporate misconduct – Reform of the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC)	Gov09.05
Regulation of an ethical, democratic information market – Development of a national regulatory framework for an ethical, democratic information market	Gov10.02
Regulation and codes of ethical conduct for news media and social media – Independent regulation of compliance with a code of ethical conduct by publishers and social media – development of a model Code	Gov10.03
Protection of refugees seeking asylum	Gov11.03
Strategic planning for humanitarian aid and global adaptation in response to climate change	Gov11.04
Earth Systems Treaty – Proposal for establishment in international law	Gov11.05
Earth Systems Treaty – Promotion in Australia	Gov11.05.01
Promotion of peace in a multipolar world – Championship of peace at home and abroad	Gov12.01.04
Promotion of peace and economic cooperation in a multipolar world – Planning for transition to peaceful cooperation for economic prosperity in a multipolar world	Gov12.01.05
Arms control – Prohibition of weapons exports	Gov12.02
Arms control – Ratification of and conformance with the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW)	Gov12.02.01
Prohibition of funding of public institutions and officials by foreign owned or domestically owned/operated arms dealers or manufacturers	Gov12.03
Defence, diplomacy and security policy – Integrated Strategy for Defence, Diplomacy and Security	Gov12.04
Defence, diplomacy and security policy – Green Paper and community engagement to define Australia’s Strategic Interests in Territorial Sovereign Defence	Gov12.04.01
Defence, diplomacy and security policy – Adoption of a legally binding commitment to neutrality for Australia in international confrontations between major powers (such as the USA, China and Russia)	Gov12.04.02
National plan for safe withdrawal from activities, agreements and alliances inhibiting sovereign independence and peace	Gov12.04.03
Constitutional reform – Parliamentary supremacy in decisions on entry into war	Gov12.06

The final component of the cycle of IP&R – the End of Term Report

A key feature of Integrated Planning & Reporting is, of course, regular comprehensive reporting. The **End of Term Report** is a factual report on movement towards or away from Targets relative to the baselines established in the plan. Baselines are set out for every Target, Indicator and Strategy alongside a list of which Directions they contribute to. Many of the Targets and Strategies in *Australia Together* contribute not just to one but also to several Directions at once.

The baseline data form the basis of the QBL **National Wellbeing Index** but they are linked with Indicators, Targets and Strategies and Directions for measurement purposes. End of Term Reports roll up lots of data into easily viewed pictures of the truth about our changing wellbeing – both the perception of it and the physical reality. At election time, or throughout the period of the elected parliament, anyone can go to this one-stop-shop for non-partisan evidence about movement towards or away from our Vision for a better life.

End of Term Reports, based on the data in the National Wellbeing Index have been completed for 46th and 47th parliaments of Australia. Readers may access the End of Term Reports at <https://www.austcfp.com.au/state-of-australia>.



The following diagram indicates how the National Wellbeing Index is laid out in *Australia Together* and how results are depicted in the End of Term Reports. Rolled up results for the 46th and 47th parliaments can be viewed in Chapter 2 of each Report by clicking on the images above.

Australia Together National Wellbeing Index - Original			End of Term Report
Indicator, Target or Strategy	Direction	Baseline	Report on progress
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society			
Society 1 – Safety			
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data	Direction of movement from baseline
Perceptions of safety and trust in the community Soc01.07.01 The proportion of Australians reporting trust in “most people” increases continuously.	Soc 1 A safe home.	In 2019, 55.2% of Australians on survey felt “most people could be trusted”, up slightly from 54.4% in 2014. Source: ABS General Social Survey 2020, Table 17.1	In 2020, 61.9% of Australians on survey felt “most people could be trusted”, up from 55.2% in 2019. Source: ABS General Social Survey 2020, Table 17.1 → The longer term trend is steady. ← / →
Safety in the context of world events and national security Soc01.08 The percentage of people who report feeling safe or very safe when considering world events and/or national security exceeds 90% annually.	Soc 1 A safe home. Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.	In 2021, seven in ten Australians (70%) said that in view of world events they felt ‘very safe’ or ‘safe’, an improvement from 50% in 2020 but a decrease from 92% in 2010. Source: Lowy Institute Poll 2021	Updated data not yet available. The shorter term trend was positive. → The longer term trend is distinctly negative with 6% of Australians reporting that they feel very safe in 2021, down from 44% in 2009, and 70% feeling safe or very safe in 2021, down from 90% in 2009. Source: Lowy Institute Poll 2021 ←

Chapter 3 – The Directions of *Australia Together*

In *Australia Together*, the Directions of travel are:

- **socially inclusive, equitable and intelligent**,
- **environmentally sustainable**,
- **economically fair and resilient**, and
- **democratically open and ethical**.



To describe the safe path in each topic area, a single Direction Statement has been drafted as the probable acceptable course towards the Vision, based on reviews of the preferences of Australians over the decade to 2020 about their aspirations, values, dreams, and concerns for their quality of life. The Targets and Indicators of the plan have been scoped to enable us to travel safely in these Directions.

If Australians, on survey, prefer to travel in Directions different to these, then amendments will need to be made to the Directions. However, in this event it is unlikely that amendments will need to be made to Indicators and baselines due to the fact that the Directions, Targets and Indicators are organised along the QBL and therefore cover all the topic areas of policy, legislation, administration, institutions and services that we need to monitor anyway if we are to be assured that our country is being run efficiently. These Indicators and baselines are just as likely to work well for modified Directions, and the work on the QBL National Wellbeing Index should not therefore be wasted.

Both the Vision for *Australia Together* and the Direction Statements can be sanity checked by Australians via a simple method. This involves imagining them in reverse – imagining becoming the opposite of the way the Australia of the future is described in the Directions. Such an exercise is useful in two ways.

Firstly, it helps us see that, when it comes to what we want for the future, we hold “staggeringly similar” sets of values and aspirations. This is a nation entirely capable of thinking and acting together for a shared long-term outcome.



Secondly, imagining the reverse of the Direction Statements helps us identify and steer ourselves away from what we want to avoid in our future. The Direction Statements are a way of organising our collective efforts to make our “staggeringly similar” dreams a reality. They give a practical boost to our chances of making our ideal future a reality.

Surveys about the values of Australians consistently indicate that we can envision and agree on what we want easily enough. But we are not organised to get there. The Directions Statements help us get organised. They help us work together, instead of tripping each other up. The next sections provide the starting draft of the Directions for *Australia Together*.

**“ By 2050
Chapter 11**

Some will believe that Australia cannot possibly become these things. But there is no reason not to want to be these things, and every reason to avoid becoming the reverse.



Directions for Our Society

In Our Society		.....	Australia becomes:
Soc 1	Safety	.....	A safe home
Soc 2	Indigenous heart	.....	A land with an Indigenous heart
Soc 3	Belonging & inclusion	.....	Inclusive, welcoming & enabling
Soc 4	Health & wellbeing	.....	A place of optimal health & wellbeing
Soc 5	Education	.....	A model of lifelong educational opportunity
Soc 6	Equality	.....	A society of equals
Soc 7	Diversity	.....	A success because of its diversity
Soc 8	Women & LGBTIQ+	.....	A success because of gender equality
Soc 9	Housing	.....	A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all
Soc 10	Family cohesion & community services	.....	A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse
Soc 11	Early childhood care	.....	A land without child disadvantage
Soc 12	Aged care & disability services	.....	A sure provider of lifelong dignity
Soc 13	Arts & culture	.....	A wellspring of inspiration & creativity
Soc 14	Police services	.....	A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing
Soc 15	Justice	.....	Confident of justice for all
Soc 16	Emergency services	.....	A society prepared & resilient in times of disaster



Directions for our Environment

In Our Environment		.....	Australia becomes:
Env 1	Environmental advocacy	.....	A leading global advocate for action on climate change
Env 2	Climate change prevention	.....	A net zero emissions nation
Env 3	Climate change adaptation	.....	A proactive planner of climate change adaptation
Env 4	Environmental regulation & approvals	.....	A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption
Env 5	Environmental education	.....	An environmentally educated community
Env 6	Energy	.....	A renewable energy superpower
Env 7	Transport	.....	Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport
Env 8	Agriculture & fisheries	.....	Environmentally & economically sustainable in agriculture & fisheries
Env 9	Fresh water supply	.....	Confident of the safety & security of its water supplies
Env 10	Biodiversity	.....	A biodiversity haven
Env 11	Vegetation	.....	A replanted & reforested land
Env 12	Land & resource conservation	.....	A protector of scarce resources
Env 13	Parks & open space	.....	A provider of accessible national & urban parkland
Env 14	Air & water quality	.....	A pollution free biosphere
Env 15	Marine protection	.....	A marine wildlife haven
Env 16	Waste reduction & recycling	.....	Regenerative by design in consumption & production
Env 17	Architectural & cultural site heritage	.....	A conservator of cultural & built heritage
Env 18	Cities planning	.....	Multi-central in its cities, efficiently connecting people with jobs, health, education & recreation
Env 19	Regional planning	.....	A land of thriving self-supporting regions



Directions for Our Economy

In Our Economy		.....	Australia becomes:
Econ 1	Economic planning, growth & composition	.....	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability
Econ 2	Employment planning, industrial reform & economic transition	.....	A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions
Econ 3	Equitable improvement in living standards	.....	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all
Econ 4	National wealth generation & sharing	.....	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth
Econ 5	Market regulation & competition policy	.....	A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors
Econ 6	Government competitive business participation	.....	An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation
Econ 7	Science, research, innovation & collaboration	.....	A collaborative, intelligent nation
Econ 8	Technology development & digitisation	.....	Enabled in meeting the communication & information demands of the future
Econ 9	International economic engagement & trade	.....	Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement



Directions for Our Governance

In Our Governance		.....	Australia becomes:
Gov 1	Strength of democracy	.....	A proactive participatory democracy
Gov 2	National values & identity	.....	A nation knowing & affirming decency
Gov 3	Human & other rights	.....	A nation with avowed rights for all
Gov 4	Constitutional reform	.....	A free, self-governing, modern nation
Gov 5	Transparency, openness & accountability	.....	Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions
Gov 6	Government ethics	.....	A world benchmark in leaders' conduct
Gov 7	Public service independence & excellence	.....	Committed to public service independence & excellence
Gov 8	Electoral system & funding reform	.....	Protected from undue sectional influence in elections
Gov 9	Corporate & NGO responsibility	.....	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good
Gov 10	Free communications policy & regulation	.....	A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market
Gov 11	International participation & global justice	.....	A just & cooperative participant on the global stage
Gov 12	Peace & security	.....	A nation assured of enduring peace
Gov 13	Humanitarian effort	.....	A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion

Chapter 4 – The Indicators, Baselines, Targets & Strategies of *Australia Together* – the QBL National Wellbeing Index

With any strategic plan we need to know just how far we want to travel in the Directions we've set. We need to have our eye firmly on the preferred Targets and make sure we select the best available Indicators of progress towards those Targets.

Sometimes the Targets can be expressed in terms of tangible physical outcomes that we want or as Strategies we wish to implement. At other times, especially if we're trying to measure social wellbeing, it's not so easy to define a "hard edged" objective Target. In that case we need to rely on somewhat more subjective or qualitative impressions, and the consensus about those, to get an "indication" of progress rather than an objective or physically quantifiable measure of it.

Australia Together aims to measure progress:

- toward or away from the Vision, **and**
- toward or away from our Quadruple Bottom Line aspirations for the type of society, environment, economy and governance we want.



This comprehends that our wellbeing is a function of a web of multiple but interconnected factors. For the purpose of measuring this progress, **Australia Together** must build and rely on a mixture of:

- objective Targets and Strategies for physical outcomes, and
- more subjective indicators of improving quality of life as evidenced by surveys of community attitudes, perceptions and satisfaction.

Taken together these will give us a reliable holistic picture of wellbeing for ourselves and the environment, economy and democracy we live in – as the interdependent things that they are.

The level of ambition in Targets & Strategies

The Targets and Strategies in **Australia Together** are being set at various levels of ambition.

- Sometimes the ambition will be simply to maintain the status quo and ensure that quality of life on those particular Indicators does not deteriorate – at least until Australians decide they want to strive for a significant improvement.
- At other times, the Targets and Strategies will be set to strive for significant improvement.

In early drafts of **Australia Together**, the level of ambition for each Target and Strategy will generally be set based on the research and findings set out in [By 2050, The State of Australia in 2020](#) and [The State of Australia 2022](#) about Australia's wellbeing and our capacity, strengths and

How far do we want to travel in each of the Directions of *Australia Together*?
For something that is really important to us – we need to Aim High. Aim to fix it. That is what a long term plan is for.

“

By 2050
Chapter 6

When it comes to issues that we all know are important – but which we might tend to think are too difficult to solve or intractable – setting ambitious targets is not only vital to solving the problem, it is the cheapest thing to do over the longer term. Aiming high – aiming to fully fix the problem, not just fiddle at the edges – is the key to success, and to efficiency in success.

”

weaknesses as a modern economy, democracy and environmental custodian. Baseline data for the Targets, Indicators and Strategies, taken together, will generally reflect the QBL health and wellbeing of Australia at the outset of the 2020s, as assessed in **By 2050** and in other relevant research as and when it may come to light. They translate the general and particular findings of **By 2050, The State of Australia in 2020** and **The State of Australia 2022** into observable data about Australia in the early 2020s and integrate those data points into a single space – the [Australia Together National Wellbeing Index](#). This work will be ongoing. The assessed health and wellbeing of Australia indicated by the individual baseline data points could be regarded as:

- poor in the areas where Targets and Strategies are ambitious, and
- reasonable or good in the areas where Targets are simply set to ensure no deterioration in that quality of life on that particular Indicator.

The top twenty issues to solve by 2030

By 2050 assembled research across a wide variety of quality of life issues and referenced hundreds of statistical data points and observations of researchers, journalists, historians, scientists, economists and policy commentators. As such, **By 2050** functioned as far as possible as a consolidated issues paper for Australia, marking a point in time – the beginning of the 2020s. The findings were that at the start of the planning period Australia was not in good shape in terms of its health and wellbeing and its preparedness for future challenges and was struggling particularly with twenty critical issues that must be solved by 2030, if possible, to ensure we arrive safely in 2050 with an acceptable degree of wellbeing and security.

These twenty issues were set out in Australian Community Futures Planning’s seven part videocast series, **The State of Australia in 2020**, accessible on [YouTube](#) and at <https://www.austcfp.com.au/state-of-australia>



The identified twenty critical issues were:

1. Growing inequality
2. Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger
3. Loss of the fair go for all
4. Growth in racial and religious conflict
5. Indigenous exclusion
6. An outmoded and failing Constitution
7. Loss of rights, open governance and transparency
8. Declining participation in democracy
9. Unethical governance
10. Fractious international relations
11. Corporate irresponsibility
12. Economic decline
13. Lost public ownership
14. Inertia in transition to decarbonisation
15. Environmental decline
16. Climate policy failure and steps to avoid climate change
17. Declining health and safety at home
18. Declining educational attainment
19. Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion
20. Declining wellbeing and happiness

Factual details and data presented in **The State of Australia in 2020** provided many of the starting points for **Australia Together** – i.e., they provided much of the baseline data which forms the QBL National Wellbeing Index. Because the datapoints on the twenty critical issues functioned to pinpoint some of our biggest weaknesses as a nation in 2020, they also functioned as the basis for some of the most ambitious Targets that were drafted into the first issue of **Australia Together** in 2021.

Targets have been and will continue to be selected on the basis of the minimum deemed necessary to meet the QBL aspirations of Australians and move as close as we might hope towards realisation of the **Vision for Australia Together** by 2050 or sooner.

For a deeper insight into the genesis of or background to the Targets in this draft of **Australia Together**, see [By 2050](#), particularly:

- Chapters 2, 8, 9 and 11 in relation to Targets on human rights and Constitutional reform,
- Chapters 6, 8, and 11 in relation to Targets for the environment and climate change;
- Chapter 7 and 8 in relation to Targets for the national economy, welfare, taxation, employment and industry transition;
- Chapter 9 in relation to Targets in the area of inequality;
- Chapters 4, 7, 9, 10 and 11 for education, health, domestic safety, poverty and homelessness;
- Chapters 4 and 11 in relation to Targets for reform of the state and federal public services.

As stated above, several of the Targets and Strategies also have their genesis in the **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2015**, to which Australia is a signatory.

It is regrettable that few if any of the explanations in **By 2050**, which provided context to the more *ambitious* Targets and Strategies in this draft, portrayed Australia's health and wellbeing in 2020 in a net positive light. Indeed, overall – and despite our relative wealth as a developed nation – Australia was not performing well compared to other developed nations. Part of the purpose of **Australia Together** is to turn this situation around and find the least cost most acceptable way to do it over the medium to longer term.

As a rule of thumb, readers should assume that if a Target or Strategy appears ambitious, this is because Australia has been found to be performing poorly in that area and that the future of our children and grandchildren is dependent on our taking on as much responsibility as we can in the 2020s to meet that Target at the lowest long run cost. The QBL National Wellbeing Index provides the data Australians need to know in the early 2020s so that they can understand the extent of effort needed to arrive safely home in 2050.

Over the 2020 decade Australians will have multiple opportunities to provide input and assistance on all aspects of **Australia Together**, including insight into relevant Targets and Strategies. For information about how and when to provide assistance and intelligence, visit **Australian Community Futures Planning** at www.austcfp.com.au

Important Note: This draft of **Australia Together** does not yet include all the Indicators, Targets and Strategies that will be applicable. These omissions are intentional and will be corrected over time with the input of Australians. Indicators will grow in number. [View further information here.](#)

“

By 2050

Chapter 2

We are not in a good place in terms of the capacity of our democracy to carry us through to any future we might prefer, unless we prefer a future where we suffer from stark inequality, economic decline, environmental catastrophe and powerlessness. The time has come for the development of a map to the future that we can see will take us to where we want to go. We need to work out where that place is and what it looks like if we expect our children to meet us there.

”

Note regarding the layout of Indicators, Baselines, Targets & Strategies in Chapters 5 to 8

Australia Together is a plan designed to help Australians maximise their chances of making the Vision a reality. This is a very big undertaking, especially as it involves integrating a large number of Targets and Strategies so that they help us travel in the right Directions towards the Vision, instead of via routes we would wish to avoid.

Accordingly it is important to organise the plan so that actual progress towards or away from the Vision can be easily examined and reported on and so that the course of travel, if necessary, can be reset if something goes wrong, and before it is too late. For this purpose:

1. **Indicators** of and **Targets** for progress are being progressively built into the plan to facilitate reporting on real **outcomes** – for example, whether life expectancy or mental ill-health are increasing or decreasing; **and**
2. **Strategies** are being progressively built into the plan that function as the most effective **inputs** to increase the chance of meeting desired **outcomes** – for example:
 - a **Strategy** of increased funding for public health has been included to contribute to the achievement of a desired **outcome** such as increased life expectancy; and
 - several integrated **Strategies** to reduce inequality, homelessness and poverty have been included to contribute to achievement of multiple desired **outcomes** such as increased life expectancy and decreased mental ill-health.

Targets and Strategies are all:

- a) generated from a particular **baseline** (always shown in the right hand column of the following tables), and
- b) geared towards a particular Direction or multiple Directions of travel.

Most Strategies are geared to contribute to more than one Direction; but they too come with inbuilt Targets, such as a year by which they must be reached. Indicators, Baselines, Targets, Strategies and Directions are therefore all inter-related; this is an essential feature of Integrated Planning & Reporting. Integration is what speeds up progress towards the Vision and reduces the cost of reaching it over time.

Because the Indicators, Baselines, Targets, Strategies and Directions are all inter-related, ACFP has chosen to link each of them within and across Chapters 5 to 8, using the Directions as the central way of organising the linkages in the plan. Effectively, the Directions are the routes by which we move from each specific Baseline safely through to its relevant Target.

Australia Together is a map through time of the safest routes to our preferred future. To make it as easy as possible to follow the plan and to report on outcomes, the Indicators, Targets and Strategies have been listed under **keyword or phrase headings** (always shown in the left hand column of the following tables). Readers looking for Targets and Strategies in a topic area of particular concern to them can simply search on a keyword using the normal “Find” function on the PDF electronic reader or [use the keyword/phrase list in Chapter 10](#) to locate the map position of the topic they are seeking in the plan. That map position is represented by a unique number. If a topic of particular interest is not yet included in the plan, it is likely to be included in a subsequent edition. Suggestions for inclusions can be made at any time. For information of how to make suggestions, see the Become Involved webpage at ACFP at <https://www.austcfp.com.au/become-involved> or the Make a Suggestion webpage at <https://www.austcfp.com.au/make-a-suggestion>.

Chapter 5 – Targets & Strategies for Success in Our Society



Brief context for the Indicators, Targets & Strategies for Our Society

The following information summarises how Australian society was travelling at the very start of the planning period.

At the outset of the 2020s the expectation of a fair go for all Australians was in decline. Income inequality had been growing slowly but steadily over the previous two decades and wealth inequality had markedly increased. Between 2014 and 2018:

- the wealthiest 25% of Australians increased their income by nearly double that of median household incomes, while the wealth holdings of the poorest 20% of households actually declined; and
- while the wealth of the *average* Australian household surged past \$1 million, low-income families had seen no increase in their net worth for more than a decade.

This resulted in Australia’s economy being smaller and growing more slowly than it would otherwise. But more than that – because in a developed country like Australia, improved wellbeing arises less from continued economic growth than it does from *fair sharing* of any growth in national income and wealth – **Australia had inevitably been slipping on all manner of other measures of social health and happiness as shown below.**

Inequality growth Australia, in terms of both annual income and accumulated wealth for individuals.

Income and wealth inequality as measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics’ Gini Coefficient calculations is showing a continuous worsening trend.

Inequality in Australia	2003/04	2015/16	2017/18
Income inequality	0.306	0.323	0.328
Wealth inequality	0.573	0.605	0.621

The closer the coefficient moves towards 1.0, the more unequal we are becoming

Source: ABS 6523.0 acfp Australian Community Futures Planning

Net worth of Australian households

In 2021, the average net worth of the top 20 per cent of households was more than 93 times that of the lowest 20 per cent – some \$3.2 million compared to just \$35,200.

Group	Net Worth
Top 20% of households	\$3,200,000
Bottom 20% of households	\$35,200

Source: ABS 6523.0 acfp Australian Community Futures Planning

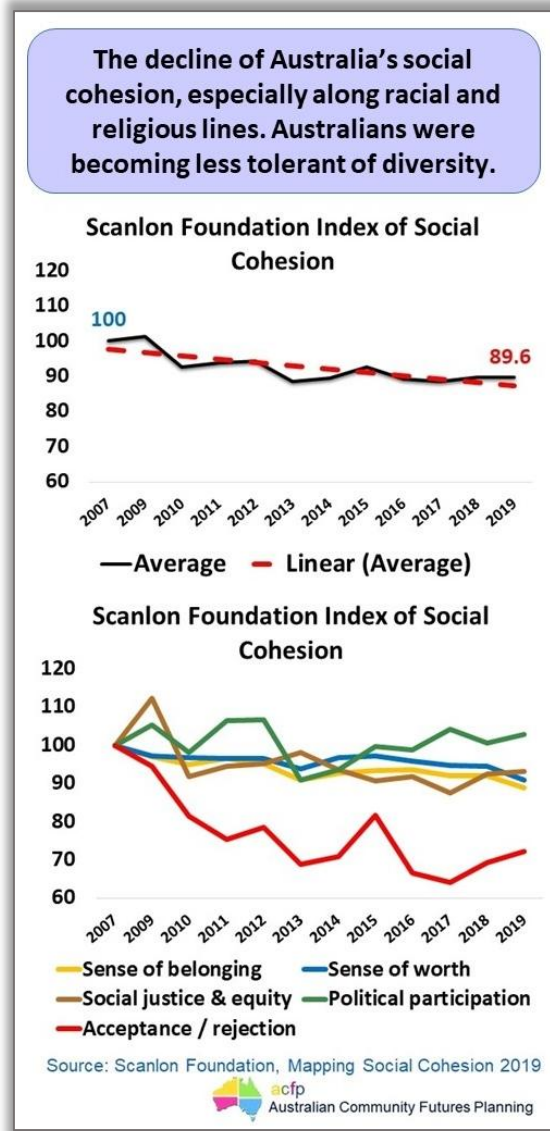
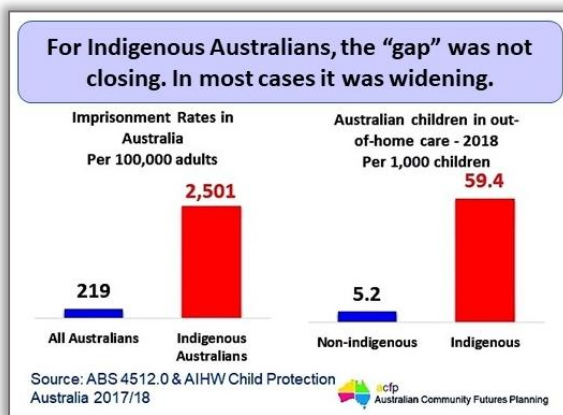
International studies showed that, compared to other developed countries, Australia was performing poorly on almost every measure of social cohesion and wellbeing.

Of 22 wealthy developed OECD countries	Overall social health & wellbeing	UNICEF Index of Child Wellbeing	Trust in the Community	Spending on foreign aid	Incidence of mental illness	Illegal drug use	Obesity	Teenage births	Homicides per million population	Prisoners per 100,000 population
Best performer	Japan	Sweden	Sweden	Norway	Italy	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Greece
Ranking of developed countries	Australia 16th	Australia 18th	Australia 9th	Australia 19th	Australia 21st	Australia 16th	Australia 16th	Australia 14th	Australia 14th	
	Worst performer	USA	UK	Portugal	Portugal	USA	Australia Worst	USA	USA	USA

Source: Richard Wilkinson & Kate Pickett, The Spirit Level, Why equality is better for everyone, 2009 acfp Australian Community Futures Planning

The above study by epidemiologists in 2009¹ provided evidence that **increasing inequality in wealthy countries is strongly correlated with decreasing health and wellbeing**. And regrettably, through the 21st century the picture worsened for Australia. For instance:

- a) The Scanlon Foundation’s Index of Social Cohesion had declined from its baseline of 100 in 2009 to 89.6 in 2019 and most notably along racial, religious and cultural lines. **More people were reporting a decline in their sense of belonging** and experience of rejection because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion.²
- b) **Australia’s First Nations, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, languished in entrenched disadvantage** compared to non-Indigenous Australians on every indicator of health and wellbeing.



- c) Australians were suffering **significant increases in diabetes, obesity, mental health and behavioural conditions**.

The health of Australians was declining at alarming rates in some cases.

Disease	Growth of disease		
Rate of obesity in adult Australians	18.7% in 1995	31.3% in 2018	66% increase since 1995
Rate of diabetes in adult Australians	3.3% in 2001	4.9% in 2018	50% increase since 2001
Number of adult Australians suffering mental health or behavioural conditions	4,000,000 in 2015	4,800,000 in 2018	20% increase in only 3 years

No reduction has been observed in the incidence of other diseases, including heart disease, asthma, cancer, arthritis, osteoporosis, high blood pressure, hypertension or kidney disease.

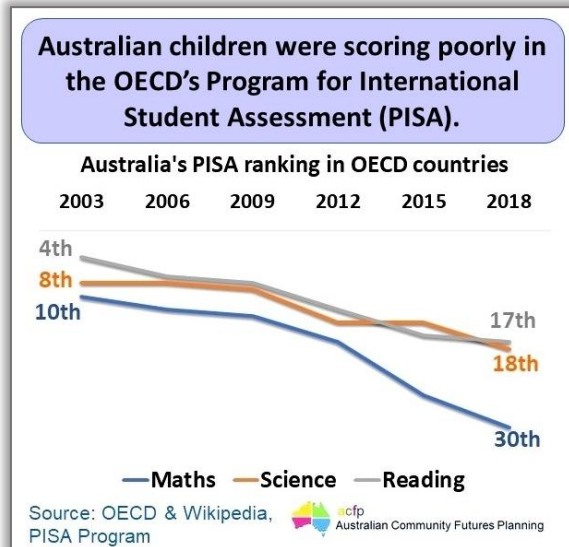
Source: ABS, National Health Survey 2017/18

¹ Emeritus Professor Richard Wilkinson and Professor Kate Pickett, *The Spirit Level: Why Equality is Better for Everyone*, Penguin Books, 2009.

² Professor Andrew Markus, “Mapping Social Cohesion 2019, The Scanlon Foundation Surveys”, <https://scanloninstitute.org.au/sites/default/files/2019-11/Mapping%20Social%20Cohesion%202019.pdf>

d) Poverty, hunger and homelessness had risen.

e) Educational attainment for school children had plummeted³.



**Poverty was rising.
Hunger was rising.
Homelessness was rising.**

In 2017/18, 3.2 million people were living in poverty in Australia including 774,000 children and 424,800 youth aged 15 to 24.

Source: ACOSS & UNSW, Poverty in Australia 2020

In 2019, 21% of Australians experienced food insecurity and the number of Australians seeking food relief rose by 22% in one year.

Source: McCrindle Foodbank Hunger Report 2019

Homeless in Australia on Census night

Year	2006	2011	2016
Count	89,728	102,439	116,427

A 30% increase

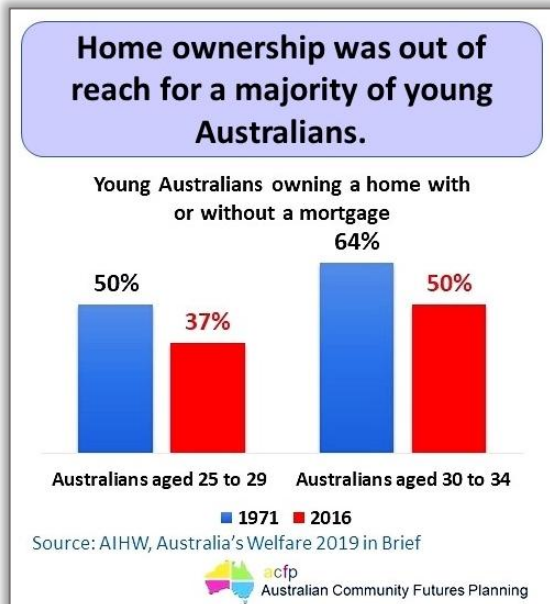
Source: ABS 2049.0, a cfp Australian Community Futures Planning

f) Australia's claim to be "the best place in the world to raise a child"⁴ was without basis, inasmuch as the latest comparative data from UNICEF showed that in terms of material wellbeing of children and their health and safety, Australia scored well below the average of OECD countries⁵. This was manifest in domestic abuse.

Domestic violence in 2016/17

- 4,600 women and 1,700 men hospitalised due to family violence
- 611 children hospitalised due to family violence
 - 218 domestic homicide victims including one woman a week killed by a current or former partner

Source: AIHW, Family & Domestic Violence 2019 & ABS, Personal Safety Survey 2016



g) Housing affordability had become a crisis: in 2017/18, the proportion of lower income households spending more than 30% of their gross weekly income on housing costs was 56.9% of those renting from a private landlord, and 41.3% of owners with a mortgage. And for those wishing to escape domestic abuse, crisis accommodation services were inadequate. In 2019, more than 1 in 2 women were turned away from crisis accommodation every night.

³ OECD PISA Program and Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programme_for_International_Student_Assessment

⁴ Scott Morrison quoted in Amy Remeikis, "No better place to raise kids': Scott Morrison's new year message to a burning Australia", The Guardian, 1 January 2020, accessible at https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2020/jan/01/no-better-place-to-raise-kids-scott-morrison-new-year-message-burning-australia?CMP=Share_iOSApp_Other

⁵ UNICEF, "Child poverty in perspective: An overview of wellbeing in rich countries", 2007, accessible at <https://www.un-ilibrary.org/content/books/9789210601368>

h) **Aged care was in crisis** and in 2021 over 100,000 Australians in need were unable to obtain home care packages.

i) **The equality of Australians was faltering on multiple fronts** including:

- gender equality,
- sharing of national income and wealth between rich and poor,
- equality before the law, and
- equality of Indigenous Australians under the Constitution.

Australia's failures in Indigenous recognition and reconciliation were standing in the way of our ability to define ourselves as a nation and state what decency means for us.

Australia's global ranking on gender gaps had fallen substantially.

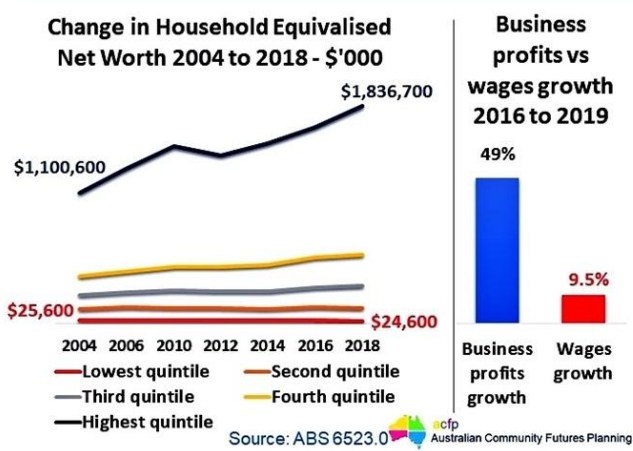
Australia's global gender gap	Rank in 2006	Rank in 2021	Change
On educational attainment	No. 1	No. 1	No change
On economic participation and opportunity	12 th place	70 th place	↓ Fall of 58 places
On health and survival	57 th place	99 th place	↓ Fall of 42 places
On political empowerment	32 nd place	70 th place	↓ Fall of 38 places
Overall ranking	15th place	50th place	↓ Fall of 35 places

Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report 2021

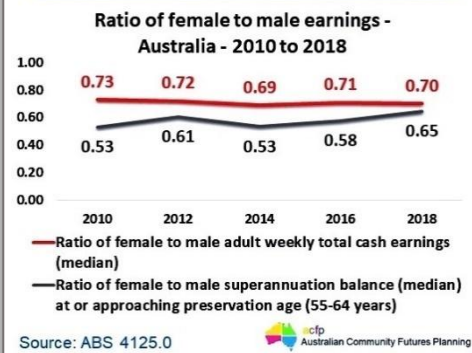
Note: The lower the place, the bigger the gender gap



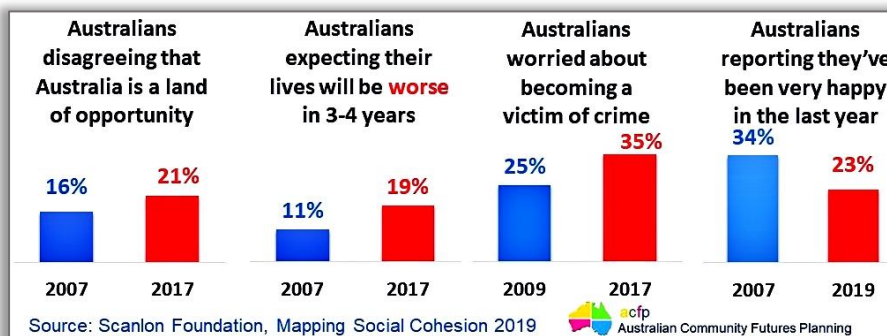
Australians were not sharing fairly in the wealth and profits they work hard to generate.



Weekly incomes for females were declining relative to males. The gap between female and male superannuation balances had reduced slightly, but Covid-19 was expected to worsen the ratios once again.



j) Finally, Australians were increasingly fearful for their own safety and unhappy with their own lives, their prospects for the future, and the direction of the country as a whole.



57% of Australians were unhappy with the direction of the country

Source: ABC Australia Talks survey 2019

This implied that If Australians want to see better report cards on the state of our society, it will be necessary to work towards **an inclusive society with a new emphasis on equality** including:

- achieving gender equality;
- closing the gap for Indigenous Australians and enshrining their equality in the Constitution;
- promoting racial equality and appreciation of difference, including difference in sexual preference – reversing the recent decline in tolerance and in appreciation of diversity and multiculturalism as the basis of Australia’s success;
- reducing income and wealth inequality and eliminating poverty; and
- providing equality before the law for all Australians, including restoration of rights to open trial and the pre-eminent rights of children in detention and in family court disputes.

This inclusive society of equals is vital to Australia’s economic security – a fact made plain by economists, scientists, universities and business leaders in the Australian National Outlook 2019⁶ led by the National Australia Bank and the CSIRO. In their considered expertise, realisation of our most optimistic predictions for our economy depends heavily on our maintaining highly inclusive societies, economic institutions and markets. Conversely, a divided society that is unappreciative of diversity will make the most pessimistic economic scenario a reality. Excluding diverse talents will make for a fragile economy, not a resilient one capable of carrying more of us to prosperity.

For more information on the context for Targets and Strategies included in **Australia Together for Our Society**, [view The State of Australia in 2020 on YouTube](#).

Further decline in tolerance of diversity will lead to a decline in inclusion and equality which will then lead to a loss of the full use of our human capital which will then result in slower economic growth or contraction.

The best economic future relies on ...

“ *inclusive institutions which encourage people to participate in a choice of vocations that make best use of their skills, create opportunities for all, regardless of social and economic status at birth, and improve living standards while fairly sharing the benefits of increased prosperity.* ”



National Australia Bank & CSIRO

Detailed context for the Targets, Indicators & Strategies in Our Society can be found in The State of Australia in 2020 – especially Episodes 2, 5 and 7.

[Click here for The State of Australia video playlist](#)



The following Indicators, Targets and Strategies for **our society** are derived consistent with the primary objectives of building an Australian society that:

- is inclusive and appreciative of diversity;
- resolves racial and religious conflicts and creates equal rights for all, including First Nations;
- reinstates the fair go for all as a genuine possibility; and
- as per the **Vision for Australia Together**:
 - maximises the safety of all Australians in their homes, in their public spaces, in the workplace and in the international sphere;
 - provides for the physical and mental health and wellbeing of everyone throughout their lives; and

⁶ CSIRO & National Australia Bank, “Australian National Outlook 2019”, <https://www.csiro.au/en/work-with-us/services/consultancy-strategic-advice-services/csiro-futures/innovation-business-growth/australian-national-outlook>

- provides each and every Australian with unlimited opportunity to realise their full potential in life through education and employment of choice.

With the Targets and Strategies that are crafted here consistent with those primary objectives, the overarching intention or desired outcome is that Australia will move in the following Directions:

**In our society
Australia will
become:**

- A safe home
- A land with an Indigenous heart
- Inclusive, welcoming & enabling
- A place of optimal health & wellbeing
- A model of lifelong educational opportunity
- A society of equals
- A success because of its diversity
- A success because of gender equality
- A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all
- A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse
- A land without child disadvantage
- A sure provider of lifelong dignity
- A wellspring of inspiration & creativity
- A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing
- Confident of justice for all
- A society prepared & resilient in times of disaster

Targets and Strategies will also contribute positively to multiple other Directions in ***Australia Together***, as displayed.

Society 1 – Safety

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society		
Society 1 – Safety		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Safety in the home Soc01.01</p> <p>The percentage of people who feel safe when at home alone after dark meets or exceeds 95%.</p>	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	<p>In 2016, 90.4% of Australians reported feeling safe when at home alone after dark, up slightly from 88.7% in 2005. Source: ABS 4906.0 Table 39.1 2016.</p> <p>Note: The ABS revised these results in 2023 when it reported that in 2016, 93.4% of Australians reported feeling safe when at home alone after dark.</p>
<p>Safety on transport Soc01.02</p> <p>The percentage of people who feel safe when waiting for public transport alone after dark meets or exceeds 50%.</p> <p>Note: This target has been revised from Issue No. 9 onwards taking ABS methodological/reporting changes into account. It has been reset to read:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of people who feel safe when waiting for public transport alone after dark does not diminish. 	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	<p>In 2016, 26.8% of Australians reported feeling safe when waiting for public transport alone after dark, up from 19.5% in 2005. Source: ABS 4906.0 Table 39.1 2016</p> <p>Note: The ABS revised these results in 2023 when it reported that in 2016, 79% of Australians reported feeling safe when waiting for public transport alone after dark. No direct explanation for the extraordinary revision has been identified by ACFP. We can only assume it was the result of a change in methodology or their original reporting was wrong.</p>
<p>Safety on the streets Soc01.02.01</p> <p>The percentage of people who feel safe when walking alone in their local area after dark does not diminish.</p>	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	<p>In 2005, 84.5% of Australians reported feeling safe when walking alone in their local area after dark. Source: ABS General feelings of safety, 2021–22, Table 2.3.</p> <p>Note: The above ABS reporting is distinctly at odds with reporting from the Scanlon Monash index of social cohesion below.</p> <p>In 2021, 50% of women and 22% of men reported feeling a bit unsafe or very unsafe when walking alone at night in their local area. Source: Scanlon Foundation Mapping Social Cohesion 2024</p>
<p>Safety online Soc01.02.02</p>	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	<p>Between 2019 and 2022, the proportion of adults (18 to 65</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 1 – Safety

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
The proportion of people who have experienced online harm or negative content in the last 12 months declines continuously.		years) who experienced online harm or negative content in the last 12 months rose from 58% to 75%. Source: Australian Government Measuring What Matters wellbeing framework – online safety.
Homicide Soc01.03 The rate of homicide related offences declines continuously.	Soc 1 A safe home.	In 2018, the rate of homicides (homicide related offences) per 100,000 of population was 1.5 (declining continuously from 2.1 since 2010). Source: ABS 4510.1, Table 1 2018
Sexual assault Soc01.04 The rate of sexual assault declines continuously.	Soc 1 A safe home.	In 2018, the rate of sexual assaults per 100,000 of population was 105.3 (rising continuously from 85.6 since 2010). Source: ABS 4510.1, Table 1 2018
Child assault Soc01.05 The rate of child assault and maltreatment declines continuously.	Soc 1 A safe home.	In 2016/17, there were 611 hospitalisations of children aged 0–14 for injuries due to abuse (which includes assault, maltreatment and neglect), including 156 Indigenous children. For the 481 (79%) of hospitalisations where the perpetrator was specified, nearly 1 in 2 (45%, or 217) children were abused by a parent, and 1 in 8 (13%, or 71) by another family member. For Indigenous children, about 2 in 3 (68%, or 83) were abused by a parent or family member. Source: AIHW, “Family, domestic and sexual violence in Australia: Continuing the national story, 2019
	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
	Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.		In 2017/18, 158,612 (28.7 per 1,000) Australian children aged under 18 came into contact with the child protection system. 32,031 (8.5 per 1,000) became subjects of substantiated maltreatment. That is, an investigation concluded that they were being, or were at risk of being, maltreated. Source: AIHW, Child protection Australia 2017-18.
		In 2019/20, 174,419 (31 per 1,000) Australian children aged

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 1 – Safety

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
		under 18 came into contact with the child protection system. 48,886 (8.7 per 1,000) became subjects of substantiated maltreatment. Source: AIHW, Child protection Australia 2019-20.
Road deaths Soc01.06 The number of road deaths declines continuously.	Soc 1 A safe home.	In 2019, there were 1,186 fatalities on Australian roads. Source: BITRE Road Safety Statistics
Victims of crime (fear of becoming a victim) Soc01.07 The proportion of Australians worried about becoming a victim of crime in their local area declines continuously.	Soc 1 A safe home.	In 2017, 35% of Australians worried about becoming a victim of crime in their own area, up from 25% in 2009. Source: Scanlon Foundation Mapping Social Cohesion 2019 Note: In 2021, Scanlon split reporting on this indicator into males and females. In 2021, 25% of women and 19% of men reported being fairly worried or very worried about becoming a victim of crime in their local area. Source: Scanlon Foundation Mapping Social Cohesion 2024
Perceptions of safety and trust in the community Soc01.07.01 The proportion of Australians reporting trust in “most people” increases continuously.	Soc 1 A safe home.	In 2019, 55.2% of Australians on survey felt “most people could be trusted”, up slightly from 54.4% in 2014. Source: ABS General Social Survey 2020, Table 17.1 Between 2007 and 2022, an average of 49% of Australians reported that, “Generally speaking, ... most people can be trusted”, with scores ranging between 55% in 2009 and 42% in 2018. Source: Dr James O’Donnell, Mapping Social Cohesion 2023, Scanlon Foundation, Monash University.
Perceptions of safety in the context of world events and national security Soc01.08 The percentage of people who report feeling safe or very safe when considering world events and/or national security exceeds 90% annually.	Soc 1 A safe home.	In 2021, seven in ten Australians (70%) said that in view of world events they felt ‘very safe’ or ‘safe’, an improvement from 50% in 2020 but a decrease from 92% in 2010. Source: Lowy Institute Poll 2021
	Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.	

Society 2 – Indigenous Heart

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society		
Society 2 – Indigenous Heart		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>First Nations constitutional recognition, Makarrata, treaty, justice and reconciliation</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Constitutional recognition of First Nations – Statement of Acceptance of the Principle of Coexistence of Sovereignties Soc02.01</p> <p>By 2025, as an essential and defining part of nation-wide community engagement for a new Constitution under Gov04.01 and Gov04.01.01 and in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Uluru Statement from the Heart, the federal parliament is to:</p> <p>a) establish a statement of acceptance of the principle that the sovereignty of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples has never been ceded and coexists with the sovereignty of the Crown (or with state sovereignty if Australia becomes a republic);</p> <p>b) acknowledge and then celebrate this coexistence as a fuller expression of Australia’s nationhood; and</p> <p>c) ensure all other constitutional reforms, necessary to give effect to the statement are set in train to empower First Nations to take a rightful place in their own country.</p> <p>Important note: Rationale for the need for a Statement of Acceptance of the Principle of Coexistence of Sovereignties.⁷</p>	<p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>	<p>In 2017, 250 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander delegates to the National Constitutional Convention called for the establishment of a First Nations Voice in the Constitution. The Uluru Statement from the Heart recommended a constitutionally enshrined Voice to parliament, a Makarrata or truth-telling commission and an eventual treaty between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. Source: Uluru Statement from the Heart</p> <p>In 2021, Australians supported the following as priorities for government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include Aboriginal recognition in the Constitution = 69%. • Establish an Indigenous ‘voice’ to advise the Parliament = 66%. • Agree a treaty with Indigenous Australia = 61%. <p>Source: Essential Research, 6 July 2021</p> <p>In 2021,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% of Australians on survey agreed or strongly agreed that the relationship between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and the wider Australian community is very important for Australia as a nation, and • 88% agreed it is important for Indigenous histories and cultures to be
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.</p>	
	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.</p>	
	<p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>	

⁷ **Rationale for the need for a Statement of Acceptance of the Principle of Coexistence of Sovereignties:** Despite the defeat of the Voice referendum in 2023, calls implicit in the Uluru Statement from the Heart for a recognition of the coexistence of Indigenous and state sovereignty remain outstanding. Bearing in mind that in the event of a referendum on

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 2 – Indigenous Heart

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Constitutional reform to establish a First Nations Voice in the Constitution Soc02.01.01 By 2025, notwithstanding the rejection by 9.5 million Australian voters of an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice in the Constitution in the 2023 referendum but recognising that 6.3 million Australians voted for it, the federal government must as a minimum:</p> <p>a) acknowledge that constitutional recognition of Australia’s First Peoples is still essential to fulfilment of the aspirations expressed by them in the Uluru Statement from the Heart and that failure to recognise the First Australians constitutes an undemocratic exclusion, a major political inequality, and a denial of their right to self-determination under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; and</p> <p>b) pursuant to the acknowledgement in a),</p>	<p>Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.</p>	<p>included in the school curriculum. Source: Scanlon Foundation Mapping Social Cohesion 2021.</p> <p>In 2021, it was noted by historian Henry Reynolds that “the legal foundations of the colony were unsound and remain so to this day,” an authoritative conclusion which marked the recognition of a turning point on the contentious issue of sovereignty in Australia and unambiguously signalled a fundamental need to finally resolve foundational matters for the nation in justice. Source: Henry Reynolds, Truth-telling: History, Sovereignty and the Uluru Statement of the Heart, 2021, NewSouth Publishing, page 63.</p> <p>In 2022, the Australian government regarded itself as a “supporter” of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) but had still done nothing in law to extend those rights to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders. Source: Australian Human Rights Commission, <i>Implementing UNDRIP</i></p>

the republic questions may arise as to the nature and source of sovereignty in Australia, clarification of principles regarding Indigenous sovereignty will be essential for social cohesion and fair and just treaty-making. In the event that any referendum on a republic or other constitutional reform:

1. results in a formal transfer of the source of sovereignty away from the Crown and to the People of Australia (as opposed to the State – meaning the Executive/executive government); and
2. establishes a form of state where the People as sovereign are able, through the design of their own Constitution, to:
 - a. authorise and limit the rightful powers of the parliament, the executive government, the courts, the states and territories, and
 - b. define any other arrangements of democracy necessary for the rightful balance of power between those authorised to exercise its various types,

an agreement on the principle of Indigenous sovereignty and its co-existence with that of the State is a prerequisite for justice, fairness and stability in the new form of state and any treaties that may be made by that new state, including treaties which allow every Australian to exercise the right of self-determination (determining how we shall be governed) and all other human rights as political equals.

Irrespective of whether Australians adopt constitutional reforms which vest sovereignty in the People, acceptance of the principle of a coexistence of Indigenous and non-Indigenous sovereignties is fundamental to reconciliation and justice. The terms and principles on which a rightful and peaceful of coexistence of sovereignties is based must be clear and acceptable to all – otherwise neither reconciliation nor justice is possible. The Vision for *Australia Together* assumes reconciliation and justice are essential if Australians are to create an inclusive democracy where everyone has political equality.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 2 – Indigenous Heart

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>support the federal parliament to commence and fund the process for independent constitutional reform as outlined in Gov04.01.01 – the National Collaborative Process for Development of the Australian People’s Constitution, recognising that the failure to achieve constitutional recognition for First Nations Peoples will deny them political equality as members of the Australian democratic state; and</p> <p>c) acknowledge the reality that until the rights of all Australians are safely secured in the Constitution as per processes under Gov04.01.01 and Gov03.01, it will not be possible to establish a just and fair treaty with First Nations that will be necessary pursuant to a Makarrata Commission under Soc 02.01.02.</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Makarrata Commission Soc02.01.02</p> <p>Preparatory to the Constitutional Convention under Gov04.01, establish a Makarrata Commission to supervise a process of agreement-making between governments and First Nations and truth-telling about our history. Ensure that the Commission is unconstrained (including by inadequate funding and/or restricted terms of reference) in the full and effective stewardship of:</p> <p>a) the truth-telling process about the effect of European invasion and colonisation on First Nations, their lives, their civilization, their ancient connection with the land and ancestors, and their</p>		<p>In 2023, 60.06% of Australian electors rejected the referendum question seeking an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice in the Constitution, leaving the first Australians unrecognised in the Constitution and no closer to reconciliation as imagined in the Uluru Statement from Heart. Rejection of the Voice was notably inconsistent with the Vision for <i>Australia Together</i>.</p> <p>Source: Australian Community Futures Planning, Questions about <i>Australia Together</i> Fact Sheet: “How is the Indigenous Voice consistent with the Vision for Australia Together?”</p> <p>In 2023, recognising that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “the legal foundations of the colony of Australia are unsound”; • the issue of Australia’s arrangements of sovereignty as an independent self-governing nation of free equals has never been settled, <p>Australian Community Futures Planning’s Founder asserted in testimony to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights’ Inquiry into Australia’s Human Rights Framework that “A stable treaty with First Nations will not be possible unless human rights are first assured for all Australians equally.” Specifically: “A stable treaty between First Nations, non-Indigenous Australians and the Australian State can only be achieved in a democracy if it has been made freely by a nation where all people are first confident of their status as political equals. The people of a nation can only be confident that they are both</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 2 – Indigenous Heart

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>relationship with non-Indigenous Australians; and</p> <p>b) the agreement-making process for:</p> <p>i. resolution of conflict, and</p> <p>ii. preparation of the terms of reconciliation and justice formalised in a treaty.</p> <p>By 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reach agreement on establishment of the Makarrata Commission in terms considered fair and satisfactory to the members of the Referendum Council (reconvened if necessary); and develop an agreed plan for the conduct of the truth-telling and agreement-making process, complete with objectives, timeframes, and rules of participation. <p>By December 2024, open the truth-telling and agreement-making process in accordance with the pre-agreed plan.</p> <p>By June 2025, deliver a statement to the Australian people on the outcomes (even if these are preliminary), preparatory to commencement of the Constitutional Convention under Gov04.01 and Gov04.01.01.</p>		<p>free and equal by declaring in law that rights are the equal property of all and that this cannot be negated by governments without the express permission of the people. Until they declare that, non-Indigenous Australians will not be confident that a treaty with First Nations people will not disadvantage them, relative to Indigenous. Nor will Indigenous be confident that the treaty is fair and that they have been acknowledged as equal. Enshrinement of all human rights in the Constitution as the property of all people equally is therefore a condition precedent to any treaty with First Nations that all will agree is just and fair and will not result in disadvantage to any of the parties. Development of a treaty without first enshrining all human rights in the Constitution will ensure no treaty is ever really viable. Human rights are the primordial treaty we must make with each other before we can make other treaties and laws that can be regarded as just and fair.”</p> <p>Source: ACFP, Bronwyn Kelly, Supplementary Submission to the PJCHR Inquiry into Australia’s Human Rights Framework, September 2023.</p>

Note regarding the following targets and Indicators for Society 2 – Indigenous Heart:

The draft Targets and Indicators shown below derive from various “Closing the Gap” reports for Indigenous Australians and related sources of data such as the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW).

While Australian Community Futures Planning does not dispute the baseline data derived from these sources, there is some concern with the Targets for elimination of Indigenous disadvantage that have been derived directly from the Closing the Gap in Partnership Agreement 2020⁸ struck between

⁸ Closing the Gap in Partnership website: <https://www.closingthegap.gov.au/targets> and “National Agreement on Closing the Gap, July 2020: [National Agreement on Closing the Gap](#), last accessed February 2021.

the Coalition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peak Organisations and the various governments of Australia.

Taken at nominal value, some of the Targets adopted under the Closing the Gap in Partnership Agreement would not actually result in the gap being closed inside a century. Such targets have no utility in a long term plan like **Australia Together** and offer little or no advantage to Indigenous Australians. Accordingly in some cases, ACFP has suggested additional Targets which are more ambitious than those adopted in the Closing the Gap in Partnership Agreement. These additional Targets are denoted as “ACFP additional Target”.

Progress towards or away from both sets of Targets will be monitored and reported on.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society		
Society 2 – Indigenous Heart		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Indigenous life expectancy Soc02.02</p> <p>Close the gap in life expectancy rates between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a generation by 2031 (as per adopted COAG target 2008, unchanged in Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020).</p>	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	<p>For the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population born in 2015–2017, life expectancy was estimated to be 8.6 years lower than that of the non-Indigenous population for males (71.6 years compared with 80.2) and 7.8 years for females (75.6 years compared with 83.4). Source: AIHW, Deaths in Australia 2019 & Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020</p>
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	
<p>Indigenous infant health and survival – child mortality Soc02.03</p> <p>Close the gap in child mortality rates for 0-4 year olds between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a generation (by 2031).</p>	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	<p>In 2016, child mortality rates for 0-4 year olds were 146 per 100,000 for the Indigenous population compared to 70 per 100,000 for the non-indigenous population. In 2017, child mortality rates for the Indigenous population rose to 164 per 100,000, which was 2.4 times the mortality rate for the non-indigenous population (68 deaths per 100,000). Source: AIHW, Australia’s Health 2018 and Australian Government, Closing the Gap Report 2019</p>
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	
<p>Indigenous infant health and survival – birthweight Soc02.03.01</p> <p>By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies with a healthy birthweight to 91</p>	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	<p>In 2017, 88.8% of Indigenous babies were born alive within a healthy birth weight (2,500-4,499g), compared to 93.9% of non-Indigenous babies. Source: Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020</p>
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 2 – Indigenous Heart

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>per cent (as per Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020).</p> <p>Indigenous infant health and survival – birthweight (ACFP additional Target) Soc02.03.02</p> <p>By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies with a healthy birthweight to 94% to close the gap.</p>	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	<p>In 2014, 93.8% of non-Indigenous babies and 89% of Indigenous babies were born with a healthy birthweight, indicating a gap of 4.8 percentage points.</p> <p>Source: Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020</p>
	<p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p>	
<p>Indigenous pre-school education – attendance Soc02.04</p> <p>The proportion of Indigenous children attending early childhood education for 600 hours or more a year equals that of non-indigenous children.</p>	<p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>	<p>In 2017, 68% of all Indigenous children enrolled in early childhood education programs attended for more than 600 hours, whereas 78% of enrolled non-Indigenous children attended for more than 600 hours.</p> <p>Source: Australian Government, Closing the Gap Report 2019</p>
	<p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.</p>	
<p>Indigenous pre-school education – enrolment Soc02.04.01</p> <p>By 2025, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in Year Before Fulltime Schooling (YBFS) early childhood education to 95 per cent (as per Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020).</p>	<p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>	<p>In 2018, 84.6% of Indigenous children were enrolled in a preschool program in state-specific year before full-time schooling (YBFS). (88.8% of non-Indigenous children were enrolled in YBFS.)</p> <p>Source: Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020</p>
	<p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.</p>	
<p>Indigenous pre-school education – developmentally on track Soc02.04.02</p> <p>By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children assessed as developmentally on track in all five domains of the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) to 55 per cent (as per Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020).</p>	<p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>	<p>In 2018, 35% of Indigenous children were assessed as developmentally on track in all five domains of the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC). (57% of non-Indigenous children were on track in all five domains of the AEDC.)</p> <p>Source: Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020</p>
	<p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.</p>	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 2 – Indigenous Heart

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
		Indigenous children, a gap of 26.4 percentage points. Source: Productivity Commission, Closing the Gap Information Repository 2024
<p>Indigenous school education Soc02.05 By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (age 20-24) attaining year 12 or equivalent qualification to 96 per cent (as per Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020).</p>	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	<p>In 2016, 63.2% of Indigenous 20–24 year olds had attained Year 12 or an equivalent non-school qualification. (88.5% of non-Indigenous 20-24 year olds had attained Year 12 or equivalent.) Source: Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020</p> <p>In 2001, 39.4% of Indigenous 20-24 year olds had attained Year 12 or equivalent, or a non-school qualification at Certificate level III or above compared to 77.6% of non-Indigenous 20-24 year olds, a gap of 38.2 percentage points. Source: Productivity Commission, Closing the Gap Information Repository 2024</p>
	Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	
<p>Indigenous tertiary education Soc02.06 By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 25-34 years who have completed a tertiary qualification (Certificate III and above) to 70 per cent (as per Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020).</p>	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	<p>In 2016, 42.3% of Indigenous 25–34 year olds had attained non-school qualifications of Certificate level III or above. (72% of non-Indigenous 25–34 year olds had attained non-school qualifications of Certificate level III or above.) Source: Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020</p>
	Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	
<p>Indigenous employment – 15-24 year olds Soc02.07 By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth (15-24 years) who are in employment, education or training to 67 percent (as per Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020).</p> <p>Indigenous employment – 15-24 year olds (ACFP additional target) Soc02.07.01 By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and</p>	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	<p>In 2016, 57.2% of Indigenous 15–24 year olds were fully engaged in employment, education or training. (79.6% of non-Indigenous 15–24 year olds were fully engaged in employment, education or training.) Source: Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020</p>
	Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 2 – Indigenous Heart

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
Torres Strait Islander youth (15-24 years) who are in employment, education or training to 79% to close the gap.	standards improve continuously for all.	
Indigenous employment – 25-64 year olds Soc02.07.02 By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 25-64 who are employed to 62 percent (as per Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020). Indigenous employment – 25-64 year olds (ACFP additional target) Soc02.07.03 By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 25-64 who are employed to 75% to close the gap.	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	In 2016, 51% of Indigenous 25–64 year olds were employed. (75.7% of non-Indigenous 25–64 year olds were employed.) Source: Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
Indigenous housing Soc02.08 By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in appropriately sized (not overcrowded) housing to 88 per cent (as per Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020). Indigenous housing (ACFP additional target) Soc02.08.01 By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in appropriately sized (not overcrowded) housing to 92 per cent to close the gap.	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	In 2016, 78.9% of Indigenous persons lived in appropriately sized (not overcrowded) housing. (92.9% of non-Indigenous persons lived in appropriately sized (not overcrowded) housing.) Source: Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	
	Soc 9 A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.	
	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
	Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
Indigenous incarceration – adults Soc02.09 By 2031, reduce the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults held in incarceration by at least 15 per	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	In 2019 (based on ABS Prisoners in Australia), the imprisonment rate of non-Indigenous Australians was 173.2 per 100,000 adult population. In 2019 the imprisonment rate for
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 2 – Indigenous Heart

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>cent (as per Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020).</p> <p>Indigenous incarceration – adults (ACFP additional targets) Soc02.09.01</p> <p>By 2035, Indigenous incarceration rates are the same as for the non-Indigenous population.</p>	Soc 6 A society of equals.	<p>Indigenous Australians was 2,087.5 per 100,000 adult population.</p> <p>Source: Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020</p> <p>In 2019, the imprisonment rate of all Australians was 219.5 per 100,000 adult population.</p> <p>In 2019 the imprisonment rate for Indigenous Australians was 2,370.9 per 100,000 adult Indigenous population.</p> <p>Source: ABS 4512.0 - Corrective Services, Australia, December Quarter 2019, Table 3 and Table 14</p>
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	
	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
	Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.	
	Soc 14 A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing.	
Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.		
<p>Indigenous incarceration – 10-17 year olds Soc02.09.02</p> <p>By 2031, reduce the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people (10-17 years) in detention by at least 30 per cent (as per Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020).</p> <p>Indigenous incarceration – 10-17 year olds (ACFP additional target) Soc02.09.03</p> <p>By 2035, Indigenous youth detention rates are the same as for the non-Indigenous population.</p>	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	<p>In 2018/19, 33.7 Indigenous young people aged 10-17 per 10,000 population were in detention on an average day compared to 1.5 non-Indigenous young people per 10,000 population.</p> <p>Source: Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020</p> <p>The above baselines have since been slightly revised by the Productivity Commission as follows:</p> <p>In 2018/19, 32.1 Indigenous young people aged 10-17 per 10,000 population were in detention on an average day compared to 1.4 non-Indigenous young people per 10,000 population.</p> <p>Source: Productivity Commission, Closing the Gap Information Repository 2024</p>
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	
	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
	Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.	
Soc 14 A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing.		
Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.		
<p>Indigenous family cohesion Soc02.10</p> <p>By 2031, reduce the rate of over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in out-of-home care by 45 per cent (as per Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020).</p> <p>Indigenous family cohesion (ACFP additional target) Soc02.10.01</p> <p>By 2031 eliminate over-representation of Indigenous</p>	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	<p>In 2019, there were 54.2 Indigenous children per 1,000 population in out-of-home care compared to 5.1 non-Indigenous children per 1,000 population.</p> <p>Source: Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020</p>
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	
	Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.	
Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 2 – Indigenous Heart

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
children in out-of-home care to equal the rate for non-Indigenous children.	connections & without domestic abuse.	
	Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.	
<p>Indigenous domestic and community abuse and violence Soc02.11</p> <p>A significant and sustained reduction in violence and abuse against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children towards zero (as per Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020).</p>	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	Nationally in 2018-19, 8.4% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females aged 15 years and over experienced domestic physical or threatened physical harm. Source: Productivity Commission, Closing the Gap Information Repository Beta
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	Nationally in 2018-19, 872.8 per 100,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women aged 15 or over were hospitalised for family violence related assaults. The rate for non-Indigenous women was 27.6. Indigenous women were 31.6 times more likely to be hospitalised for family violence related assaults than non-Indigenous women. Source: Productivity Commission, Closing the Gap Information Repository 2024
	Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.	
	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.		
<p>Indigenous suicide Soc02.12</p> <p>Significant and sustained reduction in suicide of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people towards zero (as per Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020).</p>	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	In 2018, the suicide rate for Indigenous Australians was recorded as 24.1 deaths per 100,000 population. This compares with a rate for non-Indigenous Australians of 12.3 per 100,000 of population in NSW, QLD, SA, WA & NT. Source: Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	In the five years between 2009 and 2013 (in NSW, QLD, SA, WA & NT) there were 20.2 suicides by Indigenous Australians per 100,000 compared to 10.7 per 100,000 non-Indigenous Australians. The ratio of Indigenous to non-Indigenous suicides was 1.9. Source: Productivity Commission, Closing the Gap Information Repository 2024
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	
Indigenous land and sea rights – land rights	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	In 2020, Native Title was determined to exist over

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 2 – Indigenous Heart

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...		Baseline data
<p>Soc02.13 By 2030, a 15 per cent increase in Australia’s landmass subject to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people’s legal rights or interests (as per Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020).</p> <p>Indigenous land and sea rights – sea rights Soc02.13.01 By 2030, a 15 per cent increase in areas covered by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people’s legal rights or interests in the sea (as per Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020).</p>	Soc 3	Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	3,015,122 square kilometres of Australia or 39.2%.
	Env 19	A land of thriving self-supporting regions.	In 2020, land under Indigenous legal rights or interests was 3,908,387 square kilometres or 50.9%.
	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	In 2011, Native Title was determined to exist over 70,477 square kilometres of Australian sea country or 1.0%.
	Gov 2	A nation knowing & affirming decency	
	Gov 3	A nation with avowed rights for all	In 2020, Native Title was determined to exist over 90,252 square kilometres of Australian sea country or 1.3%. Source: Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020
<p>Indigenous language and cultural preservation Soc02.14 By 2031, there is a sustained increase in number and strength of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages being spoken.</p>	Soc 2	A land with an Indigenous heart.	<p>In 2014/15, the <i>National Indigenous Languages Surveys, AIATSIS</i> estimated that 100 Indigenous languages were critically or severely endangered. Languages gaining speakers was estimated at 31. Source: Closing the Gap in Partnership 2020</p> <p>Nationally in 2018-19, there were 123 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages being spoken (with 14 considered strong). Source: Productivity Commission, Closing the Gap Information Repository Beta</p>
	Soc 3	Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 6	A society of equals.	
	Soc 7	A success because of its diversity.	
	Soc 13	A wellspring of inspiration & creativity.	
<p>Priority Reforms of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap Soc02.15 Implement and monitor progress with the Priority Reforms of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap to ensure that the targets for each Priority Reform are met. Ensure full funding is available to meet the targets and maintain transparency of reporting.⁹</p>	Soc 2	A land with an Indigenous heart.	<p>In July 2020, the National Agreement on Closing the Gap was signed by all Australian governments and the Coalition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peak Organisations (Coalition of Peaks). The agreed objective was to “overcome the entrenched inequality faced by too many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people so that their</p>
	Soc 1	A safe home.	
	Soc 2	A land with an Indigenous heart.	
	Soc 3	Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4	A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	
	Soc 5	A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	
	Soc 6	A society of equals.	
Soc 7	A success because of its diversity.		

⁹ For detail on targets and indicators see Table A, [National Agreement on Closing the Gap](#), July 2020 and Productivity Commission, Closing the Gap Information Repository Beta, [Closing the Gap Annual Data Compilation Report July 2021](#) Table 2.1.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 2 – Indigenous Heart

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.	life outcomes are equal to all Australians”.
	Soc 9 A land without homelessness and with decent affordable housing for all.	The National Agreement marked a shift in the approach to the Closing the Gap Strategy. It introduced a structural change that commits Australian governments to work in full and genuine partnership’ with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in making policies to close the gap. Central to the Agreement are four Priority Reforms that aim to change the way governments work with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people: 1. Developing new partnerships that empower Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to share decision-making authority with governments. 2. Building Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community-controlled sectors to deliver services. 3. Transforming mainstream government organisations to improve accountability and respond to the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. 4. Improving the sharing of data and information with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and organisations. Source: Commonwealth Government Productivity Commission, Closing the Gap Annual Data Compilation Report July 2021
	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
	Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.	
	Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.	
	Soc 13 A wellspring of inspiration & creativity.	
	Soc 14 A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing.	
	Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.	
	Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.	
	Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.	
	Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	
	Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.	

Society 3 – Belonging & inclusion

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society			
Society 3 – Belonging & inclusion			
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...		Baseline data
<p>Belonging and inclusion – sense of belonging Soc03.01</p> <p>By 2030, the percent of people who report that they have sense of belonging in Australia to a great extent exceeds 77%.</p> <p>By 2030, the overall score for the index of sense of belonging in the Scanlon Index of Social Cohesion equals the original score of 100.</p>	Soc 3	Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.	<p>In 2019, 63% of Australians reported that they had a sense of belonging “to a great extent”, down from 77% in 2007.</p> <p>Source: Scanlon Foundation Mapping Social Cohesion Survey 2019</p> <p>In 2019, the overall score for the index of sense of belonging in the Scanlon Index of Social Cohesion was 88.9. This was the lowest score since the introduction of the Index in 2007.</p> <p>Source: Scanlon Foundation Mapping Social Cohesion Survey 2019</p>
	Soc 2	A land with an Indigenous heart.	
	Soc 6	A society of equals.	
	Soc 7	A success because of its diversity.	
	Soc 8	A success because of gender equality.	
	Gov 1	A proactive participatory democracy.	
	Gov 2	A nation knowing & affirming decency.	
	Gov 3	A nation with avowed rights for all.	
<p>Belonging and inclusion – sense of acceptance or rejection Soc03.01.01</p> <p>The index of acceptance/rejection in the Scanlon Index of Social Cohesion rises continuously to reach 100.</p>	Soc 3	Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.	<p>In 2019, the index of acceptance/rejection in the Scanlon Index of Social Cohesion was 72.1 (27.9 points below the baseline of 100 in 2007), but up from 64.1 in 2017 (the lowest score in this part of the Index since its inception).</p> <p>Source: Scanlon Foundation Mapping Social Cohesion Survey 2019</p>
	Soc 1	A safe home.	
	Soc 2	A land with an Indigenous heart.	
	Soc 4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 6	A society of equals.	
	Soc 7	A success because of its diversity.	
	Soc 8	A success because of gender equality.	
	Soc 13	A wellspring of inspiration & creativity.	
	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Gov 2	A nation knowing & affirming decency.	
Gov 3	A nation with avowed rights for all.		
<p>Building an inclusive society by community volunteering Soc03.02</p> <p>The rate of volunteering does not fall below 30%.</p>	Soc 3	Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.	<p>In 2010, 36.2% of Australians on survey said they had undertaken unpaid voluntary work through an organisation in last 12 months.</p> <p>Between 2006 and 2019 an average of 32.5% of Australians on survey said they</p>
	Soc 10	A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
	Gov 2	A nation knowing and affirming decency.	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 3 – Belonging & inclusion

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
		had undertaken unpaid voluntary work through an organisation. Source: ABS, General Social Survey 2020

Society 4 – Health & wellbeing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society		
Society 4 – Health & wellbeing		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Life expectancy – males Soc04.01 Life expectancy for males is steady or increasing.</p> <p>Life expectancy – females Soc04.01.01 Life expectancy for females is steady or increasing.</p>	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>In 2015-17, life expectancy for males was 80.2 years and for females was 83.4 years. Source: AIHW, Australia's Health 2019</p>
<p>Life expectancy – health adjusted – males Soc04.01.02 Health adjusted life expectancy for males is steady or increasing.</p> <p>Life expectancy – health adjusted – females Soc04.01.03 Health adjusted life expectancy for females is steady or increasing.</p>	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>Between 2003 and 2022 the years of life spent in full health grew:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for males by 2.2 years; • for females by 1.3 years. <p>Between 2003 and 2022 the proportion of life spent in full health declined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for males from 89% to 88%; • for females from 88% to 87%. <p>Source: Australian Government Measuring What Matters wellbeing framework – life expectancy.</p>
<p>Perceptions of health Soc04.02 The proportion of adult Australians who consider themselves to be in excellent or very good health is steady or increasing, while the proportion who consider themselves to be in fair or poor health declines.</p>	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>In 2017/18, 56.4% of Australians aged 15 years and over considered themselves to be in excellent or very good health, while 14.7% reported being in fair or poor health. This has remained constant over the last 10 years. Source: ABS, National Health Survey First results Australia 2017-18</p> <p>Between 2006 and 2019, an average of 54.9% of Australians self-assessed their health status as excellent or very good. Source: ABS, General Social Survey 2020</p>
<p>Mental health – experience of psychological distress Soc04.03 The proportion of Australians experiencing high or very high levels of psychological distress is continuously declining.</p>	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>In 2017/18, around one in eight (13.0% or 2.4 million) adults experienced high or very high levels of psychological distress, an increase from 2014/15 (11.7% or 2.1 million). Source: ABS, National Health Survey First results Australia 2017-18. Measuring What Matters Dashboard – Mental Health.</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 4 – Health & wellbeing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Mental health – mental and behavioural conditions Soc04.03.01 The proportion of Australians experiencing a mental or behavioural condition is continuously declining.</p>	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>In 2017-18, 20.1% or 4.8 million Australians had a mental or behavioural condition, an increase from 4.0 million Australians (17.5%) in 2014-15 and 1.8 million (9.6) in 2001. Source: ABS, National Health Survey, First results Australia 2017-18</p>
<p>Mental health – anxiety Soc04.03.02 The proportion of Australians experiencing an anxiety-related condition is continuously declining.</p>	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>In 2017-18, 3.2 million Australians (13.1%) had an anxiety-related condition, an increase from 11.2% in 2014-15. Source: ABS, National Health Survey First results Australia 2017-18</p>
<p>Mental health – depression Soc04.03.03 The proportion of Australians experiencing depression is continuously declining.</p>	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>One in ten people (10.4%) had depression or feelings of depression, an increase from 8.9% in 2014-15. Source: ABS, National Health Survey First results Australia 2017-18</p>
<p>Burden of disease Soc04.04 The burden of disease, expressed as the age-standardised DALY rate (Disability Adjusted Life Years – a measure of the number of years of healthy life lost due either to premature death or to living with ill health), is steady or decreasing.</p>	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>In 2011, the age standardised rate was 189.9 DALY per 1,000 population, improved from 2003 when it was 208 DALY per 1000 population. Source: AIHW, Australia’s Health 2018</p> <p>In 2023, AIHW revised these figures as follows: In 2011, the age standardised rate was 193.0 DALY per 1,000 population, improved from 2003 when it was 209.3 DALY per 1000 population. Source: AIHW, Australian Burden of Disease Study 2023.</p>
<p>Physical health – obesity Soc04.05 The prevalence of obesity in persons aged 15 and over declines continuously.</p>	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>In 2014/15, the proportion of Australians above the age of 18:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> with obesity was 27.9%, up from 18.6% in 1995; either overweight or obese was 63.4%, up from 56.2% in 1995. <p>Source: AIHW, Australia’s Health 2018 & AIHW Overweight and Obesity website 2024.</p>
<p>Physical health – diabetes Soc04.05.01 The age standardised prevalence rate of diabetes declines continuously.</p>	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>In 2017-18, the age standardised prevalence rate of self-reported diabetes was 4.4%. Source: AIHW, Australia’s Health 2018</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 4 – Health & wellbeing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
The proportion of Australians with diabetes declines continuously.		In 2017-18, 4.9% of Australians had diabetes, an increase from 3.3% in 2001. Source: ABS, National Health Survey 2022
Physical health – cardiovascular (heart, stroke, vascular) disease Soc04.05.02 The age standardised prevalence rate of cardiovascular (heart/stroke/vascular) disease declines continuously. The proportion of Australians with heart/stroke/vascular disease declines continuously.	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	In 2017-18, the age standardised prevalence rate of heart/stroke/vascular disease was 4.2%. Source: ABS, National Health Survey 2022 In 2017-18, 4.8% of Australians or 1.15 million had heart/stroke/vascular disease, an increase from 4.1% in 2001. Source: ABS, National Health Survey 2022
Physical health – cancer Soc04.05.03 The incidence of cancer (malignant neoplasms) declines continuously.	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	In 2017-18, 1.8% of Australians or 432,000 had cancer, an increase from 1.4% in 2001. Source: ABS, National Health Survey 2022
Physical health – musculoskeletal conditions Soc04.05.04 The prevalence of musculoskeletal conditions declines continuously.	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	In 2014-15, 35% of Australians (8.05 million) were suffering from a musculoskeletal condition including arthritis, back pain and osteoporosis. Source: ABS, National Health Survey 2022 In 2017-18, 35.2% of Australians (8.5 million) were suffering from a musculoskeletal condition including arthritis, back pain and osteoporosis. Source: ABS, National Health Survey 2022
Physical health – respiratory conditions Soc04.05.05 The prevalence of chronic respiratory conditions declines continuously.	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	In 2014-15, 32.8% of Australians (7.5 million) were suffering from chronic respiratory conditions including COPD, hay fever, and asthma. Source: ABS, National Health Survey 2022 In 2017-18, 33.0% of Australians (7.97 million) were suffering from chronic respiratory conditions including COPD, hay fever, and asthma.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 4 – Health & wellbeing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
		Source: ABS, National Health Survey 2022
<p>Physical health – chronic conditions Soc04.05.06 The proportion of persons with one or more chronic conditions declines continuously.</p>	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>In 2007/08, 42.2% of Australians (8.7 million) had a chronic health condition.</p> <p>In 2017/18, 47.3% of Australians (11.4 million) had a chronic health condition. Source: ABS, National Health Survey 2022 Source: Measuring What Matters Dashboard – Prevalence of Chronic Conditions</p>
<p>Happiness and wellbeing – world ranking and scores Soc04.06 Australia’s ranking and life evaluation scores in the World Happiness Report do not decline.</p>	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>In 2017, Australia was ranked as the 9th happiest country in the world, with a life evaluation (surveyed happiness score out of 10) score of 7.284.</p> <p>In 2020, Australia was ranked as the 12th happiest country in the world, with a life evaluation (surveyed happiness score out of 10) score of 7.223. Source: United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network, World Happiness Report</p>
<p>Happiness and wellbeing – reported by Australians Soc04.06.01 The proportion of Australians reporting that they are happy or very happy does not decline from the baseline.</p>	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>In 2018,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14% of Australians reported they had been “very happy” in the last year; and • 78% of Australians reported they had been happy or very happy in the last year. <p>Source: Scanlon Foundation Mapping Social Cohesion 2024</p>
<p>Happiness and wellbeing – optimism/pessimism Soc04.06.02 The proportion of Australians who are optimistic about their future "overall" does not decline.</p>	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>In 2021, during the Covid-19 pandemic, 80% of Australians said that “overall” they were optimistic or very optimistic about their future, up from 78% in the pre-Covid period. Source: Source: ABC Australia Talks National Survey 2021</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 4 – Health & wellbeing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Happiness and wellbeing – life satisfaction for the youngest to oldest generations Soc04.06.03 All generations of Australians report that their life satisfaction is rising continuously.</p>	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>Between 2014 and 2020, all age groups of Australians reported drops on average in life satisfaction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15-24 years = 7.7 down to 6.9; • 25-39 years = 7.7 down to 7.1; • 40-54 years = 7.4 down to 7.0; • 55-69 years = 7.6 down to 7.1; and • 70+ years = 8.1 down to 7.9. <p>Overall, between 2014 and 2020 life satisfaction dropped from 7.6 to 7.2 out of 10. Source: ABS General Social Survey, Summary Results, Australia, 2020, Table 8.1, Measuring What Matters.</p>
<p>Happiness and wellbeing – life satisfaction for diverse elements of the community Soc04.06.04 All groups of Australians report that their life satisfaction is rising continuously.</p>	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>Between 2014 and 2020, diverse Australians – regardless of their gender, sexual orientation, migrant status, and physical or mental health – all reported drops on average in life satisfaction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men = 7.6 down to 7.1; • Women = 7.7 down to 7.2; • Migrants and temporary residents = 7.7 down to 7.1; • Not migrants and temporary residents = 7.6 down to 7.2; • With a mental health condition = 6.6 down to 5.8; • Without a mental health condition = 7.9 down to 7.4 • With a long term health condition = 7.5 down to 6.9;
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 4 – Health & wellbeing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Without a long term health condition = 7.9 down to 7.4; With a disability = 7.2 down to 6.7; Without a disability = 7.8 down to 7.4; Heterosexual = 7.7 down to 7.2; and Not heterosexual (defined as “gay, lesbian or bisexual”) = 7.0 down to 6.3. <p>The two groups with the largest decline in life satisfaction were those with a mental health condition and those in the LGBTIQ+ group. The ABS appears not to have surveyed life satisfaction for Indigenous groups. Source: ABS General Social Survey, Summary Results, Australia, 2020, Table 8.1</p>
	<p>Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Security of funding for health Soc04.07</p> <p>By 2026, ensure that the health costs of Australians are securely funded by a legislated floor in expenditure as a proportion of GDP – a floor which ramps up federal health funding from its baseline of 4.27% of GDP in 2018/19 to at least 7% of GDP by 2055, unless fully transparent comprehensive investigations result in revisions of projected costs. These revisions should occur every five years with a legislative obligation to adjust budgeted funding to ensure full coverage of expected costs.</p>	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>In 2018/19, federal government total expenditure on health including medical services and benefits, pharmaceutical benefits, assistance to states for public hospitals, and other health items was 4.27% of GDP and was expected to rise, but not to a level sufficient to cover expected increases in costs and demand.</p> <p>In the “2015 Intergenerational Report – Australia in 2055” the federal Treasurer noted that while the Australian Government was spending 4.2% of the nation’s GDP on health and would expect that to rise to 5.5% in 2055, the real expected spending level that will be a necessity by 2055 on our health is 7.1% of GDP. Subsequent federal budget</p>
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 4 – Health & wellbeing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>	<p>papers have made no commitment to establish funding sufficient to meet expected demand. Source: Commonwealth of Australia, Budget 2019-20, Budget Paper No. 1, Statement 5: Expenses and Net Capital Investment, page 5-19, & “2015 Intergenerational Report”, pages 76-77 and page xvi</p>
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Security of funding for health – Abolition of subsidies for private health insurance and reinstatement of universal health care in public and private hospitals funded by a single public fund based on a fair Medicare levy Soc04.07.01</p> <p>By 2030, recognising that private health insurance (PHI) is highly detrimental to the financial sustainability and the universality of both public and private hospital services in Australia because PHI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes hospital costs and the fees charged by medical professionals in hospitals difficult if not impossible to control; • has administrative costs that are three times those of Medicare; • has imposed premium increases at double the rate of CPI for the last 20 years and at least 1.5 times the rate of wage increases; • has led to an increase in pressure on public hospital emergency departments (not a reduction); • has led to an inability of public hospitals to retain specialists due to dramatic increases in salaries offered by the private sector (salaries in private hospitals are three to five times higher than public hospitals); 	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>In 2024, funding for Australia’s health system was organised in two streams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • government funding, and • private health insurance (PHI). <p>Government funding was through the Medicare scheme, which subsidised out-of-hospital medical treatment and funded free treatment in a public hospital. Private insurance was optional but in general covered most of the cost to patients of treatment in a private hospital. In effect, the majority of private hospital expenses or treatment as a private patient in a public hospital were funded by PHI companies but these in turn were funded by premiums paid by the Australians that could afford them and by substantial extra subsidies from taxpayers.</p> <p>By 2024, it was known that the two-stream system of private and public funding for hospital care was incapable of supporting a reliable hospital system to which everyone could be confident of access, meaning it was wholly inconsistent with the Vision for <i>Australia Together</i>. In 2024, the sustainability of the system began to be seriously questioned, due to an increase in costs for private hospitals which was not being offset by the private health insurance funds. In the previous five</p>
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>	
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p>	
	<p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.</p>	
	<p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p>	
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
	<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industry transition.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.</p>	
	<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.</p>	
	<p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.</p>	
<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.</p>		
<p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>		

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Society 4 – Health & wellbeing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> has led to “under-servicing populations who cannot afford to maintain access while over-servicing those who can”,¹⁰ has led to an overall cost to Australians for their health care system that is much higher than is necessary; and acts as a system of syphoning taxpayer funds for their health away from the health services and towards private profiteering, <p>eliminate all federal budget direct funding and subsidies for private health insurance and replace the current two-stream funding structure with a single stream of funding for all hospitals (regardless of whether they are public or private) in accordance with programs developed under Soc04.07.02.</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Security of funding for health – Development of plans to implement integrated funding for and delivery of all public and private hospital services Soc04.07.02</p> <p>By 2026,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> preparatory to the full implementation of health system funding reforms in Soc04.07.01, and recognising that those reforms are necessary to ensure the viability of both public and private hospitals, <p>commence the process of securing a sustainable, cost-effective and fully universal hospital services system by:</p>	<p>Gov 9</p> <p>A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	<p>years, “71 private hospital services closed down as a result of workforce shortages and funding from private insurers failing to keep pace with soaring costs of providing care.” Although almost as many new ones opened, the instability and unreliability of the private hospital services was clear. The efficiency and fairness of the system was also questioned inasmuch as “PHI has administrative costs three times higher than Medicare” and “for decades the premiums payable to PHI have increased at about three times the rate of increase in CPI and 1.5 times the rate of increase in wages.”</p> <p>Source: John Menadue, “Private hospitals seeking more government subsidies”, Pearls and Irritations, 20 June 2024.</p> <p>Source: Martyn Goddard, “Private health insurance: and the rort goes on”, Pearls and Irritations, 11 October 2023.</p> <p>In 2024/25, public subsidies for private health insurance were estimated at \$7.53 billion and hidden subsidies up to another \$7 billion in the form of tax exemptions and other public contributions were also likely. In 2023, APRA reported that Australians paid private health insurance premiums of \$27.396 billion giving PHI providers a gross profit of 17.4%. When taken together it is clear that taxpayers are contributing between \$34 billion and \$40 billion annually to private health insurers and thereby diverting significant profits to them which are not being reinvested in their health</p>

¹⁰ Martyn Goddard, “[Private health insurance: and the rort goes on](#)”, John Menadue’s Pearls and Irritations, 11 October 2023.

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Society 4 – Health & wellbeing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>a) developing a program for the staged integration of the current two-stream funding system for private and public hospital care into a single-stream funding system in which all hospitals (private and public) are funded directly by a single Medicare-administered fund;</p> <p>b) developing a plan for the staged opening of private hospitals to all patients (not just those who can afford to pay for their own treatment), thereby establishing a single, integrated hospital system with public and private components;</p> <p>c) developing a 10-year model to estimate the demand for and likely cost of hospital services to determine any necessary increase in the Medicare levy,¹¹ recognising the need to distribute burden for both</p>		<p>care. All these funds can be diverted back into a single fund so that they are combined with funds from the Medicare levy to progressively re-establish a truly universal, high-standard health care system in Australia. Such a system would ensure that private hospitals could still operate viably and be available for any patient who wished to access them.</p> <p>Source: Federal Budget Paper No. 1 2024/25. Source: Centre for Policy Development, Jennifer Doggett & Ian McAuley, <i>Private Health Insurance Consultations</i>, 1 December 2015. Source: APRA, Operations of Private Health Insurers Annual Report 2022/23.</p> <p>In 2024, in response to the stress created by the two-stream funding system for hospital care, ACFP identified a consistent pattern of research findings suggesting a need for elimination of subsidies for PHI, but noted also that the impact of elimination of</p>

¹¹ **Rationale for an increase in the Medicare levy in the event of abolition of subsidies for PHI:** Elimination of subsidies for private health insurance will require an increase in the Medicare levy. This is because the elimination of subsidies for PHI will result in many people abandoning their PHI cover, which will in turn result in a loss of funds to the health system. These funds will need to be replaced – i.e., they cannot disappear from the total pool of funds already used to finance our health. Instead they will need to be transferred into the single Medicare-administered fund by way of an increase in the Medicare levy. The quantum of funds that will need to be replaced to ensure sustainability of both public and private hospitals will depend on how many people drop their private health insurance. Based on the APRA’s 2022/23 annual report of the operations of PHI, ACFP has estimated that complete abandonment of PHI would deplete available funds for the hospital system by approximately \$17 billion in a year. ACFP has also estimated that a 1% increase in the Medicare levy (increasing it from 2% of taxable income to 3%) would recover \$17 billion of funding lost through abandonment of PHI. For a median earner this would result in an increase in the Medicare levy of \$676 for the year. However, abandonment of PHI may produce a saving in the private health rebate expense item in the budget (inasmuch as the rebate would not be payable if no-one is taking out PHI cover). Whether that saving is possible depends on the accounting treatment of the rebate but if the saving is present, it is likely to equate to over \$7 billion. This is funding that would not have to be replaced because it is funding that is not being used to finance health services. In that event, the amount of funds that will need replacement in the first year is likely to be only \$10 billion. If this is correct then the necessary increase in the Medicare levy is probably 0.5% rather than 1%. A 0.5% increase in the Medicare levy would cost a median earner in 2024/25 an extra \$338 for the year. Modelling shows that Medicare levy increases for all income earners sufficient to replace the full \$17 billion of assumed lost funds will result in net savings for anyone currently paying for private health insurance but likely increases for lower income earners if they do not currently have private cover. However, a uniform levy on taxable income is a transparently fair and efficient way to cover the cost of health throughout life, in contrast to the less transparent cross-subsidies which currently function to transfer national tax revenues from the poor to the rich in cash and/or in the form of lost health services. Were a higher Medicare levy to be introduced concurrently with a Universal Basic Income under the model proposed by ACFP [here](#), any negative impact on poor people would be well and truly negated.

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Society 4 – Health & wellbeing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>the levy and the total cost of the hospital system more fairly and cost-efficiently than will be possible in a two-stream funding arrangement;</p> <p>d) developing programs for cost control including by introducing an independent body for setting fees and salaries for doctors, surgeons, specialists and other medical professionals in the hospital system; and by</p> <p>e) developing any other plans and implementation timelines necessary for a successful transition to a sustainable, universal health care system, eg., those under Soc04.09 for reform of universal health care (Medicare), and Soc04.10 for health system sustainability and universality – scholarships and bonds for medical students.</p>		<p>subsidies on the viability of private health insurance businesses is likely to be significant. However, maintenance of the subsidies and the two-stream funding system would be inconsistent with the Vision for <i>Australia Together</i> in that it would destroy the possibility that by 2050 “vital services are fully accessible for all.” Selection of the Strategy of elimination of subsidies for PHI was self-evidently consistent with the Vision.</p>
<p>Health equity – teenage birth rates Soc04.08 Australia’s birth rate for mothers aged 15-19 does not rise and is below the OECD average.</p>	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	<p>In 2022, AIHW reported that Australia’s birth rate for mothers aged 15–19 in 2019 was 7.7 births per 1,000. This was lower than the OECD average of 36 countries (11.7 births per 1,000). Source: AIHW Australia’s Children webpage, 25 February 2022 and OECD family database, July 2023.</p>
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.	
	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
	Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.	
<p>Health equity – accessible abortion, contraception and family planning services</p>	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	<p>In 2022, abortion was legal in all Australian states and territories. However, access to</p>
	Soc 1 A safe home.	

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Soc04.08.01 By 2024, recognising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that access to contraception, safe family planning and abortion is fundamental to women’s health and the quality of children’s lives, that inaccessibility of or barriers to these services is life threatening for women, and that health system sustainability would be improved by full coverage of these services under Medicare and the PBS¹², ensure that complete coverage of costs for all forms of abortion, contraception and family planning is provided under government health rebate schemes and ensure that barriers* to abortion may not be imposed on other than health grounds. <p>* Note: for example a barrier to abortion services should not be imposed on religious grounds and doctors who refuse requests for abortion services should be obliged to refer the patient to another accessible service provider.</p>	Soc 6 A society of equals.	abortion, contraception and family planning services was variable and in the case of abortion was limited by the fact that Medicare rebates do not cover the full cost of all forms of the procedure. Only some forms of abortion procedures and contraceptive methods were covered (and not necessarily in full) under Medicare and the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS). Source: Children by Choice Association webpage
	Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.	
	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
	Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.	
	Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.	
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Health accessibility – reform of universal health care (Medicare) Soc04.09</p> <p>By 2025, recognising that affordable access to medical, mental health and dental services is diminishing for Australians and has become</p>	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	In 1975, the Whitlam government introduced Medibank, Australia’s first universal health insurance scheme. In 1981, the Fraser government succeeded in closing Medibank.
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	

¹² Note: See Ian Lowe, Jane O’Sullivan and Peter Cook, Population and Climate Change Discussion Paper, www.population.org.au In 2022, “the most effective, long acting contraceptive options (IUDs and injectables) were little used in Australia because they were quite costly. If they were provided free, it would save the health system money while improving women’s lives and avoiding at least a little child poverty. Such a scheme in Colorado saved the health system around \$5.85 in perinatal care for every \$1 invested, while greatly reducing teen pregnancy and abortion rates. France has recently extended free contraception to women up to the age of twenty-four.”

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Society 4 – Health & wellbeing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>unaffordable for the poorest Australians, legislate to reform the universal health care system by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. introducing an independent body for fee setting for GPs, including a new scheme of “participating providers” under which practices would: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. bulk-bill everyone (with no out-of-pocket expenses), b. participate in agreed quality-improvement programs, and non-participating practices would be ineligible for Medicare benefits; 2. in pathology and imaging: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. prohibit patient co-payments, and b. establish a payment system for service providers which requires competitive tendering by both private sector businesses and public hospitals for provision of pathology and imaging; and 3. establish Medicare funded free dental care for all. 	<p>Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.</p>	<p>In 1984, the Hawke/Keating government established Medicare.</p> <p>In 2024, due to a range of policy changes in Medicare in response to demands for cost control, medical researchers reported that “Health consumers, especially those with chronic conditions, identified significant cost barriers to access of healthcare. Equitable access to healthcare must be at the centre of health reform.”</p> <p>Source: Yvonne Zurynski et. al., “Accessible and affordable healthcare? Views of Australians with and without chronic conditions,” Wiley Internal Medicine Journal, 24 June 2021.</p> <p>In 2024, all Australians could get public hospital care without any financial barrier. But the financial barriers to seeing a GP or a private specialist (out of hospital) remained. Medical fees for GPs were not regulated, with Medicare often only covering a portion of their fees. Many patients faced significant out-of-pocket payments. Dental services were not covered by Medicare.</p> <p>“About 1.2 million Australians deferred or missed out on seeing a GP because of cost in the 2022-23 financial year [and] more than two million Australians missed out on oral health care because of cost.”</p> <p>Lower-income Australians had higher rates of missing out on care.</p> <p>Source: Stephen Duckett, “Medicare turns 40: since 1984 our health needs have changed but the system hasn’t. 3 reforms to update it,” John Menadue’s Pearls and Irritations, 1 February 2024.</p> <p>The proportion of people who reported that cost was a reason for delaying or not</p>
	<p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p>	
	<p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.</p>	
	<p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p>	
	<p>Env 18 Multi-central in its cities, efficiently connecting people with jobs, health, education and recreation.</p>	
	<p>Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.</p>	
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.</p>	
	<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.</p>	
	<p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.</p>	
	<p>Econ 7 A collaborative intelligent nation.</p>	
	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.</p>	
<p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>		
<p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>		
<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>		

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Society 4 – Health & wellbeing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
		<p>seeing a health professional for their own mental health when needed increased to 19.3% in 2022-23, from 16.7% in 2021-22. Source: ABS Patient Experiences, 21 11 2023.</p> <p>In 2016, it was estimated that reform of the system by which the government pays for pathology services by introducing competitive tendering could save the government and taxpayers at least \$175 million annually. Source: Stephen Duckett, <i>Blood Money: Paying for pathology services</i>, the Grattan Institute, February 2016.</p>
<p>Health services accessibility – cost barriers Soc04.09.01 The proportion of people who delay seeing a GP or a medical specialist due to cost is continuously diminishing.</p>	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>The proportion of people who at least once delayed or did not see a General Practitioner (GP) when needed due to cost was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in 2013/14 – 4.9%, • in 2020-21 – 2.4%, and • in 2021/22 – 3.5%. <p>The proportion of people who at least once delayed or did not see a medical specialist when needed due to cost was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in 2013/14 – 7.9%, • in 2020/21 – 5.9%, and • in 2021/22 – 8%. <p>Source: Australian Government Measuring What Matters wellbeing framework – Access to health services, Source: ABS Patient Experiences 2022-23</p>
<p>Health services accessibility – waiting times Soc04.09.02 The proportion of people who wait longer than they feel is acceptable to see a GP or a medical specialist is reduced to 10% by 2030 and thereafter continuously declines.</p>	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>The proportion of people waiting longer than they felt acceptable for an appointment with a General Practitioner (GP) was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in 2013/14 – 22.6%, and • in 2021/22 – 23.4%. <p>The proportion of people waiting longer than they felt acceptable for an appointment with a medical specialist was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in 2013/14 – 25%, and • in 2021/22 – 26.7%.

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Society 4 – Health & wellbeing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
		Source: Australian Government Measuring What Matters wellbeing framework – Access to health services.
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Health system sustainability and universality – scholarships and bonds for medical students Soc04.10</p> <p>By 2026, in anticipation of abolition in 2030 of subsidies for private health insurance under Soc04.07.01, and in association with other strategies for re-introduction of fee-free tertiary education under Society 5, establish and fund a scholarship program to ensure Australia has enough doctors and medical professionals in public hospitals and can provide attractive conditions and remuneration for those seeking medical careers in Australian hospitals.</p> <p>In the first instance:</p> <p>a) ensure the scholarship covers all course fees and a living allowance (set above the poverty line and not less than \$35,000 per annum indexed from 2024) in exchange for acceptance of a bond requiring the recipients to work in a public hospital for a period of no more than six years on graduating; and</p> <p>b) limit the available scholarships to the number necessary to ensure an adequate supply of doctors and medical professional for hospitals.</p> <p>Review the scheme after the first five years to determine whether it needs to be continued.</p>	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p> <p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p> <p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p> <p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p> <p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p> <p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p> <p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p> <p>Soc 16 A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.</p> <p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p> <p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industry transition.</p> <p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p> <p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.</p> <p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.</p> <p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.</p> <p>Econ 7 A collaborative intelligent nation.</p> <p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>	<p>In 2024, it was important to recognise that any proposal such as that in Soc04.07.01 that aims to reorganise funding for a sustainable universal health care system in Australia, may be likely to result in some members of the main doctors' trade union (professional association) and any associated entities threatening (as is their right) to withdraw their labour by refusal to work within the public hospital system.</p> <p>In order to avert the serious impacts that would arise from a lack of doctors and medical professionals in the public hospital system, it is advisable to introduce a program of scholarships for Australian medical students and associated health care practitioners, such as anaesthetists and radiologists, which cover their fees in full and a living allowance, in exchange for acceptance of a bond to work for six years in the public hospital system.</p> <p>It should be noted that ending subsidies for private health insurance by 2030, as per Soc04.07.01, will also risk the loss of specialists from the public system. This would need to be dealt with by strategies for independent determination of all specialists' fees. In 2024, the lack of regulation of doctors' fees and salaries was making it too difficult for public hospitals to attract and retain doctors. Consideration should be given to establishment of an Independent Pricing Tribunal for Medical Services, bearing in mind that the health care</p>

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Society 4 – Health & wellbeing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
See Note ¹³ for further qualification of this Strategy.		system (public and private) is entirely funded by Australians.
<p>Health system sustainability and universality – trust in the health care system Soc04.10.01 The proportion of Australians reporting trust in the health care system does not decline and trust rises continuously for those in remote areas.</p>	Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	In 2019, 66.9% of Australians reported that they had trust in the health care system. In 2020, 76.4% reported that they had trust in the health care system. However, in 2020, only 69.6% of Australians from outer regional and remote areas reported trust in the health care system compared to 77.6% of Australians in the major cities and 74.6% in inner regional areas. Source: Australian Government Measuring What Matters wellbeing framework – trust in key institutions. Source: ABS General Social Survey 2020.
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	
	Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.	
	Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.	
	Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.	
Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.		

¹³ (i) In detailed design of this scholarship, consideration should be given to extending the program to nurses. (ii) If all university fees are abolished as per **Soc05.01**, consider options for expanding the living allowance under the scholarship to maintain its attractiveness to students. (iii) If a Universal Basic Income (UBI) is introduced at the poverty level for all Australians as per **Econ04.02.04**, consider options for topping up the UBI to maintain the attractiveness of the scholarship to students.

Society 5 – Education

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society				
Society 5 – Education				
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...		Baseline data	
<p>Tertiary education</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Re-introduction of fee-free tertiary education Soc05.01</p> <p>By 2026, tertiary education, (university, technical and vocational) is fee-free for all Australians aged over 18, securely funded by a legislated floor in expenditure on tertiary education as a proportion of GDP – a floor which ramps up federal tertiary education funding from its baseline of 0.6% of GDP in 2018/19 to at least 1.2% of GDP by 2030. Thereafter, 5-yearly reviews of funding adequacy should be required to ensure full coverage of places and indexation of places to population growth.</p> <p>*Consistent with UNSDG, Goal 4: “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all,” especially: Target 4.3: “By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.” Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.”</p>	Soc	5	A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	<p>In 2018/19, federal government expenditure on tertiary education (university and vocational) was 0.6% of GDP¹⁴ and was scheduled to decline.</p> <p>Source: Commonwealth of Australia, Budget 2019-20, Budget Paper No. 1, Statement 5: Expenses and Net Capital Investment, page 5-17, & “2015 Intergenerational Report”, pages 76-77</p> <p>In 2019, 50% of Australians believed that “the government should provide a free university education for anyone who wants to attend.”</p> <p>Source: United States Studies Centre, <i>Public Opinion in the Age of Trump, The United States and Australia Compared.</i></p> <p>Economic returns expected from free tertiary education: In 2015, “Deloitte valued the contribution of tertiary education to Australia’s productive capacity at \$140 billion in 2014, of which \$24 billion accrued to the tertiary educated themselves. The “spillover effects”, it found, meant that for every one percentage point increase in the number of workers with a university degree, the wages of those without tertiary qualifications rose 1.6 to 1.9 per cent.”</p> <p>Source: Mike Secombe, “Turnbull’s war on universities”, <i>The Saturday Paper</i>, 6-12 May 2017</p>
	Soc	4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc	6	A society of equals.	
	Econ	1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
	Econ	2	A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.	
	Econ	3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ	4	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	
	Econ	6	An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.	
	Econ	7	A collaborative, intelligent nation.	
Econ	8	Enabled in meeting the communication & information demands of the future.		
<p>Tertiary education – Cancellation of student debt for social services workers Soc05.01.01</p>	Soc	5	A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	<p>In 2017/18, the total amount of outstanding HELP debt was \$60.2 billion.</p> <p>Source: Parliament of Australia, Updated Higher Education Loan</p>
	Soc	6	A society of equals.	
	Econ	2	A model of employment planning & justice in	

¹⁴ Since 2019, the ABS has revised estimates of GDP upward for the baseline year of 2018/19, which suggests that federal expenditure on tertiary education may well have been only 0.5% of GDP in the baseline year (not 0.6% as claimed in the 2015 Intergenerational Report). Future measurements will nevertheless continue to set the baseline for this indicator at 0.6% of GDP, since that baseline is still way below where investment in tertiary education needs to be.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 5 – Education

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
By 2026, commence full cancellation of outstanding student loan (HELP) debt for any graduate working in teaching, childcare, aged care, disability services, nursing, social work, legal aid and any graduate who by 2026 is earning less than the average weekly earnings.	industrial reform & economic transitions.	Program (HELP) debt statistics – 2017/18 webpage
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Tertiary education – security of funding for universities Soc05.01.02</p> <p>By 2026, acknowledging that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fee-free university education is vital for Australia’s people and economy; • the current funding structure relying heavily on income from overseas students is likely to be unreliable; • neoliberal business models for universities strip funding away from teaching and research and into non-productive asset creation and financial dealings; and • accessible lifelong education is essential to the national economy, ensure that the university education needs of Australians are securely funded by a legislated floor in expenditure as a proportion of GDP to be directly funded by the federal government (on top of alternative sources of funds). The directly funded floor expenditure is to ramp up federal higher education funding (university) from a baseline of \$9.652 billion (0.48% of GDP) in 2019/20 until budgeted direct funding reaches at least 0.7% of GDP (preferably by 2025/26) and 	Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	<p>In 2019/20, actual expenditure by universities and vocational training institutions was \$14.487 billion (approximately 0.72% of GDP). However, the federal government budget for higher education (universities) was only \$9.652 billion (approximately 0.48% of GDP). The remainder of expenses was funded by fees and contributions from various sources.</p> <p>Source: ABS 5518.0, Government Finance Statistics Education Australia 2019/20; Federal Budget 2020/21; and Parliamentary Library, Hazel Ferguson and Marilyn Harrington, Budget Review 2019-20.</p> <p>In 2020, sources of funding from overseas students were lost due to Covid-19 (see Econ02.05.02), leaving a significant proportion of higher education expenses unfunded and resulting in a loss of 40,000 jobs in the sector and a significant reduction in Gross Value Added by the sector to the Australian economy.</p> <p>Source: The Australia Institute, An Avoidable Catastrophe: Pandemic Job Losses in Higher Education and their Consequences, September 2021</p> <p>In 2019/20, combined state and local government expenditure on tertiary education (university and vocational) was \$7.611 billion (in addition to federal funds).</p> <p>Source: 55120D0095_202122 Government Finance Statistics,</p>
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	
	Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.	
	Econ 7 A collaborative, intelligent nation.	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 5 – Education

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>maintains direct funding at not less than 0.7% of GDP for at least 5 years, unless fully transparent comprehensive investigations result in revisions of projected costs. These revisions should occur every five years with a legislative obligation to adjust budgeted direct federal government funding to ensure full coverage of expected costs.</p> <p>To ensure maintenance of total funding, combined state and local government expenditure on tertiary education (university and vocational) must not drop below \$7.611 billion. No increases in federal funding may occasion drops in state and local government funding.</p>		Australia, 2021-22, Table 2.
<p>Tertiary education – funding for vocational education Soc05.01.03</p> <p>By 2026, ensure that the vocational education and training needs are securely funded by a legislated floor in expenditure as a proportion of GDP – a floor which ramps up federal higher education funding (vocational) from a baseline of \$1.713 billion (0.08% of GDP) in 2019/20 until budgeted funding reaches at least 1.1% of GDP (preferably by 2025/26) and maintains funding at not less than 1.1% of GDP for at least 5 years, unless fully transparent comprehensive investigations result in revisions of projected costs. These revisions should occur every five years with a legislative obligation to adjust budgeted funding to ensure full coverage of expected costs.</p>	Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	<p>In 2019/20, actual expenditure by universities and vocational training institutions was \$14.487 billion (approximately 0.72% of GDP). However, the federal government budget for higher education (vocational training) was only \$1.713 billion (approximately 0.08% of GDP). The remainder of expenses was funded by fees and contributions from various sources.</p> <p>Source: ABS 5518.0, Government Finance Statistics Education Australia 2019/20; Federal Budget 2020/21; and Parliamentary Library, Hazel Ferguson and Marilyn Harrington, Budget Review 2019-20.</p>
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	
	Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.	
Econ 7 A collaborative, intelligent nation.		
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Tertiary education – reform of</p>	Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	In 2020 and 2021, during the COVID-19 pandemic, university

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Society 5 – Education

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>governance in public universities Soc05.01.04 By 2026, establish a royal commission to independently review the governance of Australia’s public universities under terms of reference which stress that accountability and transparency are core principles that our universities’ executives and governing bodies – known primarily as university councils, university senates and boards of trustees – must adhere to. As a minimum, ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the adoption of Public Universities Australia’s Declaration for Public Universities Australia, which sets out the principles, practices and protocols that should guide Australian public universities’ governance, funding regimes and praxis; and introduction of the PUA Model Act to re-establish Australian public universities as statutory bodies owned by and acting for the public. 	Soc 6	A society of equals.
	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.
	Econ 4	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.
	Econ 6	An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.
	Econ 7	A collaborative, intelligent nation.
	Econ 8	Enabled in meeting the communication & information demands of the future.
	Econ 9	Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.
	Gov 5	Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.
	Gov 7	Committed to public service independence & excellence.
	Gov 9	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.
		managements focused on their investment portfolios, while staff and students suffered. This included significant redundancies, restricted research funds, course and subject cuts, and increased workloads related to online teaching. The pandemic was used by neoliberal managers to justify the termination of around 35,000 academic and professional staff, while slashing courses and further casualising university workforces. ¹⁵ Source: James Guthrie, Adam Lucas, “How we got here: The transformation of Australian public universities into for-profit corporations,” (Peer reviewed), Social Alternatives Journal, Volume 41, No. 1, 2022.

¹⁵ **Rationale for the Strategy for reform of governance in public universities:** Authors (James Guthrie and Adam Lucas) of the peer reviewed paper, [How we got here: The transformation of Australian public universities into for-profit corporations](#), have assembled detailed research which supports conclusions that the neoliberal business model for universities “is driving the Australian higher education system to a breaking point.” Guthrie and Lucas observe that: “Public accountability with respect to these neoliberal changes has been rendered problematic as the result of legislative changes to the governance clauses of universities. We consider the broader economic and cultural focus of NPM [New Public Management] as calculative and commodifying practices that are constructed to be largely impervious to public evaluation. These regressive changes have legitimated [sic] by reducing the oversight of staff and student representatives on university governing bodies.” The authors conclude that: “The legislated functions contained in university acts make clear that public universities should serve the public interest. However, the neoliberal policies that currently inform executive and senior managerial decision-making in Australia’s public universities relegate those functions to virtual irrelevance. The widespread adoption of accounting methodologies explicitly developed to manage the finances of for-profit corporations is just one example of how those functions have been rendered irrelevant. An ethically grounded accounting discourse informed by the public interest principles of transparency and accountability would go a long way to restoring staff and student confidence in how our universities are run.” The authors called for “a Royal Commission into the governance of public universities. The terms of reference should focus on their undemocratic structures, lack of transparency and accountability, profit-making activities, unhealthy relationships with senior management, and external consultancies and engagement with the Big Four accountancy firms.” See [“James Guthrie and Adam Lucas: It’s time for a Royal Commission into the governance of Australia’s public universities”](#), Pearls and Irritations, 3 August 2022.

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Society 5 – Education

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.</p>	
<p>Tertiary education attainment – degree qualifications Soc05.01.05 The proportion of working age people with a university degree increases continuously.</p> <p>Tertiary education attainment – Certificate qualifications Soc05.01.06 The proportion of working age people with at least a Certificate III qualification increases continuously.</p>	<p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p>	<p>In 2024, the Australian government accepted the recommendation of the Australian Universities Accord regarding targets for the level of participation in tertiary education that the review had suggested was necessary for Australia’s prosperity. The adopted targets were that by 2050:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55% of young people have a university qualification; and • 80% of the Australian workforce has either a TAFE qualification or a university degree. <p>The targets were accepted consistent with the view of Jobs and Skills Australia that over the decade to 2035 more than 90% of jobs will require post-school qualifications including 50% with a bachelor degree and 44% with a VET qualification. This in turn would require a doubling of the number of Commonwealth supported student places in universities from 860,000 in 2024 to 1.8 million by 2050. Source: Australian Universities Accord Final Report 2024.</p> <p>In the 2021 census,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.5 million people (5,464,631) reported having a bachelor degree or higher, a 30.7 per cent increase since 2016; and • 4 million people (3,962,732) reported having certificate I to IV, a 10.6 per cent increase since 2016. <p>Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census 2021, education and training.</p>
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 13 A wellspring of inspiration & creativity.</p>	
	<p>Env 5 An environmentally educated community.</p>	
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
	<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industry transition.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.</p>	
	<p>Econ 7 A collaborative intelligent nation.</p>	
<p>Econ 8 Enabled in meeting the communication & information demands of the future.</p>		
<p>Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 5 – Education

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
		In 2022, 73.1% of people aged 25-34 had a Certificate III level qualification or above. Source: Australian Government Measuring What Matters wellbeing framework – Education attainment.
<p>School education – funding Soc05.02 Federal funding for school education is maintained at no less than 1.1% of GDP as per its baseline in 2018/19.</p>	Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	<p>In 2018/19, federal government expenditure on school education (excluding student assistance and administration) was 1.08% of GDP and was scheduled to decline. Source: Commonwealth of Australia, Budget 2019-20, Budget Paper No. 1, Statement 5: Expenses and Net Capital Investment, page 5-17, & “2015 Intergenerational Report”, pages 76-77</p>
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	
<p>School education – funding equity Top Priority Target/Strategy: Reversal of public school underfunding and private school overfunding. Soc05.02.01 By 2024, recognising that: a) government schools enrol more than two-thirds of children and over 80% of the nation’s disadvantaged children; and that b) between 2009 and 2019 government funding per private school student increased by 22.4% compared to only 2.4% for public schools; and that c) taxpayers should not fund luxury levels of education for private school students, ensure that: 1. total federal and state funding for non-government schools and government schools is redistributed so that the proportion of taxpayer funding for the government system is, as a minimum,</p>	Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	<p>In 2018/19, non-government schools received 61% of taxpayer funded federal funding while teaching only 34.3% of Australian students. In 2018/19, government schools received only 39% of taxpayer funded federal funding while teaching 65.7% of Australian students. Source: Commonwealth of Australia, Budget 2019-20, Budget Paper No. 1, Statement 5: Expenses and Net Capital Investment, page 5-17 ABS, 4221.0, Schools Australia, 2019</p> <p>In 2021, bilateral school funding agreements between the Commonwealth and state governments were set such that public schools in all states except the ACT would only ever be funded at 91% of their Schooling Resource Standard (SRS) – leading to a cumulative under-funding to 2029 for government schools estimated at \$60 billion – while special deals for private schools by the Morrison Government and continuing over-funding by several state governments would ensure that private</p>
	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	

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Society 5 – Education

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>commensurate with the proportion of students within the government schools, and that</p> <p>2. between 2024 and 2030, consistent with recognitions a), b) and c) above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> government schools are all funded at no less than 110% of their Schooling Resource Standard; and private schools are all funded at no more than 90% of their Schooling Resource Standard. <p>Review the equity of the funding situation in 2030.</p>	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	<p>schools would be funded at over 100% of their SRS until at least 2029. The cumulative over-funding of private schools to 2029 is estimated at \$6 billion.</p> <p>In 2021, over 80% of disadvantaged students were enrolled in public schools and over 90% of disadvantaged schools were public schools.</p> <p>Between 2009-10 and 2018-19, private school funding increased by \$2,164 per student, adjusted for inflation, compared to \$334 per student for public schools and funding per private school student increased by 22.4%, nearly ten times the increase of only 2.4% for public schools.</p> <p>Source: Save Our Schools Education Research Paper by Trevor Cobbold, "Private School Funding Increase is Six Times the Public School Increase", March 2021</p>
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>	
	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.</p>	
	<p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>	
<p>School education – years of attendance Soc05.02.02</p> <p>The proportion of students staying in school until year 12 equals 90% (for both males and females).</p>	<p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p>	<p>In 2018, the proportion of students staying in school until Year 12 was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Males 81%, and Females 89%. <p>Source: AIHW, "Australia's Welfare 2019 in brief"</p>
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
<p>School education – educational attainment Soc05.02.03</p> <p>The scores of Australian 15-year old students in the OECD's Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) are consistently above the OECD average, are consistently improving, and by 2030 return to the levels attained in 2000.</p>	<p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p>	<p>Between 2000 and 2018, mean performance by Australian children on PISA scores declined steadily:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reading from a score of 528 points to 503, In mathematics from a score of 524 to 491 (below the OECD average), and In science from a score of 527 to 503. <p>Source: OECD PISA (Program for International Student Assessment) Results 2018</p>
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
<p>School education – educational attainment (Year 12) Soc05.02.04</p> <p>The proportion of people aged 20–24 with Year 12 or equivalent increases</p>	<p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p>	<p>In 2022, 86.2% of people aged 20-24 had a Year 12 qualification or equivalent. However, between 2021 and 2022, the proportion of the Year 12 population that met</p>
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	

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Society 5 – Education

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
continuously and Year 12 completion rates continuously improve.	Soc 6 A society of equals.	the requirements of a Senior Secondary Certificate or equivalent dropped from 78.7% to 76.3%. Source: Australian Government Measuring What Matters wellbeing framework – Education attainment. Source: ACARA, Australian Curriculum Assessment and Reporting Authority, Year 12 certification rates webpage.
	Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industry transition.	
	Econ 7 A collaborative intelligent nation.	
<p>Pre-school education – early development performance Soc05.03</p> <p>The developmental health and wellbeing of children starting school shows no significant decline.</p>	Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	<p>In 2018, Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) scores showed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a significant decrease in the proportion of children developmentally on track to start school in terms of language and cognitive skills, and significant increases in the proportion of children starting school who were developmentally vulnerable in emotional maturity and language and cognitive skills, <p>compared to the 2015 AEDC. Source: Australian Early Development Census National Report 2018 Source: Source: Australian Government Measuring What Matters wellbeing framework – Access to care and support services.</p>
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.	
<p>Pre-school education – accessibility of early learning as a factor in educational attainment at school Soc05.03.01</p> <p>From 2024, in line with initiatives for provision of universal access to free childcare under Soc11.01 and recognising that among OECD countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15-year-olds who report having had more than one year of pre-primary education do substantially better at reading than those with no pre-primary education, even after accounting for the child’s 	Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	<p>In 2018, Australia scored in the bottom third of developed countries for equality of attendance at preschool, and educational attainment in primary and secondary school. In 2018, Australian children attended preschool less than 35 other wealthy OECD countries. Source: UNICEF: Innocenti Report Card 15, 2018</p> <p>In 2020, a total 319,580 Australian children were enrolled for 15 hours or per week of pre-school education for the year. Per SEIFA quintile:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16.6% resided in Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged),
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 5 – Education

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...		Baseline data
<p>economic and social position;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> children who attend preschool are more likely to complete other levels of school and graduate from university and tend to have more years of education; those who benefit most from pre-school attendance are children from poorer families; and that providing universal access to early childhood learning and care is a significant means of reducing inequality, develop pre-school enrolment programs to ensure that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the number of children enrolled for at least 600 hours per annum of pre-school education rises continuously; and the proportion of children in the two most disadvantaged socioeconomic quintiles who are enrolled for at least 600 hours of pre-school per annum increases continuously until it reaches or exceeds the proportion in the two least disadvantaged socioeconomic quintiles. 	Soc 13	A wellspring of inspiration & creativity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18.6% resided in Quintile 2 20.7% resided in Quintile 3 22.9% resided in Quintile 4 21.1% resided in Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged). <p>Source: ABS 4240.0, Preschool education Australia 2020</p> <p>In 2015, a total 277,452 Australian children were enrolled for 15 hours or per week of pre-school education for the year. Per SEIFA quintile:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17.2% resided in Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged), 18.4% resided in Quintile 2 20.0% resided in Quintile 3 21.8% resided in Quintile 4 22.5% resided in Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged). <p>Source: ABS 4240.0, Preschool education Australia 2015.</p>
	Env 5	An environmentally educated community.	
	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	
	Econ 7	A collaborative, intelligent nation.	
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Lifelong education – Education as a right Soc05.04</p> <p>By 2025, introduce Commonwealth legislation recognising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the right of all citizens to lifelong education, and the obligation of governments (federal and state) to ensure that all citizens have free and unlimited access to education at pre-school, 	Soc 5	A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	<p>In 1975, the Australian federal parliament ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) which acknowledges that education is a core human right which may not unlawfully be escaped by governments. The treaty mandated, among other things, that “education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, ... shall strengthen the</p>
	Soc 4	A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	
	Soc 6	A society of equals.	
	Soc 7	A success because of its diversity.	
	Soc 8	A success because of gender equality.	
	Soc 11	A land without child disadvantage.	
Soc 12	A sure provider of lifelong dignity.		

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Society 5 – Education

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
primary, secondary and tertiary levels, including VET and university levels.	Soc 13 A wellspring of inspiration & creativity.	respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms ... and shall enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society.” Despite this, no federal government has acknowledged any obligation to ensure Australians can enjoy this right, fundamental though it is to every other possibility of economic security and self-sufficiency for any person. The failure of governments to acknowledge education as a right is a repudiation of basic human rights, a breach of international law and undermines Australia’s economy and equity within society. Source: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights [1976] ATS 5 (austlii.edu.au) and Australian Human Rights Commission Chart of Australian Treaty Ratifications. In 2024, the federal Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights recommended that a limited right to education be conferred in a new Human Rights Act. The recommendation did not extend to lifelong education and did not endorse a right to university education (either on an unequal or equal basis) and as such fell short of complying with the right that was to be conferred under the ICESCR.
	Env 5 An environmentally educated community.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.	
	Econ 7 A collaborative intelligent nation.	
	Econ 8 Enabled in meeting the communication & information demands of the future.	
	Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.	
	Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.	
	Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.	
Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.		

Society 6 – Equality

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society		
Society 6 – Equality		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Gender equality – economic gap Soc06.01</p> <p>Australia ranks in the top 15 in the Global Gender Gap Report for all four aspects of educational attainment, economic participation and opportunity, health and survival, and political empowerment.</p>	Soc 6 A society of equals.	<p>In 2006, Australia was ranked No. 15 in the World Economic Forum’s Global Gender Gap Report. From there onwards Australia slipped to No. 23 in 2011, No. 45 in 2016 and No. 50 in 2021. The gender gap has been widening steeply despite Australia’s wealth. Within the Reports, despite retaining the No. 1 ranking for educational attainment, all other rankings dropped:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in economic participation and opportunity – Australia ranked 12th in 2006 but 70th in 2021; • in health and survival – Australia ranked 57th in 2006 but 99th in 2021; • in political empowerment – Australia ranked 32 in 2006 but 54th in 2021. <p>Source: World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Report 2021 and Wikipedia Global Gender Gap Report.</p>
	Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.	
	Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	
<p>Gender equality in income and wealth – cash earnings Soc06.02</p> <p>The female to male ratio of adult weekly total cash earnings improves continuously and = 1.0 by 2030.</p>	Soc 6 A society of equals.	<p>In 2014, the female to male ratio of adult weekly total cash earnings was 0.66 (average) and 0.69 (median). In 2018, the female to male ratio of adult weekly total cash earnings was 0.69 (average) and 0.70 (median). No significant progress has been made to improve this ratio since at least 2006. Source: ABS 4125.0, Gender Indicators Australia Dec 2020</p> <p>In 2024, the ABS reported on the gender pay gap using a range of different indicators and reported in percentage terms instead of ratios. Using the new measurements, the ABS reported that based on mean weekly ordinary time earnings of full-time adult employees, the gender pay gap was:</p>
	Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.	
	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
	Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	

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Society 6 – Equality

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 2014 = 18.3%, • May 2022 = 14.1%, • May 2024 = 11.5%. Source: ABS Gender Indicators 2024 and Gender Pay Gap Guide.
<p>Gender equality in income and wealth – superannuation balances Soc06.02.01 The female to male ratio of superannuation balances for those at, or approaching, retirement age improves continuously and equals 1.0 by 2030.</p>	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	In 2011/12 the median female superannuation balance at or approaching retirement age (55 to 64 years) was \$72,930 while the median male balance was \$120,161, a ratio of 0.607:1. In 2017/18 the median female superannuation balance (55 to 64 years) was \$118,556 while the median male balance was \$183,000, a ratio of 0.648:1. Compared to 2003/04 when the ratio was 0.464:1, superannuation inequality is improving but has slowed and is well short of equality. Source: ABS 4125.0, Gender Indicators Australia December 2020
	<p>Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.</p>	
	<p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>	
<p>Equality before the law Soc06.03 Australia’s scores on all aspects of the World Justice Project for protection and promotion of fundamental human rights in the law and justice system are continuously improving and scores for equal treatment and absence of discrimination in the law and justice system continuously improve and reach 0.9 or above by 2035.</p>	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	In 2022, Australia attained an overall score of 0.78 on the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index for the maintenance of human rights in its justice system (where a score of 1 in the Index shows Australia is performing well), having dropped from a score of 0.82 in 2015. However, in 2022, Australia scored only 0.67 in the Index on equal treatment and absence of discrimination in its system of laws and justice, indicating the need for reforms to establish equality before the law. Source: World Justice Project Rule of Law Index.
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>	
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.</p>	
	<p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p>	
	<p>Soc 14 A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.</p>	
<p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society			
Society 7 – Diversity			
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data	
<p>Attitudes to multiculturalism – positive support by Australians Soc07.01</p> <p>The percentage of people who agree or strongly agree that multiculturalism is a positive for Australia exceeds 85%.</p> <p>Attitudes to multiculturalism – as a strength for Australia Soc07.01.01</p> <p>The percentage of people who disagree that accepting immigrants from many different countries makes Australia stronger is no higher than 25%.</p> <p>Attitudes to multiculturalism – experience of cultural and racial discrimination Soc07.01.02</p> <p>The percentage of people reporting a sense of rejection or experience of discrimination because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion is no higher than 9%.</p>	Soc 7	A success because of its diversity.	<p>In 2017, 85% of Australians on survey agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that “multiculturalism has been good for Australia”.</p> <p>In 2017, 30% of Australians disagreed with the statement that “accepting immigrants from many different countries makes Australia stronger”, up slightly from 29% in 2013.</p> <p>In 2017, 20% of Australians indicated a sense of rejection and reported experience of discrimination “because of [their] skin colour, ethnic origin or religion”, up from 9% in 2007. Source: Scanlon Foundation Mapping Social Cohesion 2019</p>
	Soc 2	A land with an Indigenous heart	
	Soc 3	Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 6	A society of equals.	
	Soc 13	A wellspring of inspiration & creativity.	
	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Gov 1	A proactive participatory democracy.	
	Gov 2	A nation knowing & affirming decency.	
	Gov 3	A nation with avowed rights for all.	
	Gov 11	A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.	
Gov 12	A nation assured of enduring peace.		
Gov 13	A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.		
<p>Freedom from discrimination on religious grounds Soc07.02</p> <p>Australia is free of legislation enabling discrimination on religious grounds.</p>	Soc 7	A success because of its diversity.	<p>In 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 64% of Australians on survey agreed that “No organisations should be allowed to refuse to employ someone on religious grounds.” 30% disagreed; 52% agreed that “religion divides Australians more than it unites us”. 33% disagreed; and
	Soc 1	A safe home.	
	Soc 2	A land with an Indigenous heart.	
	Soc 3	Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 7 – Diversity

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p> <p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p> <p>Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.</p> <p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p> <p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.</p> <p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p> <p>Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.</p> <p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 78% agreed that “respecting religious traditions and beliefs should be an important part of a multicultural society”. <p>Source: CIS YouGov/Galaxy Poll 2019</p> <p>In 2019, the federal Coalition government introduced the “Religious Discrimination Bill 2019”. The bill was marketed as legislation to “outlaw religious discrimination” whereas in reality it was legislation to <i>legalise</i> discrimination by religious groups, granting them rights no other group has in Australia.</p> <p>Prevailing Australian attitudes do not support legislation allowing discrimination on religious grounds. In 2024, polling of more than 1,500 Australians, commissioned by the advocacy group Just.Equal Australia, showed 52% are against an exemption in the Sex Discrimination Act – which allows religious schools to discriminate against people on the basis of their sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, intersex status, marital or relationship status – while 35% support it.</p> <p>Source: YouGov/Galaxy Poll 2018, updated in 2024 for Just.Equal Australia.</p>
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Constitutional reform – Elimination of racism in Australian law Soc07.03 By 2030, in association with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Constitutional Convention under Gov04.01; the National Collaborative Process for Development of the Australian People’s Constitution under Gov04.01.01; and the Makarrata Commission and process for truth telling, 	<p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p> <p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p> <p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p> <p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p> <p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p> <p>Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.</p> <p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections &</p>	<p>In 1901, Australia’s first Constitution contained clauses which enabled:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> laws to be made on the basis of race (Section 51 (xxvi)); and for Australian enfranchised voters to be disqualified from voting on the grounds of race (Section 25 – Provisions as to races disqualified from voting). <p>In 2024, these clauses still pertained and Australia was “the only nation in the world with a Constitution that contains a</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 7 – Diversity

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>agreement making and treaty under Soc02.01.02,</p> <p>but recognising that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> if we are to prevent adverse discrimination and disadvantage to Indigenous Australians, it will be necessary to simultaneously establish human rights for all Australians in the Constitution as per Gov03.01, Gov03.01.01 and Gov.03.01.02, (as a condition precedent to safe removal of the races powers), ensure that the Australian Constitution is safely altered to delete any and all powers to make laws for groups of Australians on the basis of race. <p>Note: Constitutional experts and Indigenous law advocates have expressed concerns that removal of the races powers, while necessary, may result in adverse discrimination and disadvantage to Aborigines. However, these concerns can be resolved if a right of self-determination is conferred on all Australians as peoples – Indigenous and non-Indigenous. Safe removal of the racist clauses therefore requires prior conferral of the right to self-determination on all Australian peoples as equals in Australian law. The equal right to self-determination is also a condition precedent to a fair and just treaty between First Nations, the Australian state (the Crown), and the people of Australia. For more information see Bronwyn Kelly, <i>The People's Constitution: the path to empowerment of Australians in a 21st century democracy</i>, ACFP Publishing, January 2023, Chapter 8, Essential No. 4d. https://www.austcfp.com.au/publications</p> 	without domestic abuse.	<p>clause that empowers a national Parliament to discriminate against a group on the basis of race.”</p> <p>Source: Australian Government Solicitor, Australia's Constitution with Overview and Notes by the Australian Government Solicitor, page v. foi-2021-017.pdf (pmc.gov.au)</p> <p>Source: Megan Davis and George Williams, <i>Everything You Need to Know About the Uluru Statement from the Heart</i>, UNSW Press, 2021.</p> <p>Between 1901 and 2024, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders were the only group to have suffered discrimination in law under these provisions.</p> <p>Source: Megan Davis and George Williams, <i>Everything You Need to Know About the Uluru Statement from the Heart</i>, UNSW Press, 2021.</p> <p>In 2023, it was apparent that "No race, even a white one, is protected by the Australian Constitution from the possible loss of voting rights," and as such the rights of all Australians in democracy are insecure, including the right to self-determination and all other civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights for humans under international law. In particular, the lack of rights for all Australian peoples to self-determination constituted a major threat to the nation's capacity to achieve stable democracy and the economic advancement necessary for the continuing wellbeing of all Australian citizens. Racist provisions in the Constitution also threatened social cohesion in Australia, particularly enabling ongoing discrimination and systemic disadvantage for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People.</p> <p>Source: Bronwyn Kelly, <i>The People's Constitution: the path to empowerment of Australians in a 21st century democracy</i>, ACFP Publishing, January</p>
	Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.	
	Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.	
	Soc 13 A wellspring of inspiration & creativity.	
	Soc 14 A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing.	
	Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.	
	Econ 7 A collaborative intelligent nation.	
	Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.	
	Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.	
	Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.	
	Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.	
Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.		
Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.		
Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 7 – Diversity

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	2023, https://www.austcfp.com.au/publications
	<p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p>	<p>In 2023 the following proportions of Australians believed that racism is a fairly or very big problem in Australia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australians born overseas = 59%; • Australians born here = 62%; • Total Australians = 62%. <p>Source: Dr James O’Donnell, Mapping Social Cohesion 2023, Scanlon Foundation, Monash University.</p> <p>In submissions about racist provisions in the Constitution received by an Expert Panel convened by the federal government in 2012, “97.5 per cent supported the repeal of section 25, while 94 per cent supported change to the races power. Independent polling conducted by the Expert Panel of the community at large also found that 73 per cent of respondents were in favour of removing these provisions.” However, disputes remained about the safe way to remove the provisions so as not to disadvantage Indigenous people. Source: Megan Davis and George Williams, <i>Everything You Need to Know About the Uluru Statement from the Heart</i>, UNSW Press, 2021.</p> <p>In 2023, a safe way to remove the racist provisions in the Constitution was set out in Chapter 8, Essential No. 4d of <i>The People’s Constitution: the path to empowerment of Australians in a 21st century democracy</i>. Source: Bronwyn Kelly, <i>The People’s Constitution: the path to empowerment of Australians in a 21st century democracy</i>, ACFP Publishing, January 2023, Chapter 8, Essential No. 4d. https://www.austcfp.com.au/publications</p>
	<p>Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</p>	
	<p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p>	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 7 – Diversity

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Australia’s multicultural framework – Implementation of the road map Soc07.04</p> <p>By 2027, recognising the importance placed by Australians on maintenance of Australia’s multicultural society and national character, fully implement the road map towards the multicultural framework recommended in the report, “Towards Fairness: a multicultural Australia for all”, and in particular ensure implementation of recommendations regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bipartisan national commitment to multiculturalism; • strategic planning and coordination through a dedicated Department of Multicultural Affairs, Immigration and Citizenship; • a Multicultural Australia Commission to lead implementation of Multicultural Framework; • collaboration across the country and community, Multicultural Ministerial Forum and Multicultural Community Advisory Council; • a national plan to celebrate multiculturalism; • a sustainable national language policy for social and economic outcomes; • investment in community organisations and cultural programs for creative solutions to drive social change through the arts and sport; and • uplift of cultural capability across the Australia Public Service, driven by proactive and accountable leadership by the Australian Public Service Commission, 	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	<p>multiculturalism as public policy, the Australian government released “Towards Fairness: a multicultural Australia for all”, which contained measures needed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “remain a country that continues to enjoy the benefits of its diversity;” and • “adapt to the present social, economic and political landscape.” <p>The report, prepared by an independent review panel which travelled the country in a community engagement program, concluded that: “In numerous consultations and submissions, there were recurring appeals to embrace the principles of multiculturalism that shifted Australia from an emphasis on White Australia to being a nation that values and protects the diverse experiences within its population.”</p> <p>The panel developed a road map to establish a new multicultural framework for Australia and made 29 recommendations, ten of which the panel viewed as immediately actionable.</p> <p>Source: Commonwealth of Australia, <i>Towards Fairness: a multicultural Australia for all</i>, 2024.</p>
	<p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>	
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.</p>	
	<p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p>	
	<p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.</p>	
	<p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 13 A wellspring of inspiration & creativity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 14 A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.</p>	
	<p>Soc 16 A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.</p>	
<p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p>		
<p>Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</p>		
<p>Env 8 Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 7 – Diversity

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
and ensure implementation of the ten priority recommendations of the panel.	Env 9 Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.	
	Env 17 A conservator of cultural & built heritage.	
	Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.	
	Econ 7 A collaborative intelligent nation.	
	Econ 9 Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.	
	Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.	
	Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.	
	Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.	
	Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	
	Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.	
	Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.	
	Gov 11 A just and cooperative participant on the global stage.	
Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.		
Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.		

Society 8 – Women & LGBTIQ+

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society		
Society 8 – Women & LGBTIQ+		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Women in power and leadership – federal parliament Soc08.01</p> <p>The percentage of women in federal parliament in both the House of Representatives and the Senate reaches 50% by 2030.</p>	<p>Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.</p>	<p>In 2019, women held 36% of seats in both houses of federal parliament (29.8% in the House of Representatives and 48.7% in the Senate). Source: Wikipedia</p>
<p>Women in power and leadership – CEO and board positions Soc08.01.01</p> <p>The percentage of women in CEO and board positions reaches 50% by 2035.</p>	<p>Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.</p>	<p>In 2019, 17.1% of CEO positions and 26.8% of board positions were held by women. Source: Australian Government, Workplace Gender Equality Agency “Australia’s Gender Equality Scorecard 2019”</p>
<p>Women in power and leadership – managerial positions Soc08.01.02</p> <p>The percentage of women in managerial positions reaches 50% by 2035.</p>	<p>Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.</p>	<p>In 2019, 39.4% of managerial positions were held by women. Source: Australian Government, Workplace Gender Equality Agency “Australia’s Gender Equality Scorecard 2019”</p>
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Women’s National Integrated Reform Program for Safety, Respect and Equity Soc08.02</p> <p>By 2025 – recognising that unless we address the social determinants and causes of violence, disrespect and inequity for women and girls there will be no possibility of achieving what women are calling for – establish a national reform program for safety, respect and equity for women and girls that integrates the strategies and initiatives necessary to ensure safe workplaces, fair and equal pay, high quality free early learning, and effective justice and support systems for survivors of abuse.</p> <p>Within the program, link all the strategies called for with any</p>	<p>Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.</p>	<p>In 2021 and 2022, Australia witnessed a surge in calls for safety, respect and equity for women and girls throughout their lives – in the workplace, in schools, in all other public places and in the home. The call went out to women from survivors of sexual abuse including but not limited to Grace Tame and Brittany Higgins. Calls from previous decades from also intensified from women of colour, disability, and genderqueer women. It was a momentous time.</p> <p>The essence of the call for safety, respect and equity and was specific in the following terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create free and accessible early childhood education and care.
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>	
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p>	
	<p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.</p>	
<p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p>		
<p>Soc 14 A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing.</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 8 – Women & LGBTIQ+

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data	
<p>related strategies as they arise including those already included in <i>Australia Together</i> for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fee-free tertiary education under Soc05.01; • cancellation of student debt under Soc05.01.01; • universal access to free childcare under Soc11.01; • equal pay and superannuation under Soc06.02 and Soc06.02.01; • introduction of a universal basic income for all Australians under Econ02.04 and Econ04.02.04; and • growth in income and wealth for welfare workers under Econ03.02.04. <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: National Women’s Council for oversight of the Women’s National Integrated Reform Program for Safety, Respect and Equity Soc08.02.01</p> <p>By 2025, establish and fund a National Women’s Council charged with responsibility for development and oversight of the Integrated Reform Program under Soc08.02, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • engagement with the community on all aspects of the Program; • monitoring Australia’s progress towards the goals of the Program; and • advising on the adequacy and allocation of funds in federal and state budgets when shortfalls in progress towards the Program goals are detected. 	Soc 15	Confident of justice for all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand paid parental leave. • Act on the national plan for first Nations women and girls. • Deliver strong and consistent child sexual assault laws. • Insist employers step up to prevent sexual harassment and bullying. • Establish 10 days’ paid family and domestic violence leave. • Support laws to get rid of the gender pay gap. <p>Source: Safety. Respect. Equity. Brittany Higgins, Grace Tame, Julia Banks, Christine Holgate, Chanel Contos, Wendy McCarthy, Lucy Hughes Turnbull, Madison de Rozario, Michele O’Neil, Larissa Behrendt, Yasmin Poole, Georgie Dent</p>
	Econ 2	A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.	
	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Gov 2	A nation knowing and affirming decency.	
	Gov 3	A nation with avowed rights for all.	
<p>Workplace safety for women and LGBTIQ+ Soc08.03</p> <p>Implement and monitor progress with all 55</p>	Soc 8	A success because of gender equality.	In 2020, the Australian Human Rights Commission released “Respect@Work: National Inquiry into Sexual Harassment in Australian Workplaces”. The
	Soc 1	A safe home.	
	Soc 2	A land with an Indigenous heart.	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 8 – Women & LGBTIQ+

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>recommendations in the Respect@Work report including a positive duty on employers.</p>	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	<p>report noted that Australia was once at the forefront of tackling sexual harassment globally and had played a strong leadership role in the 1970s and 1980s by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ratifying the International Labour Organization’s Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention in 1973 and the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (‘CEDAW’) in 1983, and by • introducing anti-discrimination laws. <p>However, over 35 years on, the rate of change has been disappointingly slow. Australia now lags behind other countries in preventing and responding to sexual harassment.</p> <p>Since 2003, the Australian Human Rights Commission has conducted four periodic surveys on the national experience of sexual harassment. The most recent survey conducted in 2018 showed that sexual harassment in Australian workplaces is widespread and pervasive. One in three people experienced sexual harassment at work in the past five years.</p> <p>Respect@Work contained 55 recommendations to help prevent sexual harassment within and outside workplaces.</p> <p>Source: Australian Human Rights Commission, Respect@Work: National Inquiry into Sexual Harassment in Australian Workplaces 2020</p>
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	
	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.</p>	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society		
Society 9 – Housing		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Homelessness Soc09.01</p> <p>The proportion of Australians who experience homelessness declines continuously and is at least halved by 2030 compared to the baseline year (2016).</p>	Soc 9 A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.	<p>On census night 2016, 116,427 Australians, or 49.8 per 10,000 of population, were experiencing homelessness, an increase from 2011 when 102,439 Australians, or 47.6 per 10,000 of population, were experiencing homelessness. Source ABS, 2049.0 Census of Population and Housing 2016</p>
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
<p>Homelessness – Ending homelessness by tackling systemic drivers Soc09.01.01</p> <p>By 2033, end homelessness in Australia by implementing policies that tackle its systemic causes, including policies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce tax concessions for private sector housing; • reduce outsourcing of housing services; • significantly increase government sector provision of housing; • combat poverty, including by the introduction of a universal basic income as per Econ02.04, Econ02.04.01 and Econ04.02.04; and by the full array of other strategies in <i>Australia Together</i> to reduce inequality and end poverty. 	Soc 9 A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.	<p>In 2023, Everybody’s Home, having identified several systemic drivers of homelessness including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty; • unavailability of housing; • income inequality; • inequity and unaffordability of tax concessions for private housing; and • insufficient participation by government in provision of housing and excessive reliance on charity groups to shoulder what used to be governments’ responsibility to ensure basic shelter for people with all the social dividends that secure housing provides, <p>called for a national strategy to end homelessness and provide safe, decent and affordable housing by prioritising long-term investment in social and affordable housing, with the remit and resources to support prevention and early intervention. Source: Everybody’s Home Policy Platform 2023.</p>
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	
	Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.	
	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
	Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.	
	Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.	
	Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.	
	Soc 16 A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.	
Env 18 Multi-central in its cities, efficiently connecting people with jobs, health, education and recreation.		
Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 9 – Housing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
	Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.	
	Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.	
	Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.	
	Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.	
	Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.	
	Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.	
<p>Housing affordability – ownership by younger generations Soc09.02 The proportion of young Australians (aged under 35) who own their own home (with or without a mortgage) rises continually and reaches 60% by no later than 2035.</p>	Soc 9 A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.	In 2016, 37% of Australians aged 25-29 owned a home, compared to 50% in 1971. In 2016, 50% of Australians aged 30-34 owned a home compared to 64% in 1971. Source: AIHW, “Australia’s Welfare 2019 in brief”
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
<p>Housing affordability – housing stress in all households Soc09.02.01 The proportion of households spending more than 30% of</p>	Soc 9 A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.	In 2019/20, AIHW reported that 16.2% of households spent more than 30% of gross household income on housing, up from 15.4% in 2007/08 but
	Soc 1 A safe home.	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 9 – Housing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>their gross weekly income on housing costs declines continuously.</p> <p>Housing affordability – housing stress in lower income households Soc09.02.02</p> <p>The proportion of lower income households spending more than 30% of their gross weekly income on housing costs declines continuously.</p>	Soc 3	Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.
	Soc 4	A place of optimal health and wellbeing.
	Soc 6	A society of equals.
	Soc 10	A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.
	Soc 11	A land without child disadvantage.
	Soc 12	A sure provider of lifelong dignity.
	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.
	Econ 4	A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.
	Gov 2	A nation knowing and affirming decency.
	Gov 3	A nation with avowed rights for all.
<p>Housing affordability – home ownership Soc09.02.03</p> <p>Between 2023 and 2033 the average dwelling price drops progressively from 12.4 times average annual earnings to 4 times annual earnings and does not rise above 4 times annual earnings again.</p>	Soc 9	A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.
	Soc 1	A safe home.
	Soc 4	A place of optimal health and wellbeing.
	Soc 6	A society of equals.
	Soc 10	A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.
	Soc 11	A land without child disadvantage.
	Soc 12	A sure provider of lifelong dignity.
	Econ 1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.
	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.
		<p>down from 17.7% in 2013/14. (30% is the typical indicator of housing/financial stress.) Source: AIHW Housing Affordability, 7 September 2023</p> <p>In 2017/18, the proportion of lower income households spending more than 30% of their gross weekly income on housing costs was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56.9% of those renting from a private landlord, and • 41.3% of owners with a mortgage. <p>Source: ABS 4130.0, Housing Occupancy and Costs 2017/18</p>
		<p>In 1980, the price of a house was around 3 to 4 times average annual earnings. By May 2012, average annual earnings were \$55,034 and mean dwelling prices were \$489,900 or 8.9 times average annual earnings. In May 2023, average annual earnings had risen to \$73,090 and mean dwelling prices were \$906,200 or 12.4 times average annual earnings. Between 2012 and 2023 average annual earnings rose by 33% but average dwelling prices rose 85%. Source: ABS Average Weekly Earnings & ABS Total Value of Dwellings</p> <p>Using alternative measures, between the 1980s and 2023 median dwelling prices rose from 3 to 4 times average weekly earnings to 7 to 8 times. “Any serious effort to deal with housing affordability should be</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 9 – Housing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.	explicitly aimed at getting that ratio down [to where it was in 1980] and keeping it there.” Source: Alan Kohler, Quarterly Essay, “The Great Divide: Australia’s Housing mess and how to fix it,” Issue 92, 2023.
	Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.	
	Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.	
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Housing as a right Soc09.03 By 2025, introduce Commonwealth legislation recognising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the right of all citizens to housing, the obligation of governments (federal and state) to ensure that all citizens have secure access to housing of a decent standard at an affordable cost. 	Soc 9 A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.	<p>In 1975, the Australian federal parliament ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which acknowledges that housing is a core human right which may not unlawfully be escaped by governments. Despite this, no government currently acknowledges any obligation to ensure Australians can enjoy this right, fundamental though it is to every other possibility of economic security and self-sufficiency for any person. The failure of governments to acknowledge housing as a right and instead to class it as welfare is a repudiation of basic human rights, a breach of international law and undermines Australia’s economy. Source: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights [1976] ATS 5 (austlii.edu.au) and Australian Human Rights Commission Chart of Australian Treaty Ratifications</p> <p>In 2024, the federal Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights recommended that a right to education be conferred in a new Human Rights Act. However, the recommendation did not extend to lifelong education and did not endorse a right to university education (either on an unequal or equal basis) and as such fell short of complying with the right that was to be conferred under the ICESCR.</p>
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
	Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.	
	Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.	
	Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.	
	Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.	
	Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 9 – Housing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Housing supply – social and public housing waiting list Soc09.04 By 2033, halve the waiting list for public housing and state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) as well as that of all other community housing services. By 2040, ensure the waiting list is zero and never returns.</p>	<p>Soc 9 A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.</p>	<p>In 2022, the waiting list for public housing and state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) was 174,624 households, up 13% from 2014 (when it was 154,566) and up 11,116 since 2021 (when it was 163,508). These data exclude waiting lists for community run housing and Indigenous community housing schemes that service over 28% of the households in social housing (no data were supplied on their waiting lists). Therefore it is likely that the above figure of 174,624 households represents only 70% of the real waiting list. Source: AIHW Housing assistance in Australia - 14 July 2023</p> <p>In 2024, it was reported that the Productivity Commission had “counted 224,326 households on waiting lists for social housing with nearly half of them identified as being of greatest need, yet the number of public and community permanent dwellings grew by only 2111 last year to 412,554.” Source: Michael Pascoe, “For all the talk, public and social housing just got worse”, 27 January 2024, John Menadue’s Pearls and Irritations.</p>
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.</p>	
	<p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p>	
	<p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.</p>	
	<p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.</p>	
	<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.</p>	
	<p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.</p>	
	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.</p>	
<p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>		
<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>		
<p>.....</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Housing supply – elimination of the social and public housing waiting list Soc09.04.01 From 2024/25, recognising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the significant benefits to the Australian economy, social cohesion, and quality of life for all; the need to eliminate the social and public housing waiting list (see Soc09.04); the evident possibility that the waiting list will grow 	<p>.....</p> <p>In 2023, the federal government proposed a Housing Australia Future Fund (HAFF) whereunder they would borrow \$10 billion to invest it on the money market and then invest any net earnings (up to \$500 million per annum) on creation of 30,000 units of public housing, ostensibly over five years. However, in 2023 the waiting list for public housing was 174,624 households (see Soc09.04). Bearing in mind that</p>	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 9 – Housing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data																																				
<p>due to the unaffordability of housing for most people born after the 1980s due to structural economic and tax arrangements; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the need to comply with legislation recognising housing as a fundamental human right rather than welfare (see Soc09.03), ensure allocation in the federal budget of \$5 billion per annum for direct investment in publicly owned and operated housing for renting to qualifying recipients of social housing including, as a minimum, the 174,624 households on the waiting list in 2023. 		<p>in April 2022 figures from the ABS suggested that, on average, building a home costs around \$473,000 (including houses and unit data), this indicates that the HAFF would be unable to eliminate the waiting list in under 145 years. By contrast the Australian Greens suggested a policy of directly investing \$5 billion per annum to create social and affordable housing given the enormity of the housing crisis.</p> <p>Source: AIHW Housing assistance in Australia - 14 July 2023 and Erin Delahunty: "How much does it cost to build a house in 2023?", realestate.com.au, 23 January 2023.</p>																																				
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Housing supply – establishment of a federal Department of Housing Soc09.04.02</p> <p>By 2025, for purposes of ensuring compliance with all other targets in this section (Society 9 – Housing), establish a federal Department of Housing with a charter to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> deliver a publicly owned and operated build-to-rent property portfolio for qualifying recipients of social housing; and to devise policies (including on tax, urban development and planning, population and immigration) with a view to ensuring the most cost-efficient and reliable supply of affordable housing for all Australians. <p>Transfer all responsibility for social housing away from the Department of Social Services to the new Department of Housing and bind it to legislation as per Soc09.03.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="577 1077 655 1111">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="655 1077 687 1111">9</td> <td data-bbox="719 1032 1013 1160">A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="577 1205 655 1238">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="655 1205 687 1238">1</td> <td data-bbox="719 1205 1013 1238">A safe home.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="577 1249 655 1283">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="655 1249 687 1283">3</td> <td data-bbox="719 1249 1013 1305">Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="577 1317 655 1350">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="655 1317 687 1350">4</td> <td data-bbox="719 1317 1013 1373">A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="577 1384 655 1417">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="655 1384 687 1417">6</td> <td data-bbox="719 1384 1013 1417">A society of equals.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="577 1429 655 1462">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="655 1429 687 1462">8</td> <td data-bbox="719 1429 1013 1485">A success because of gender equality.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="577 1518 655 1552">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="655 1518 687 1552">10</td> <td data-bbox="719 1473 1013 1601">A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="577 1612 655 1646">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="655 1612 687 1646">11</td> <td data-bbox="719 1612 1013 1668">A land without child disadvantage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="577 1680 655 1713">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="655 1680 687 1713">12</td> <td data-bbox="719 1680 1013 1736">A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="577 1747 655 1780">Env</td> <td data-bbox="655 1747 687 1780">2</td> <td data-bbox="719 1747 1013 1803">A net zero emissions nation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="577 1814 655 1848">Env</td> <td data-bbox="655 1814 687 1848">3</td> <td data-bbox="719 1814 1013 1892">A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="577 1904 655 1937">Env</td> <td data-bbox="655 1904 687 1937">4</td> <td data-bbox="719 1904 1013 2027">A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</td> </tr> </table>	Soc	9	A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.	Soc	1	A safe home.	Soc	3	Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	Soc	4	A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	Soc	6	A society of equals.	Soc	8	A success because of gender equality.	Soc	10	A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	Soc	11	A land without child disadvantage.	Soc	12	A sure provider of lifelong dignity.	Env	2	A net zero emissions nation.	Env	3	A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.	Env	4	A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	<p>In 2023, policy for housing was run via the Department of Social Services which made housing a welfare issue rather than an essential element of economic sustainability for the nation. It was heavily dependent on the willingness of private sector investors to develop land and that of banks to lend finance. In effect, housing in Australia was “a cartel of the majority with banks and developers helping them maintain high house prices with the political class actively supporting them.” Skewed housing policy was one of the biggest contributors to the increase in economic inequality among Australians and certainly the biggest factor increasing wealth inequality and the impoverishment of ever growing numbers of Australians. This policy focus was also a cause of overall economic decline and an “undermining of the proper economic functioning of the nation [particularly by]</p>
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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 9 – Housing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>.....</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Housing supply – creation of sufficient supply through adjusted taxation policy Soc09.04.03</p> <p>By 2025, recognising that the private sector creates the vast majority of housing supply in Australia and will do so even if the federal governments steps in to become a major supplier of housing (as they should – see Soc09.01.01, Soc09.04.01 and Soc09.04.02), introduce policies to:</p> <p>a) limit negative gearing by investors to newly built homes and only one per taxpayer; and</p> <p>b) eliminate the capital gains discount on investment properties.</p> <p>For the policy rationale on this see Alan Kohler, Quarterly Essay, “The Great Divide: Australia’s Housing mess and how to fix it,” Issue 92, 2023 and Everybody’s Home, “Written Off: The high cost of Australia’s unfair tax system”, January 2024 – Note¹⁶</p>	<p>Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.</p>	<p>focussing wealth creation on an unproductive asset.”</p> <p>Source: Alan Kohler, Quarterly Essay, “The Great Divide: Australia’s Housing mess and how to fix it,” Issue 92, 2023.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>In 2023, the federal government announced an aspirational target (not a promise) of creating 1 million (private not publicly owned) houses over five years and later increased that target to 1.2 million via an offer of a \$15,000 bounty to state governments for every extra block of land released capped at \$3 billion. However, the government made no other policy changes to ensure the aspirational target may be reached. Nor did they propose policies which would increase the chances of housing affordability for all Australians.</p> <p>Source: Australian Government Department of Social Services “Housing support” webpage, 24 November 2023.</p> <p>In 2024, Everybody’s Home reported that private rental housing now receives five times more support from the federal government in the form of tax breaks than public spending on social housing and that “by turning away from social housing and prioritising the tax</p>
	<p>Env 7 Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.</p>	
	<p>Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.</p>	
	<p>Env 13 A provider of accessible national & urban parkland.</p>	
	<p>Env 16 Regenerative by design in consumption & production.</p>	
	<p>Env 17 A conservator of cultural & built heritage.</p>	
	<p>Env 18 Multi-central in its cities, efficiently connecting people with jobs, health, education and recreation.</p>	
	<p>Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.</p>	
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
	<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.</p>	
<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets</p>		

¹⁶ **Rationale for the strategy of reducing tax breaks for property investors:** In his Quarterly Essay on “The Great Divide: Australia’s housing mess and how to fix it”, Alan Kohler posed numerous reasons for the need to address distortions in the tax system as a cause of housing unaffordability for young Australians: “The houses we live in, the places we call home and bring up our families in, have been turned into speculative investment assets by the 50 years of government policy failure, financialisation and greed that resulted in 25 years of exploding house prices. The doubling of prices as a proportion of both average income and GDP per capita has turned a house from somewhere to live while you get on with the rest of your life into the main thing, and for many people a terrible burden.” In general this indicates a need to reduce or eliminate tax breaks for property investors because it has driven property prices for owner-occupiers up to entirely unaffordable levels. While Kohler recommended reduction rather than elimination of tax breaks, Everybody’s Home in their 2024 report, “Written Off: The high cost of Australia’s unfair tax system,” observed that negative gearing and the capital gains discount “have a dual perverse effect of both reducing housing affordability and increasing wealth inequality” and made a very strong case for elimination of negative gearing, the capital gains tax discount and rental assistance (which is in effect a subsidy to landlords, not welfare for renters). In consideration of the competing arguments, a policy which reduces

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Society 9 – Housing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>creating confidence for investors.</p> <p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.</p> <p>Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.</p> <p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p> <p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	<p>treatment of investors, governments have pushed up the cost of housing.” The study showed the federal budget will lose \$146 billion over the decade to 2023 in tax breaks for private housing. Up to 500,000 homes could be funded if tax breaks for property investors were axed. Source: Everybody’s Home, “Written Off: The high cost of Australia’s unfair tax system”, January 2024.</p>
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Housing supply – creation of sufficient supply through control of immigration Soc09.04.04</p> <p>By 2025, link immigration to the capacity of the Australian construction industry – specifically, net overseas migration must be kept at 2 to 2.5 times the number of housing approvals, but up to a maximum of 60,000 persons a year.</p> <p>In any year, immigration must be capped to ensure total population does not exceed 35 million as per Econ01.03.02. In the absence of the task force in Econ01.03.03 required to confirm the necessary caps on annual net migration, impose a ceiling of 60,000 per annum up to a maximum population of 35 million.¹⁷</p>	<p>Soc 9 A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.</p> <p>All All All other directions as per Soc09.04.02 and Soc09.04.03.</p>	<p>Between 2000 and 2023, immigration policy for Australia was driven by the demand for labour, particularly cheap labour preferred by businesses. This contributed to a growing shortage of housing for rent and purchase. By 2023 the capital city rental vacancy rate was 1% compared to a ten year average of 2.8%. Accordingly rents were rising at well above the inflation rate. Between 2003 and 2023 net migration averaged about 200,000 per year which saw Australia’s population grow by 7.2 million from 19.5 million to 26.7 million. However the total number of dwellings increased by only 3 million. “Assuming 2 people per dwelling on average, that leaves a shortfall of 1.2 million houses [or 1.2 million people not housed].”</p>

negative gearing tax concessions but eliminates the capital gains tax discount entirely is necessary in line with the other objectives of the Vision for *Australia Together*.

¹⁷ **Rationale for the target selected for immigration:** Immigration targets should be subject to considerations of the total population that would be sustainable in Australia, not just from a housing point of view but from an environmental and economic point of view. See population expert Jane O’Sullivan: “The main criterion for sustainability is that migration should be low enough to allow Australia’s population to stop growing. Nothing can grow for ever on a finite resource base, and the more we grow from now, the more we lose in terms of environmental health and quality of life.” Therefore the immigration target should float in relation to changes in the fertility rate of women in Australia. “If fertility stays below 1.7, sustainability would be found in the range of 60,000–80,000 NOM.” To be on the safe side and to allow for inflows of climate change refugees to be accommodated if need be, the target should be set at 60,000, net immigration up to a maximum population of 35 million as per **Econ01.03.02**. Employer needs for cheap labour should not be a consideration

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 9 – Housing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data																								
		<p>Alarmingly, Australia added 518,100 people through net migration in the 2022-23 financial year. The government expected this to settle back to 235,000 annually which is way above levels considered to be sustainable.</p> <p>Source: Alan Kohler, Quarterly Essay, "The Great Divide: Australia's Housing mess and how to fix it," Issue 92, 2023. Source: ABS National, state and territory population June 2023.</p>																								
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Housing supply – creation of sufficient supply through market regulation Soc09.04.05</p> <p>By 2025, recognising that housing has become unaffordable in Australia for generations born after 1980 and that a major contributing factor is that land is deliberately withheld from release by developers and that the market therefore has features of monopoly control, ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the ACCC maintains oversight of the property market and prohibits anti-competitive tactics such as land banking for decades; and taxes on the cost of holding land are increased enough to create a disincentive for long term land banking. 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Soc 9</td> <td>A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soc 1</td> <td>A safe home.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soc 6</td> <td>A society of equals.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env 12</td> <td>A protector of scarce resources.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Econ 1</td> <td>A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Econ 3</td> <td>A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Econ 4</td> <td>A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Econ 5</td> <td>A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Econ 6</td> <td>An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov 2</td> <td>A nation knowing and affirming decency.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov 3</td> <td>A nation with avowed rights for all.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov 9</td> <td>A nation outlawing corporate greed & where</td> </tr> </table>	Soc 9	A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.	Soc 1	A safe home.	Soc 6	A society of equals.	Env 12	A protector of scarce resources.	Econ 1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	Econ 4	A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.	Econ 5	A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.	Econ 6	An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.	Gov 2	A nation knowing and affirming decency.	Gov 3	A nation with avowed rights for all.	Gov 9	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where	<p>In 2023, it was recognised that housing in Australia had become "a cartel of the majority with banks and developers helping them maintain high house prices with the political class actively supporting them."</p> <p>These cartels indulged in withholding land releases for excessive periods thus driving up the price of land. It was observed that "At the moment it's obviously worthwhile for developers to pay the holding cost (of the land banks) to boost their eventual sale price; the balance of that equation needs to tip the other way."</p> <p>Source: Alan Kohler, Quarterly Essay, "The Great Divide: Australia's Housing mess and how to fix it," Issue 92, 2023</p>
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for immigration levels. This is because "The proliferation of low-wage work in Australia, to absorb the many migrants whose skills are not really in demand, has contributed to sluggish productivity growth." It has also contributed to very high house prices. Overall, immigration in excess of 60,000 per annum negatively impacts wages, economic growth and inequality quite seriously. See Jane O'Sullivan, "[What is a sustainable immigration level anyway?](#)" John Menadue's Pearls and Irritations, 30 December 2023.

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Society 9 – Housing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	

Society 10 – Family cohesion & community services

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society		
Society 10 – Family cohesion & community services		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Family and community support – reliability of community support in time of need Soc10.01</p> <p>The percent of people who know someone they could rely on in time of need exceeds 95%.</p>	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	<p>In 2017, 95% of Australians knew someone they could rely on in time of need. Source: OECD Better Life Index</p>
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.	
<p>Family and community support – availability of support from outside-the-home sources Soc10.01.01</p> <p>The proportion of Australians reporting that they have family or friends living outside the household to confide in increases continuously.</p>	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	<p>In 2019, 89% of Australians on survey reporting having “family or friends living outside the household to confide in”, down slightly from 91.5% in 2014. Source: ABS General Social Survey 2020, Table 17.1.</p>
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
<p>Domestic abuse – violence Soc10.02</p> <p>The proportion of women and men reporting experience of domestic/relationship violence declines continuously.</p>	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	<p>In 2016, 17% of women (1.6 million) and 6% of men (547,600) reported having experienced violence by a partner since the age of 15. Source: ABS Personal Safety Survey 2016</p>
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.	
	Soc 14 A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing.	
<p>Domestic abuse – emotional Soc10.02.01</p> <p>The proportion of women and men reporting experience of domestic/relationship emotional abuse declines continuously compared to that recorded in 2016.</p>	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	<p>In 2016, 1 in 4 women (23% or 2.2 million) and 1 in 6 men (16% or 1.4 million) experienced emotional abuse by a partner since the age of 15. Source: ABS Personal Safety Survey 2016</p>
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	

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Society 10 – Family cohesion & community services

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.	
	Soc 14 A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing.	
<p>Domestic abuse – homicide Soc10.02.02 The number of homicide victims from family and domestic violence (FDV) per annum declines continuously.</p>	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	Between 2014/15 and 2015/16, the National Homicide Monitoring Program recorded 218 domestic homicide victims (including 107 victims of intimate partner homicide, 45 victims of filicide, 28 victims of parricide, 13 victims of siblicide, 25 victims of other family homicide). The reported number of domestic homicide victims from 2014–15 to 2015–16 is slightly higher than the previous reporting period (213 victims were killed in 200 incidents from 2012–13 to 2013–14). As at 2019, 1 woman is killed every 9 days and 1 man is killed every 29 days by a partner. Source: AIHW & Australian Institute of Criminology
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.	
	Soc 14 A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing.	
<p>Domestic abuse – hospitalisation Soc10.02.03 The number of hospitalisations due to family and domestic violence (FDV) declines continuously.</p>	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	In 2016/17, 4,600 women and 1,700 men (total 6,300) were hospitalised due to family and domestic violence. Source: AIHW, “Australia’s Welfare 2019, in brief”
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.	
	Soc 14 A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing.	
<p>Domestic abuse – legislative program</p>	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other	In 2020, no plans were in place to develop legislation

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 10 – Family cohesion & community services

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Soc10.03 By 2025, legislate to make coercive control illegal throughout Australia.</p>	connections & without domestic abuse.	recognising coercive control as a crime.
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.	
	Soc 14 A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing.	
	Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.	
	Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.	
Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.		
<p>Domestic abuse – education and counselling services Soc10.04 By 2025, establish a permanent national education program on coercive control, its features and illegality and where to go to seek help.</p>	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	In 2021, no plans were in place to develop a national education program on coercive control.
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.	
<p>Domestic abuse – support and funding Top Priority Target/Strategy: End domestic violence by restoring funding for shelters and support services enabling 100% of women threatened by</p>	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	In 2019, it was reported that: “It’s been almost half a century since feminists opened the first domestic violence shelters. Ever since, they’ve had to beg for every dollar to keep women safe. The furious words of these women have, in
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 10 – Family cohesion & community services

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...		Baseline data	
<p>domestic violence to escape to safety. Soc10.05 By 2024, and until such time as a structure can be established for determination of priority federal budget expenditure under Econ04.02.02, establish a floor increase in federal funding allocations for domestic violence shelters, starting from a position of restoring federal funding to pre-2012 levels (effectively double what they were reduced to by 2020).</p> <p>Ensure the floor increase on the restored annual funding (which should be at least \$160 million) is maintained at a minimum of 5% per annum and guaranteed until 2030.</p> <p>Ensure state funding is set to make up any shortfall such that no women at all are turned away from domestic violence shelters or other accommodation for the homeless.</p>	Soc	3	Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	<p>recent years, been stolen by self-serving politicians, who wax lyrical about ending domestic abuse while dabbling with piecemeal initiatives, gutting essential services and forcing the sector to plead for basic funding. No matter how many prime ministers ‘commit’ to ending domestic violence, the fact remains: Australia is a rich nation that tolerates abuse towards women and children.” <i>Source: Jess Hill, See What You Made Me Do</i></p> <p>Across Australia in 2019, more than 1 in 2 women were turned away from crisis accommodation every night. <i>Source: Women’s Community Shelters homepage</i></p> <p>In 2020, the federal government announced funding of \$60 million over three years for a “Safe Places Emergency Accommodation Program” as part of its \$328 million “Fourth Action Plan 2019-2022” in the “National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010-2022”. <i>Source: Australian Government, Department of Social Services</i></p>
	Soc	4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc	6	A society of equals.	
	Soc	8	A success because of gender equality.	
	Soc	9	A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.	
	Soc	11	A land without child disadvantage.	
	Soc	14	A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing.	
	Econ	3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ	4	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	
	Gov	2	A nation knowing & affirming decency.	
Gov	3	A nation with avowed rights for all.		

Society 11 – Early childhood care

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society		
Society 11 – Early childhood care		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Funding for childcare</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Universal access to free Early Childhood Education and Care Soc11.01</p> <p>By 2025, consistent with its commitment in 2023 to “making access to high-quality, equitable and affordable early childhood education and care universal”, the federal government is to deliver a plan for implementation by 2028 of a genuinely universal Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) system, as recommended by the Centre for Policy Development in 2024 in “Growing Together: A future universal early childhood education and care system for Australia,” but with variations in regard to the entitlement to free Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative A – In the event of introduction of a Universal Basic Income (UBI) for all Australians at the poverty level as per Option B in Econ04.02.04, guarantee three days of free ECEC per week and two further days per week at \$10 per day for every child. • Alternative B – In the event that a UBI is not introduced or is set below the poverty level, guarantee five days of free ECEC per week for every child. <p>For the rationale on the proposed level of free ECEC see Note¹⁸.</p>	<p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.</p>	<p>In 2021, 60% of Australians supported universal access to free childcare and early learning for families with young children. Only 16% opposed this. Source: Essential Report, 29 March 2021</p> <p>In 2012, economists estimated that the benefits of early learning far outweigh the costs. “For every dollar invested, the [economic] return ranges from roughly 1.5 to almost 3 dollars, with the benefit ratio for disadvantaged children being in the double digits.” Source: TD Economics, “Early Childhood Education has Widespread and Long Lasting Benefits”, November 2012.</p> <p>In 2020, the Australia Institute noted that free childcare was vital to increasing female participation rates in the workforce which is in turn vital to economic growth. “If average Nordic country participation rates by age and gender were applied to Australia ... overall the increase in the wages would be \$31.7 billion while the increase in GDP would be \$60.4 billion or a lift in GDP of 3.2 percent. ... The empirical evidence makes clear that expenditure on services like childcare, and indeed general consumer spending, creates more jobs per \$1 million spent than expenditure on construction.” Source: Australia Institute, “Participating in Growth: Free</p>
	<p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>	
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.</p>	
	<p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p>	
	<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>		

¹⁸ **Rationale for proposals for entitlement to free Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC):** Options for entitlement to free ECEC in **Society 11** differ from those proposed by CPD in its 2024 paper, “[Growing Together: A future universal early childhood education and care system for Australia](#),” mainly because the CPD proposals substantially retain elements of a

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 11 – Early childhood care

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
		<p>childcare and increased participation” June 2020.</p> <p>In 2024, the Centre for Policy Development (CPD), in response to the Australian government’s profession of commitment to “making access to high-quality, equitable and affordable early childhood education and care universal”, proposed “bold reform solutions” (legislative, funding and governance arrangements) to address issues in delivery of childcare including affordability, equity of access, market distortion (in the for-profit sector), and workforce shortages. CPD suggested a holistic approach including “a national entitlement for all young children to access a minimum of three days of early childhood education and care per week free or at a low set fee.”</p> <p>Source: Commonwealth Government, “Working Future, The Australian Government’s White Paper in Jobs and Opportunities,” September 2023. Source: Centre for Policy Development, “Growing Together, A future universal early childhood education and care system for Australia,” 2024.</p>

targeted welfare system and are therefore not “universal”. The CPD proposals therefore fit less well with the Vision for *Australia Together* insofar as they still differentiate access to assistance on the basis of income and still imply the need for income tests. In other words, there is no equality of assistance or of rights to assistance. Assistance is provided differentially. CPD describes a “universal national entitlement” as one where “the system moves from one where a parent’s income and activity determines their access to a subsidy, to one where all young children have a universal national entitlement to access ECEC.” However, CPD has not recommended a set fee entitlement that is universal. Instead it has means tested the level of subsidy. This is still a system where a parent’s income determines access to the subsidy. CPD’s apparent intention is to give all children an equal start but the proposal is comparatively inefficient, discriminatory, and accepting of ongoing social stratification. Far greater efficiency and fairness can be achieved if a fully universal free ECEC system is introduced simultaneously with a UBI at the poverty level as per Option B in **Econ04.02.04**. The CPD proposal works on the premise that a person must be poor before they can get a benefit. *Australia Together* works towards stopping the poverty itself, whereupon the need for more costly, inefficient, differential benefits can be avoided. If the government chooses not to support a UBI at the poverty level, then the more expensive option of five free days for every child will be required to achieve universality and elimination of the effects of poverty. The government can avoid these unnecessary costs and inefficiencies by the fairer distributions of income and access to education and care that would arise from a UBI and three free days of ECEC plus two more days per week at \$10 a day.

Society 12 – Aged care & disability services

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society		
Society 12 – Aged care & disability services		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Aged care package waiting times Soc12.01 Aged care package waiting times are reduced to: Level 1 = 3 months Level 2-4 = <4 months</p>	Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.	<p>In 2020, aged care package waiting times were reported as Level 1 (basic in-home care) = 3-6 months Levels 2, 3 & 4 (higher care levels) = 12+ months Source: Australian Government, myagedcare.gov.au</p>
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 9 A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.	
	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.		
<p>Aged care system performance monitoring – confidence in the aged care system Soc12.02 The proportion of Australians reporting high and very high confidence in the aged care system rises continuously.</p>	Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.	<p>In 2021, “more than half of Australians (55.2 per cent) were estimated to have not very much confidence [in the aged care system], with a further 12.0 per cent who had no confidence at all. ... Only 1.8 per cent of Australians said they had a great deal of confidence, alongside 31.1 per cent who had quite a lot of confidence (32.8 per cent in total who were confident).” Source: Australian National University, Centre for Social Research Methods, Views and experience of the aged care system in Australia, April 2021</p>
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 9 A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.	
	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 12 – Aged care & disability services

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p> <p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>	
<p>Aged care system performance monitoring – safety, quality and user experience indicators Soc12.02.01</p> <p>The proportion of Australians reporting positive experiences with aged care services increases continuously from the baseline performance survey of 2022.</p>	<p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p> <p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p> <p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p> <p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p> <p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p> <p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p> <p>Soc 9 A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.</p> <p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p> <p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p> <p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p> <p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	<p>In 2021, the Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety recommended the introduction and implementation of aged care quality indicators. The government agreed in principle. The government also accepted recommendations to report on the experience of people receiving care from an aged care service and to implement a graded assessment of service performance against the Aged Care Quality Standards. The government committed to establishing baseline surveys for purposes of performance monitoring and star ratings of service providers by the end of 2022.</p> <p>Source: Australian Government Response to the Final Report of the Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety, Recommendations 22, 94 & 95.</p>
<p>Aged care system performance monitoring – satisfaction with aged care assistance Soc12.02.02</p> <p>Satisfaction with aged care assistance and with aged care services for people over 65 who live in households is continuously increasing.</p>	<p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p> <p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p> <p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p> <p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>In 2018, 34% of people aged 65 years and over, living at home and receiving aged care reported that their need for assistance was not fully met, an increase from 30.8% in those with unmet needs in 2015.</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 12 – Aged care & disability services

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	<p>In 2018, 84.4% of people, aged 65 years and over and living in households that received formal aged care services, were satisfied with the quality. Between 2012 and 2018, the proportion of people (aged 65 years and over) living in households who were satisfied with the quality of aged care assistance they received declined from 88.6% to 84.4%. Source: Australian Government Measuring What Matters wellbeing framework – Access to care and support services.</p>
<p>Aged Care Royal Commission, implementation of recommendations – A new Aged Care Act Soc12.03</p> <p>By 2024 legislate to replace the Aged Care Act 1997 with a new Act consistent in its entirety with all the objects, rights and principles for aged care specified by the Aged Care Royal Commissioners, including in particular objects to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assist older people to live an active, self-determined and meaningful life, • ensure older people receive high quality care in a safe and caring environment for dignified living in old age, • protect and advance the rights of older people receiving aged care to be free from mistreatment and neglect, and harm from poor quality or unsafe care, • ensure equity of access to aged care, • promote positive community attitudes to enhance social and economic participation by people receiving aged care, and 	<p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p> <p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p> <p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p> <p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p> <p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p> <p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p> <p>Soc 9 A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.</p> <p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p> <p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p> <p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>	<p>In 2021, the Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety made 148 recommendations of which the federal government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accepted 106, • qualified its support for 20, and • rejected (in effect or outright) 22. <p>Critically, the government accepted recommendations that “The <i>Aged Care Act 1997</i> (Cth) should be replaced with a new Act to come into force by no later than 1 July 2023.” Source: Australian Government Response to the Final Report of the Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety.</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 12 – Aged care & disability services

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> specify a list of rights of people seeking and receiving aged care. 		
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Aged Care Royal Commission, implementation of recommendations – new independent and accountable institutional arrangements Soc12.03.01</p> <p>By 1 July 2025, recognising that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> acceptance of Commissioner Briggs’ recommendation on maintaining institutional arrangements for aged care within a politicised Ministerial framework would be more likely to perpetuate the failures exhibited in aged care; and that other recommendations were accepted by the (Morrison) government which do nothing to increase the accountability of service providers for proper use of taxpayer funding, <p>legislate to implement Commissioner Pagone’s recommendation that an Australian Aged Care Commission should be established under the new Act as corporate Commonwealth entity within the meaning of the <i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i> (Cth), with all functions and accountabilities as specified within Commissioner Pagone’s recommendation.</p>	<p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p>	<p>In 2021, Aged Care Royal Commissioner Pagone recommended new institutional arrangements involving three main players to ensure quality and safety in aged care, free of political interference and to ensure accountability for management of the aged care system:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> an Australian Aged Care Commission (a body corporate with perpetual succession, “able to sue and be sued in its corporate name”, and “independent of ministerial direction”); an Inspector General of Aged Care; and an Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health and Aged Care (which is to be responsible under the new Act for review and setting of quality and safety standards and quality indicators). <p>An alternative set of institutional arrangements was proposed by Aged Care Royal Commissioner Briggs which perpetuated Ministerial control instead of the independent and accountable model recommended by Commissioner Pagone. The government accepted Commissioner Briggs’ recommendation and rejected the model proposed by Commissioner Pagone, despite the fact that the Briggs model, which reflects the status quo, had clearly failed to deliver both safety and accountability</p>
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 9 A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.	
	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
	Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
	Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	
	Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.	
Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.		
Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 12 – Aged care & disability services

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...		Baseline data
	Gov 3	A nation with avowed rights for all.	for proper use of taxpayer funds in aged care.
	Gov 5	Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	
	Gov 6	A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	
	Gov 7	Committed to public service independence & excellence.	
	Gov 9	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Aged care funding – federal budget minimums Soc12.04</p> <p>To maximise the chances of success of the model proposed under Soc12.03.01, legislate to secure a funding system for aged care which establishes a floor for Aged Care Services funding as follows:</p> <p>By 2024/25 increase federal funding for aged care by a minimum of \$7 billion compared to the federal actual expenditure in 2019/20 of \$20.03 billion, taking total funding for the sector to \$27.03 billion. Thereafter, increase this funding by at least 4% per annum until 2031, after which a review should be conducted to determine new funding requirements.</p> <p>(Note: This target will be subject to revision after further analysis of funding necessary to meet the objectives of a new Aged Care Act proposed by the Royal Commission into Aged Care. Note also: The federal government's 2021/22 budget for expenditure on Aged Care</p>	Soc 12	A sure provider of lifelong dignity.	<p>In 2020, after extensive research, reviews of the Royal Commission into Aged Care, and reviews of the adequacy of spending in the sector, the Grattan Institute proposed that: "The federal government should create a new Aged Care Act to enshrine a rights-based system that will require an additional \$7 billion of government spending per year."</p> <p>Source: Grattan Institute, Reforming Aged Care: A practical plan for a rights-based system, November 2020</p> <p>Note: Other sources have been reported as suggesting that an extra \$10 billion per year is required.</p> <p>Note also: The Parliamentary Budget Office has estimated that beyond 2022/23 it will be necessary to increase funding to cover the cost of demand for aged care services (to a level that reflects "common cost pressures") by annual real growth of at least 4%.</p> <p>Source: Parliamentary Budget Office 2020/21 Medium Term Fiscal Projections</p>
	Soc 3	Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 6	A society of equals.	
	Soc 9	A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.	
	Soc 10	A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
	Econ 1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
	Econ 2	A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.	
Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.		
Econ 4	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.		

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Society 12 – Aged care & disability services

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
Services in 2022/23 was announced as \$27.6 billion.)		
<p>Aged care funding – levies Soc12.04.01 By 2024/25 introduce an Aged Care Funding Levy of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.5% for all taxpayers earning below \$120,000; • 1% for those earning between \$120,000 and 179,999; and • 1.5% for those earning above \$180,000 in addition to the Medicare Levy.	<p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p>	<p>In 2021, the Aged Care Royal Commissioners both recommended a Medicare style levy as a means of hypothecating tax revenues to securely finance aged care quality and safety to a level necessary to meet the objectives of the proposed new Aged Care Act. (Recommendations 138 and 144). The government accepted neither of these recommendations.</p> <p>Source: Australian Government Response to the Final Report of the Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety.</p> <p>But in 2021, ANU researchers reported that: “Despite government rejecting a targeted levy, the majority of Australians support a levy. Only 14.6 per cent of respondents said that they would not support such a levy. Of those who were supportive, 33.5 per cent said ‘Yes, for all taxpayers’, 31.9 per cent said ‘Yes, for taxpayers in the top 2 tax brackets (\$120,001 or more per year)’, and 19.9 per cent said ‘Yes, for taxpayers in the top tax bracket (\$180,001 or more per year).”</p> <p>Source: Australian National University, Centre for Social Research Methods, Views and experience of the aged care system in Australia, April 2021</p>
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>	
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 9 A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.</p>	
	<p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p>	
<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>		
<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>		
<p>Aged care funding – Accountability of service providers in return for public funding Soc12.04.02 By 2025, in order to remove the profit motive from the publicly funded but largely privately run aged care sector, and consistent</p>	<p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p>	<p>In 2021 the Aged Care Royal Commission made several recommendations to improve accountability of aged care service providers for their use of public funds. Some were accepted by the government but some were not, leaving taxpayers with a lower standard of accountability for</p>
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>	
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 12 – Aged care & disability services

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
with Gov09.03 , ¹⁹ legislate to prohibit for-profit companies from qualifying for any form of taxpayer assistance – including but not limited to direct funding, subsidies and tax breaks – for provision of services in aged care.	Soc 9	A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.
	Soc 10	A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.
	Econ 1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.
	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.
	Econ 4	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.
	Econ 5	A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.
	Econ 6	An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.
	Gov 5	Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.
	Gov 7	Committed to public service independence & excellence.
	Gov 9	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.
Disability services system performance monitoring –	Soc 12	A sure provider of lifelong dignity.
		use of the funding they provide. Source: Australian Government Response to the Final Report of the Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety
		In 2018, 37.5% of people with disability aged 15-64 years,

¹⁹ Baseline information for the strategy under [Gov09.03](#) states that: In 2021, the Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety reported that, “private providers [in aged care] have much worse quality outcomes than government and not-for-profit providers. In effect, the increasingly private composition of the market has placed further pressure on quality and safety in aged care.” The finding has implications for the sustainability of taxpayer support and value-for-money returns for taxpayers when core community services are provided by for-profit companies. For-profit involvement in certain community services is not sustainable for taxpayers. Source: [Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety, Final Report Volume 1](#), page 50.

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Society 12 – Aged care & disability services

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>satisfaction with assistance to the disabled Soc12.05 Satisfaction with assistance to the disabled is continuously increasing.</p>	Soc 1 A safe home.	<p>living at home and receiving formal disability support reported a need for more formal disability assistance than they were receiving, an increase from 34% in those with unmet needs in 2012.</p> <p>In 2018, 76.6% of people (aged 15-64 years) who received formal disability support were satisfied with the quality, a fall from 79.5% in 2012 and 78.7% in 2015. Source: Australian Government Measuring What Matters wellbeing framework – Access to care and support services.</p>
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
<p>Disability services system performance monitoring – satisfaction with assistance to carers for people with a disability Soc12.05.01 Satisfaction with assistance to carers for the disabled is continuously increasing.</p>	Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.	<p>Between 2009 and 2018, the proportion of carers for people with disability who reported a need for further assistance in their caring roles increased from 22.8% to 32%. Source: Australian Government Measuring What Matters wellbeing framework – Access to care and support services.</p>
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society			
Society 13 – Arts & culture			
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...		Baseline data
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Pilot scheme for a universal basic income – UBI for artists Soc13.01</p> <p>By 2024, recognising the valuable learning that can be gathered prior to establishment of a universal basic income for all Australians as per Econ04.02.04 (and associated Strategies), the Australian government is to establish a UBI for Artists Pilot Scheme by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using the Irish government’s Basic Income for the Arts pilot scheme participant selection and information/data collection processes for evaluation of the trial; • setting the basic income for the Australian trial at or above the poverty level in Australia in 2019/20 – i.e., at no less than \$25,428 for a single adult; and • devising rules for operation of the trial that will enable learning around efficient and fair scheme administration and taxation that can be fed back into the citizens’ jury process for assessment of a UBI for all Australians under Econ04.02.04(b). <p>By 2025, commence publishing learning and/or outcomes of the trial (preliminary and/or final) for scrutiny by Australians and for use in the citizen’s jury</p>	Soc 13	A wellspring of inspiration & creativity.	<p>In 2022, the Irish government introduced the Basic Income for the Arts Pilot Scheme to address the financial instability faced by many working in the arts. 2,000 eligible artists and creative arts workers were selected at random and invited to take part in the pilot scheme running for 3 years until 2025. Pilot scheme participants received €325 (AU\$537) a week (€16,900 or AU\$27,924 per annum) for the three years of the trial.</p> <p>Early feedback on the progress of the Irish pilot scheme showed it to be remarkably productive, creating fulfilling work for artists and extra jobs in the arts. In 2024, The Guardian reported that, “The concept of a guaranteed income is gaining traction as a solution to the impact of AI and way to encourage more rewarding and socially valuable work.”</p> <p>Source: Irish Government, Citizen Information Basic Income for the Arts webpage. Source: Donna Ferguson, “Money for nothing: is universal basic income about to transform society?”, The Guardian, 14 July 2024.</p> <p>See Note²⁰ for further information on selection of a basic income amount for a trial of a UBI in Australia.</p> <p>In 2024, Creative Australia (previously the Australia</p>
	Soc 3	Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4	A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	
	Soc 5	A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	
	Soc 6	A society of equals.	
	Soc 7	A success because of its diversity.	
	Soc 9	A land without homelessness and with decent affordable housing for all.	
	Soc 10	A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
	Soc 11	A land without child disadvantage.	
	Soc 12	A sure provider of lifelong dignity.	
	Econ 1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
	Econ 2	A model of employment planning & justice in industry transition.	
	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
Econ 4	A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.		
Econ 7	A collaborative intelligent nation.		

²⁰ The Irish government’s selection of the amount of basic income for the trial (€16,900 per annum), if applied in Australia, would equate to an amount slightly higher than the poverty level in Australia, which in 2019/20 was approximately \$25,428 per annum for a single adult. In 2024, consistent with Australia’s commitment under the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 1 to end poverty in all its forms everywhere by 2030, ACFP made a case for establishing a universal basic income (UBI) at or above this level. See [What is the Strategy in Australia Together for a Universal Basic Income?](#) June 2024.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 13 – Arts & culture

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>process on a UBI for all Australians under Econ04.02.04(b).</p>	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.</p>	<p>Council for the Arts) released the latest report of a 4-decade study, “Artists as Workers: an economic study of professional artists in Australia”, which showed that Australia’s artists contribute substantially to culture and the economy but that the vast majority of them are struggling to earn enough money to live off. The study highlighted the constant need for resilience that artists must have as they face the ongoing challenges of rising costs, increasingly precarious employment, and the new threats they face in a digitised environment. This makes the artists of Australia ideal candidates for participation in a trial of a universal basic income.</p> <p>Source: Creative Australia, “Artists as Workers: an economic study of professional artists in Australia,” 6 May 2024.</p> <p>Source: Kace O’Neill, “Aussie artists are struggling to make a living,” HR Leader, 13 May 2024.</p>

Society 14 – Police services

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society		
Society 14 – Police services		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
Trust in federal police Soc14.01 Trust in the federal police is steady or increasing.	Soc 14 A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing.	In 2019, 66% of Australians (net) said they trusted the federal police. Source: Essential, Trust in Institutions 2019
Trust in state police Soc14.02 Trust in the state police is steady or increasing.	Soc 14 A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing.	In 2019, 66% of Australians (net) said they trusted the state police. Source: Essential, Trust in Institutions 2019
Trust in police nation-wide Soc14.03 Trust in police is steady or increasing.	Soc 14 A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing.	In 2019, 76.8% of Australians on survey felt that police could be trusted. Source: ABS General Social Survey 2020, Table 1.3
	Soc 1 A safe home.	

Society 15 – Justice

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society		
Society 15 – Justice		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Trust in the High Court Soc15.01</p> <p>Trust in the High Court is steady or increasing.</p>	<p>Soc 15</p> <p>Confident of justice for all.</p>	<p>In 2019, 58% of Australians (net) said they trusted the High Court. Source: Essential, Trust in Institutions 2019</p>
<p>Trust in the justice system Soc15.02</p> <p>Trust in the justice system is steady or increasing.</p>	<p>Soc 15</p> <p>Confident of justice for all.</p>	<p>In 2020, 57.6% of Australians felt the justice system could be trusted. Source: ABS General Social Survey 2020, Table 1.3</p>
<p>Justice in the incarceration system – target for reduction of the number of people in prison Soc15.03</p> <p>By 2030, halve the number of people in Australian prisons.</p> <p>Justice in the incarceration system – strategies for reduction of the number of people in prison Soc15.03.01</p> <p>By 2025, require Australian governments to adopt and implement the Justice Reform Initiative’s proposal for reform to reduce the numbers of people incarcerated in Australia, including strategies for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • building pathways out of the criminal justice system; • addressing the wide-spread problem of recidivism as a consequence of homelessness on release from prison; • reducing recidivism by breaking entrenched cycles of imprisonment and exclusion/discrimination from employment opportunities; • building diversionary, post release and reintegration services and pathways; • reducing the number of people sent to prison on remand; 	<p>Soc 15</p> <p>Confident of justice for all.</p>	<p>In 2021, the Justice Reform Initiative identified significant problems arising from the fact that in Australia “prison has become the default measure used to address crime in the criminal justice system, and a default system to ‘manage’ complex disadvantage”. The conclusion was that “prisons are ineffective as a deterrent, ineffective at reducing crime, and ineffective at addressing the drivers of criminal justice system involvement.” It was further reported that “over-use of incarceration is a waste of human potential and a misuse of taxpayer dollars. The evidence shows that the majority of people entering prison usually arrive there because of an underlying cycle of disadvantage, and that prison both exacerbates and entrenches that cycle of disadvantage which needs to be broken.”</p> <p>The Justice Reform Initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set a target of halving the number of people in Australian prisons by 2030; • proposed an agenda to build “a community where disadvantage is no longer met with a default criminal justice system response”; and
	<p>Soc 1</p> <p>A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 2</p> <p>A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>	
	<p>Soc 3</p> <p>Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4</p> <p>A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6</p> <p>A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 7</p> <p>A success because of its diversity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 8</p> <p>A success because of gender equality.</p>	
	<p>Soc 10</p> <p>A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p>	
	<p>Soc 11</p> <p>A land without child disadvantage.</p>	
<p>Soc 14</p> <p>A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing.</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 15 – Justice

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> capping the expansion of the number of prison beds; reviewing the role of policing, sentencing reform; and implementing any other strategies necessary to achieve the Target in Soc15.03. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> offered a set of measures which essentially aimed to address the systemic causes of crime and recidivism. <p>Source: Justice Reform Initiative, <i>Jailing is Failing: Breaking the cycle of incarceration</i>, July 2021.</p>
<p>Access to justice – civil Soc15.04</p> <p>Australia’s scores on all aspects of the World Justice Project for access to civil justice are continuously improving.</p>	<p>Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.</p>	<p>In 2022, Australia attained a score of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.58 for “people can access and afford civil justice”; and 0.8 for “alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible, impartial, and effective”, <p>on the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index (where a score of 1 in the Index shows Australia is performing well). In 2022, Australia’s overall score for civil justice on the Index was 0.74, having dropped from a score of 0.77 in 2016.</p> <p>Source: World Justice Project Rule of Law Index. Source: Australian Government Measuring What Matters wellbeing framework – access to justice.</p>
<p>Access to justice – criminal Soc15.04.01</p> <p>Australia’s scores on all aspects of the World Justice Project for effectiveness of the criminal justice system are continuously improving.</p>	<p>Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.</p> <p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p> <p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p> <p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p> <p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p> <p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p> <p>Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.</p> <p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other</p>	<p>In 2022, Australia attained an overall score of 0.73 on the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index for the effectiveness of its criminal justice system (where a score of 1 in the Index shows Australia is performing well), having dropped from a score of 0.77 in 2015.</p> <p>However, in 2022, Australia scored poorly in the Index on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the impartiality of the criminal system – 0.58; and the effectiveness of the correctional system in reducing criminal behaviour – 0.62.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 15 – Justice

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	connections & without domestic abuse.	Source: World Justice Project Rule of Law Index.
	Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.	
	Soc 14 A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing.	

Society 16 – Emergency services

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society		
Society 16 – Emergency services		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Preparedness for global crises</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Sovereign Capability Strategy for National Resilience in Global Crises</p> <p>Soc16.01</p> <p>By 2024/25, develop a draft comprehensive strategy to build “sovereign capability” in areas of economic activity and human capital necessary to ensure Australia is prepared for global crises arising from climate change, pandemics, global economic downturns and wars, the overall objective being to ensure Australia can scale up to provide security for Australians in times of crisis by establishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manufacturing capability in critical medicines and PPE; • minimum stocking levels for imported medical supplies and fuels; • scale-up capacity for emergency facilities, hospitals and quarantine; • a skilled and experienced workforce in both crisis prevention and response, underpinned by expanded and internationally collaborative research and development capability and elevated diplomacy programs; • Australian ownership and/or control over critical capabilities; • public ownership and control of vital resources including water and power transmission; and • risk minimisation and response programs for disruptions in foreign trade. 	<p>Soc 16 A society prepared & resilient in times of disaster.</p>	<p>In 2020, at the start of the Covid-19 pandemic Australia had:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25% less total hospital beds than the OECD average, and • only 9.4 intensive care beds per 100,000 population, in contrast to Germany (33.9), the US (25.8) and Canada (12.9). <p>In 2020, Australia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • imported over 90% of medicines; • was import dependent for almost all Personal Protective Equipment (PPE); • had no mandated minimum stocking levels for critical medical items; • imported 90% of fuels; and • was reliant on the foreign owned / controlled maritime trade system for 98% of imports and exports. <p>Source: Institute for Integrated Economic Research Australia, “Smart Sovereignty & Trusted Supply Chains: A National Sovereignty / Resilience Imperative” and Global Access Partners & Institute for Integrated Economic Research Australia “The Australian Health System: ‘Just in time’ or ‘Just in case?’” December 2020</p>
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p>	
	<p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p>	
	<p>Env 5 An environmentally educated community.</p>	
	<p>Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.</p>	
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
	<p>Econ 7 A collaborative, intelligent nation.</p>	
	<p>Econ 9 Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	
<p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 16 – Emergency services

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>By 2025, undertake widespread community engagement on the draft Sovereign Capability Strategy and the funding required.</p> <p>By 2026, finalise the Strategy and embed the necessary funding in federal, state, and local government budgets.</p>	<p>Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</p>	
<p>Preparedness for and prevention of disasters in Australia</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Statement of Adherence to and Performance on the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework Soc16.02</p> <p>By 2025, consistent with Strategies for a National Climate Change Prevention, Mitigation and Adaptation Commission under Env03.01 and the Integrated Strategy for Defence, Diplomacy and Security under Gov12.04, enact legislation making it obligatory for federal, state and local governments to prepare annual Statements of Adherence to and Performance on the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework, such statements to demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> actions taken during the year that have positively reduced the risk of natural and other national disasters by dealing with or reducing causal factors (most notably by preventing climate change and the risk of war in Australian territory); 	<p>Soc 16 A society prepared & resilient in times of disaster.</p>	<p>In 2018, the federal government released a “National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework”, with four priority actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Understand disaster risk Accountable decisions Enhanced investment Governance ownership and responsibility. <p>The framework established a 2030 vision, goals and priorities broadly aligned to the Sendai Framework and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.²²</p> <p>However, the framework lacked targets, and imposed no obligations for or incentives to compliance, effectively pushing accountability down to unnamed government and private institutions that are not geared yet to take it on.</p> <p>The framework was also not integrated with any other strategy for dealing with the key causes of either natural disasters or other types of national disaster such as an invasion or military attack.</p> <p>The effect is that the framework is likely to be ineffective in preventing disasters.</p>
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p>	
	<p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p>	
	<p>Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</p>	
	<p>Env 8 Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.</p>	

²² The [National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework](#) 2018, page 8.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 16 – Emergency services

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> actions taken during the year that have increased the risk of natural and other national disasters; and whether Australia has therefore moved towards or away from fulfilment of the “2030 Vision for Disaster Risk Reduction in Australia” as expressed in the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework 2018²¹. <p>The intent of the Statement is to increase the ability of Australians to hold governments to account for decisions which expose Australia to avoidable risk and to provide early warning of the nature of major risks requiring management.</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: National Community Council for Risk Reduction Review Soc16.02.01</p> <p>Within the legislation proposed for the Statements of Adherence to and Performance on the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework, under Soc16.02, make all necessary provisions to establish a National Community Council for Risk Reduction Review and charge the Council with responsibility for steering consultation with Australians enabling the production of:</p>	<p>Env 9 Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.</p>	<p>Source: Commonwealth of Australia, National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework, 2018.</p>
	<p>Env 10 A biodiversity haven.</p>	
	<p>Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.</p>	
	<p>Env 15 A marine wildlife haven.</p>	
	<p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>	
	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	

²¹ The [National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework](#) includes a “2030 Vision for Disaster Risk Reduction in Australia: In Australia, we are enabled and supported to actively reduce disaster risk and limit the impacts of disasters on communities and economies. All sectors of society understand and respond to social, environmental, technological and demographic changes which have the potential to prevent, create or exacerbate disaster risks. All sectors of society make disaster risk-informed decisions, are accountable for reducing risks within their control, and invest in reducing disaster risk in order to limit the cost of disasters when they occur.”

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Society

Society 16 – Emergency services

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an independent response to the Statements, • annual audits of compliance with the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework itself and • annual reports on the perceived risks identified by Australians that pose the greatest threats to national wellbeing and security and therefore require priority for solutions. 	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	
	<p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p>	

Chapter 6 – Targets & Strategies for Success in Our Environment

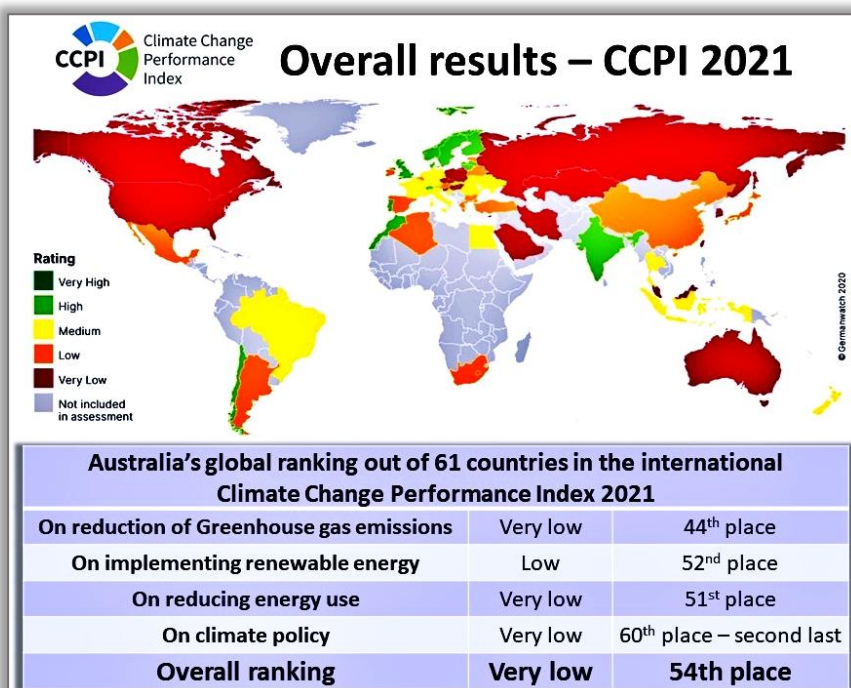


Brief context for the Indicators, Targets & Strategies for Our Environment

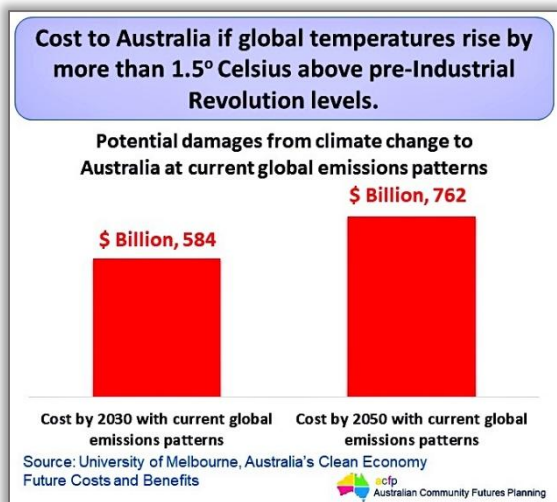
The following information summarises how Australia’s natural environment was faring at the very start of the planning period. In 2020 Australia was heading towards climate and biodiversity catastrophe and was leading the world in the destruction of ecosystems.

Australia’s scores in the independent international Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI)²³ indicated that **Australia, despite all its wealth, expertise and investment capacity, had played an uncooperative role compared to other nations**, particularly on development and implementation of a sustainable climate change policy.

This uncooperative stance on climate change, combined with a persistent failure to protect Australia’s unique biodiversity, was the single biggest threat to the nation’s future prosperity and economic strength, as the University of Melbourne had made clear in research about the cost of the world’s current trajectory of carbon emissions reduction²⁴. In 2020, researchers were able to quantify these potential losses to Australia at \$584 billion by 2030 and \$762 billion by 2050 – amounts which dwarf (but add to) the debt taken on by Australia for Covid-19 of just over \$300 billion.



For as long as Australia refuses to take a leadership role in climate change prevention on the international stage, Australia’s economy is poised for disaster.



²³ The Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) has been produced annually since 2005 by Germanwatch, the NewClimate Institute and the Climate Action Network and is supported by contributions from around 350 climate experts. The CCPI is an independent monitoring tool for tracking countries’ climate protection performance. <https://ccpi.org/download/the-climate-change-performance-index-2021/>

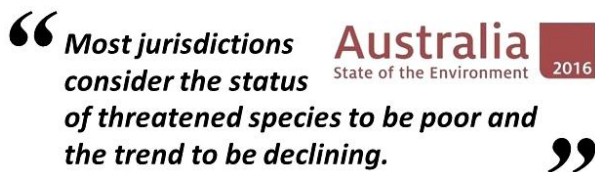
²⁴ University of Melbourne, Melbourne Sustainable Society Institute, “Australia’s Clean Economy Future: Costs and Benefits”, June 2019, https://sgsep.com.au/assets/main/SGS-Economics-and-Planning_clean-economy.pdf

A similar impact on Australia’s economy was likely to result from ecosystem and biodiversity loss.

Since colonisation, Australia suffered extensive biodiversity loss²⁵.



And the rate of decline in biodiversity was accelerating²⁶.



In addition to recorded species loss, it was estimated by Queensland and La Trobe Universities that at least another 49 species should be listed as threatened due to the 2019/20 bushfires in south east Australia.



Source: Queensland & La Trobe Universities, Michelle Ward, et al, Journal of Nature Ecology & Evolution, July 2020

Despite the vital economic importance of attending to climate change and rescuing ecosystems, **policy settings in 2020 were on track to destroy the natural advantage that Australia’s wide biodiversity provides for agricultural yields and returns on investment for farmers and landowners.** Australia was losing hundreds of billions of dollars because of its environmental policies.

Species & ecosystem loss in Australia since colonisation

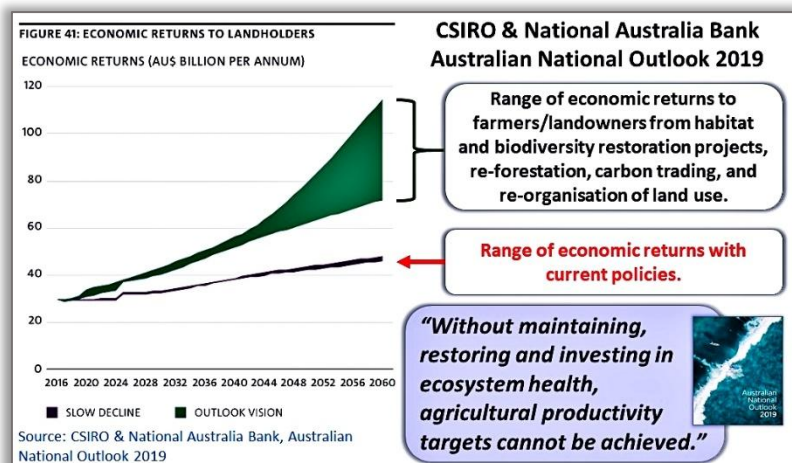
- 75% of rainforests and nearly 50% of all forests
- Over 60% of coastal wetlands in southern and eastern Australia
- Nearly 90% of temperate woodlands and mallee
- More than 99% of south-eastern Australia's temperate lowland grasslands
- Over 83% of Tasmania's lowland grasslands and grassy woodlands
- About 95% of brigalow scrub that originally grew in Queensland
- Over 90% of Victoria's grasslands

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM

Listed threatened and extinct species Australia – 2019

- Fauna threats & extinctions**
 - 463 fauna species listed as threatened
 - 54 fauna species listed as extinct
- Flora threats & extinctions**
 - 1,336 flora species listed as threatened
 - 37 flora species listed as extinct

Source: Australian Government, Species Profile & Threats Database
acfp Australian Community Futures Planning

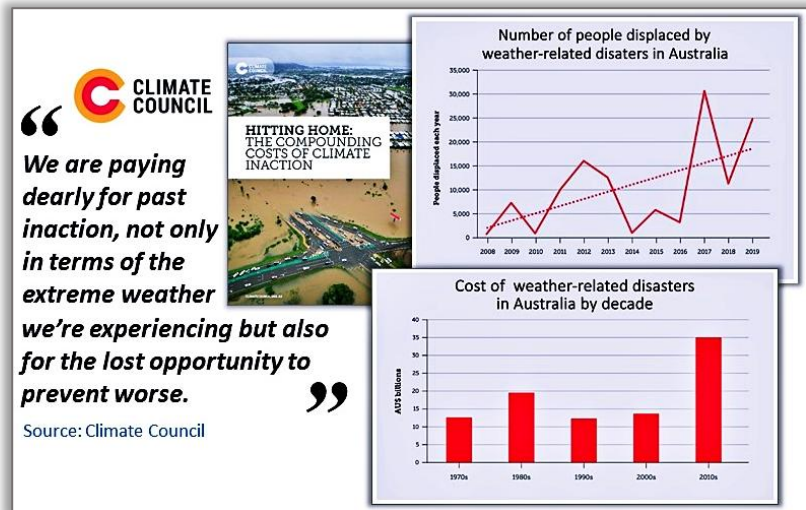


²⁵ See Australian Bureau of Statistics, “Australia’s Biodiversity” web page, <https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Previousproducts/1301.0Feature%20Article12009%E2%80%9310?opendocument&tabn>

²⁶ Commonwealth of Australia, [State of the Environment Report 2016 - Biodiversity](#).

Beyond mere economic considerations, Australia had also been exposed over the decade to 2020 to serious risk of loss of life and public safety due to its poor performance and lack of cooperation on both policies to prevent climate change and actions to reduce carbon emissions to levels sufficient to cap global heating at 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial revolution levels.

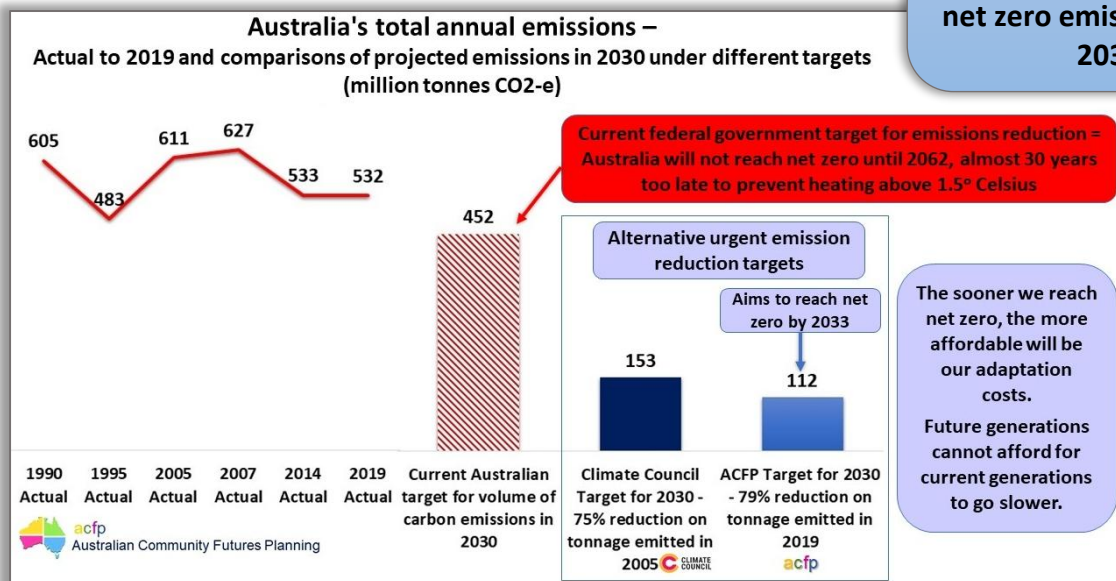
- In policy, Australia had destroyed its carbon pricing system and this had prevented entry to the international carbon trading system, which had in turn prevented Australia from earning substantial national income – income necessary to make climate change adaptation affordable.



- In emissions reduction, despite having one of the world’s higher uptakes of solar energy, **nothing had been achieved in terms of net reduction of emissions**, due to Australia’s persistence in use and export of fossil fuels. Nor was it expected that with prevailing policies would Australia be likely to reduce emissions to anywhere near the level necessary to prevent heating. Australia had adopted targets for reduction of emissions by 2030 (26-28% below the tonnages emitted in 2005) which were wholly inadequate for stopping temperature increases and which the country was not on track to meet anyway.

Because Australia had left its run so late to begin reducing emissions, it was accepted that the annual reductions required to ensure that Australia might at least do the minimum necessary to help cap temperature increases at 1.5° Celsius would need to be much higher and faster than they would have been if we had started reducing emissions in 2000. **At the outset of the 2020s, Australia had arrived at a point where failure to meet ambitious emissions reduction targets would make climate change adaptation unaffordable for future generations.**

But unaffordable bills and lifestyle devastation could still be avoided if Australia were to reach net zero emissions before 2035.



The reality for Australia in the 2020s was that:


1. action to reduce carbon emissions,
2. biodiversity conservation, and
3. environmental renewal, particularly through re-forestation


were the biggest enablers of economic growth. But the necessary incentives were missing. The most effective incentive would have been the re-introduction of a price on carbon (although that was by no means the only necessary policy change). **If a carbon**


price had been reintroduced it would have been possible for those Australians working on the land to make far more money from planting a tree than they could from cutting one down. It was also known that Australia as a nation could make far more money from leaving coal and gas in the ground than from digging them up. This would not have suited the fossil fuel industry but it would have suited the nation financially. Moreover, transition plans for those working in dying industries such as coal mining could have been financed because excellent prices could have been commanded in international markets for credits traded for any carbon we might store instead of release to the atmosphere. Unfortunately, **for as long as Australian policy makers refuse to put a price on carbon, Australia will simply miss out on the income from this market and we will continue to deplete the resource renewal potential that our extraordinarily wide biodiversity provides for us.**

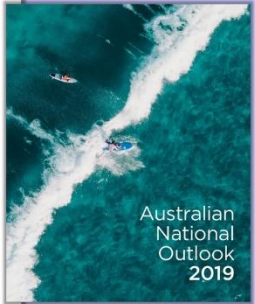
If Australians want to see a better report card on the state of our environment and economy in the next few years, it will be necessary to reverse the policy settings for regional planning and economic measures that have become entrenched in the decade to 2020.

SELECTED OUTLOOK VISION MEASURES

Returns to landholders could increase to as much as **\$114 billion** (more than doubling relative to Slow Decline). 

 Carbon plantings could offset up to **700 MtCO₂e** of emissions by 2060.

Long-term conservation of Australia's valuable natural assets can be achieved through reforestation and land remediation. 



Australian National Outlook 2019

In 2020 it was not too late for Australia to avoid economic disaster from climate change.

GDP losses are already built in.

The most reliable way to avoid more is to:

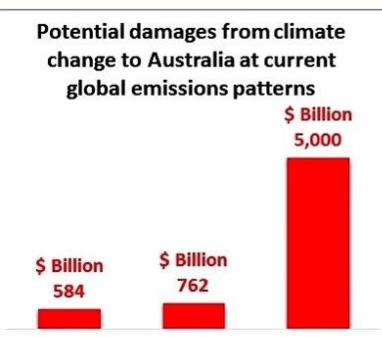
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Reinstate carbon pricing, quickly.

Enter the international carbon trading market quickly.

Build an economy based on 100% renewables, quickly.

Potential damages from climate change to Australia at current global emissions patterns



Year	Cost (\$ Billion)
Cost by 2030 with current global emissions patterns	584
Cost by 2050 with current global emissions patterns	762
Cost by 2100 with current global emissions patterns	5,000

Source: University of Melbourne, Sustainable Society Institute

And we can build a new economy with higher returns for more Australians than fossil fuels by:

↓


Sustainable agriculture (subject to restoring the Murray-Darling).

Carbon farming, re-forestation, and biodiversity conservation.

Energy efficient buildings.

Electric vehicles.

Renewable energy and green hydrogen.

 Australian Community Futures Planning

For more information on the context for Targets and Strategies included in **Australia Together** for **Our Environment**, [view The State of Australia in 2020 on YouTube](#).

Detailed context for the Targets, Indicators & Strategies in **Our Environment** can be found in **The State of Australia in 2020 – Episode 6, Parts 1 and 2.** 

[Click here for The State of Australia video playlist](#)

The following Indicators, Targets and Strategies for **our environment** are derived consistent with the primary objectives of building a nation that:

- is committed to securing the safety of both current and future generations of all Australians;
- is skilled in ethical fair sharing of intergenerational burdens for planetary protection;
- is appreciative of its connection with and dependence on Australia’s unique and magnificent biodiversity and climate; and
- as per the **Vision for Australia Together**:
 - has the courage to take a leading place in achieving the environmental aims of a global society, recognising that Australia’s success is dependent on being a decent international citizen; and
 - affirms that stewardship of ecology is fundamental to planetary and human survival.

With the Targets and Strategies that are crafted here consistent with those primary objectives, the overarching intention or desired outcome is that Australia will move in the following Directions:

**In our
environment
Australia will
become:**

- A leading global advocate for action on climate change
- A net zero emissions nation
- A proactive planner of climate change adaptation
- A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption
- An environmentally educated community
- A renewable energy superpower
- Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport
- Environmentally & economically sustainable in agriculture & fisheries
- Confident of the safety & security of its water supplies
- A biodiversity haven
- A replanted & reforested land
- A protector of scarce resources
- A provider of accessible national & urban parkland
- A pollution free biosphere
- A marine wildlife haven
- Regenerative by design in consumption & production
- A conservator of cultural & built heritage
- Multi-central in its cities, efficiently connecting people with jobs, health, education & recreation
- A land of thriving self-supporting regions

Targets and Strategies will also contribute positively to multiple other Directions in **Australia Together**, as displayed.

Environment 1 – Environmental advocacy

Important Note: From Issue No. 7 of *Australia Together* onwards, baseline data and targets for carbon emissions reduction may be adjusted periodically due to the failure of the world and Australia to take action to reduce carbon emissions sufficiently to prevent global heating above 1.5° Celsius – a failure which by 2023 had already resulted in a mean annual temperature on the Australian continent of 1.5° Celsius above the 1961–1990 average (at least for the 2023 year). Issues of *Australia Together* from 2024 take it as a given that global heating will exceed 1.5° Celsius but that it is still possible to keep global temperature increases close to 1.5° Celsius and below 2° Celsius and that governments should not be given permission to exempt themselves from Australia’s legal commitments under the Paris Agreement and set Australia on a path to 2° Celsius of heating or more, when it can still be avoided.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment			
<i>Environment 1 – Environmental advocacy</i>			
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data	
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Reformation of Australia’s negotiating stance and conduct in Paris Agreement negotiations – Commitment to emitting no more than a fair share of a global carbon budget Env01.01</p> <p>By the 2024 COP29 meeting (or as soon as possible thereafter), recognising that:</p> <p>a) Australia has everything to lose (economically and in all other respects) by failing to support the UNFCCC negotiations to cap heating at 1.5° Celsius (or as near as possible thereto), and can gain more than any other nation by ensuring heating does not rise above that temperature; and that</p> <p>b) it is not possible to keep global heating below or near to 1.5° Celsius without adoption of a global carbon budget of 235 billion tonnes and an agreement by all nations to emit no more than their fair shares of that budget,</p> <p>c) it is entirely inappropriate (and inconsistent with legal commitments under the Paris Agreement) for Australia to allow itself a</p>	Env 1	A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	<p>In 2016, Australia signed the Paris Agreement as a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).</p> <p>In 2021, Australia’s stance and conduct in relation to the Paris Agreement was to negotiate on the basis of offering percentage reductions in carbon emissions compared to a baseline year. In mid 2021, the reduction on offer from Australia was 26%-28% on 2005 emissions by 2030 and there was no commitment to meet net zero by 2050 or any other date.</p> <p>By 2022, Australia had revised this commitment to reduce emissions by 43% below 2005 levels by 2030 and a multi-year emissions budget from 2021-2030. The DCCEEW reported that: “Based on a 43% reduction by 2030, our emissions budget for this period is 4,381 Mt CO₂-e.” This was the first time an Australian government adopted a carbon budget with a permissible tonnage target. However, the tonnage target of 4,381 Mt CO₂-e exceeds Australia’s</p>
	Env 2	A net zero emissions nation.	
	Env 4	A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	
	Env 6	A renewable energy superpower.	
	Env 7	Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.	
	Env 8	Environmentally & economically sustainable in agriculture & fisheries.	
	Env 10	A biodiversity haven.	
	Env 11	A replanted & reforested land.	
	Env 14	A pollution free biosphere.	
	Env 15	A marine wildlife haven.	
	Env 19	A land of thriving self-supporting regions.	
	Soc 1	A safe home.	
	Soc 4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
Soc 6	A society of equals.		
Econ 1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 1 – Environmental advocacy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>carbon budget of 4,381 Mt CO₂-e to 2030 when this tonnage of emissions will consume an extremely unfair proportion of the remaining safe global budget of 235 BT and will still leave Australia in a position of not having reached net zero,</p> <p>attend the COP29 meeting offering a new basis for the framework negotiations as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That negotiations within the Framework should be shifted away from pledges to reduce emissions by self-nominated percentages – i.e., that approach should be abandoned. 2. That a new negotiation within the Framework should be established to meet the temperature objectives based on pledges to stay permanently within total tonnage limits for emissions – such tonnage limits per country to be determined by the following formula: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. a pre-determined budget of total global emissions necessary to ensure a near 100% probability of staying near or below 1.5°C (probably no more than 235 billion tonnes 	<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	<p>estimated fair share of the remaining safe tonnage of global emissions before the world heats by more than 1.5 degrees Celsius. As such it locks Australia prematurely onto a path to >2 degrees of heating when there is still room to keep heating below that level.</p> <p>Adoption of a carbon budget of 4,381 Mt CO₂-e (between 2022 and 2030) notwithstanding, both the budget and the percentage emissions reduction commitment of 43% are still:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. embedding a global negotiation framework that will be wholly insufficient to ensure that temperatures can be capped at 1.5° Celsius (or even close to it); and 2. entirely at odds with the economic interests of Australia. <p>In 2019, the economic loss to Australia as a result of global temperature rises of more than 1.5° Celsius was estimated by Melbourne University’s Sustainable Society Institute²⁸ as a minimum of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$584.5 billion by 2030, • \$762 billion by 2050, and • more than \$5 trillion in cumulative damages from 2020 until 2100,
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>	
	<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.</p>	
	<p>Econ 7 A collaborative, intelligent nation.</p>	
	<p>Econ 9 Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	
	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	
	<p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p>	
<p>Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</p>		

²⁸ University of Melbourne Sustainable Society Institute, “Australia’s Clean Economy Future: Costs and Benefits”, June 2019, page 3: “The potential damages from climate change to Australia at current global emissions patterns are quantified as: • \$584.5 billion in 2030 • \$762 billion in 2050 • more than \$5 trillion in cumulative damages from now until 2100. These costs are conservative – they exclude the bulk of costs of floods and bush fires, pollution, damage to environmental assets and biodiversity losses. Conversely, the national costs of effective emissions reduction – based on a carbon price or renewables target – are estimated at \$35.5 billion from 2019 to 2030, or 0.14% of cumulative GDP; a negligible impact. Overall, the costs of emissions reduction are far less than the damages of inaction – even with modelling underestimating damages from climate change and overestimating the costs of emissions reduction.”

https://sgsep.com.au/assets/main/SGS-Economics-and-Planning_clean-economy.pdf

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 1 – Environmental advocacy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>between 2020 and whenever net zero is reached by all countries), <i>multiplied by</i></p> <p>ii. the percentage of the total load of global carbon emitted by each country to the atmosphere in 2019. <i>(In Australia's case this would be roughly equivalent to 235BT x 1.5% = a final carbon budget of approx. 3.5BT.²⁷)</i></p> <p>3. That Australia should advocate for this new framework based on its advantages in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the certainty it provides for every country, • the flexibility it provides in the dates by which each country may meet the net zero target (understanding that in this system it doesn't matter when a country meets net zero as long as they meet it before they consume their share of the global carbon budget), and • the opportunities it opens up to poorer developing countries to submit sound proposals for assistance from a fund that may be established by wealthy developed countries as per Gov13.02 in meeting carbon budgets. 		<p>whereas the cost to meet the temperature targets would be a mere \$35.5 billion.</p> <p>In 2021, it was acknowledged that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it is a road to self-defeat to stick to a negotiating stance that is based on percentage reductions of annual emissions because this will not achieve the aim of stopping global heating; and that • Australia is “more vulnerable than any other developed country” to economic losses from climate change but has “more to gain than any other country from the world moving early to zero net emissions necessary for cessation of warming, and from full participation in the global transition to zero emissions”. <p>Sources: Department of Climate Change Energy, Environment & Water Australia's Emissions Projections 2022 webpage, 14 Feb 2023. University of Melbourne Sustainable Society Institute, “Australia's Clean Economy Future: Costs and Benefits”; ACFP, Dr Bronwyn Kelly, “By 2050”, “The State of Australia in 2020”, What's at Stake at COP26? Everything!”, and “Snapshots from Australia Together – Episode 1: A Plan for Fixing Climate Change”; and Professor Ross Garnaut, <i>Reset: Restoring Australia After the Pandemic Recession</i>, 2021.</p> <p>In 2024, it was reported that, “The planet was 1.48°C hotter in 2023 compared with the period before the mass</p>

²⁷ For supporting information on this formula for determination of fair and equitable shares of the world's remaining carbon budget see Episode 6 Part 2 of ACFP's seven part videocast series on The State of Australia in 2020 on YouTube at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1rD6M2qh-CY> and [What's at Stake at COP26? Everything!](#), and [Snapshots from Australia Together, Episode 1 – A Plan for Fixing Climate Change](#).

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 1 – Environmental advocacy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data																										
<p>Note: In Issue Nos. 1 to 6 of <i>Australia Together</i>, this target was set for the COP26 UNFCCC conference in 2021, in Glasgow. For Issue No. 7 of <i>Australia Together</i> this target has been adjusted to COP29.</p>		<p>burning of fossil fuels ignited the climate crisis.” Source: European Union, Copernicus Climate Change Service</p> <p>In December 2023, the Australian Bureau of Meteorology reported that “For Australia as a whole, the mean temperature for January to November was 0.92 °C above the 1961–1990 average. Australia’s maximum temperature for January to November was 1.29 °C above average and ninth warmest on record for the January to November periods from 1961–1990.” Source: Australian Bureau of Meteorology, Australia’s Annual Mean Temperature Anomaly</p>																										
<p>Climate change performance – action, international cooperation and policy Env01.02 By 2030, attain an overall rating of “very high” in the Climate Change Performance Index.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Env 1</td> <td>A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env 2</td> <td>A net zero emissions nation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env 4</td> <td>A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env 6</td> <td>A renewable energy superpower.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env 7</td> <td>Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env 8</td> <td>Environmentally & economically sustainable in agriculture & fisheries.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env 10</td> <td>A biodiversity haven.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env 11</td> <td>A replanted & reforested land.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env 14</td> <td>A pollution free biosphere.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env 15</td> <td>A marine wildlife haven.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env 19</td> <td>A land of thriving self-supporting regions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soc 1</td> <td>A safe home.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soc 4</td> <td>A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</td> </tr> </table>	Env 1	A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	Env 2	A net zero emissions nation.	Env 4	A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	Env 6	A renewable energy superpower.	Env 7	Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.	Env 8	Environmentally & economically sustainable in agriculture & fisheries.	Env 10	A biodiversity haven.	Env 11	A replanted & reforested land.	Env 14	A pollution free biosphere.	Env 15	A marine wildlife haven.	Env 19	A land of thriving self-supporting regions.	Soc 1	A safe home.	Soc 4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	<p>In 2021, Australia ranked 54th out of 61 countries in the independent international Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) with rankings in four main indicators as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reduction of greenhouse gas emissions – 52nd place • In implementing renewable energy – 52nd place • In reducing energy use – 51st place • In climate policy – 60th (second last) <p>No country performed well enough in all index categories to achieve an overall “very high” rating in the index. Source: Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) 2021</p>
Env 1	A leading global advocate for action on climate change.																											
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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 1 – Environmental advocacy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	

Environment 2 – Climate change prevention

Important Note: Strategies and Targets in Environment 2 – Climate change prevention are formulated in response to the fact that in the 16 years between 2006 and 2022 the proportion of Australians who wanted the government to do something to prevent climate change never dropped below 80%. As early as 2006, over 90% wanted the issue to be addressed, with approximately 70% of that group wanting something done immediately “even if this involves significant costs”. This indicates strongly that the vast majority of Australians wanted the country to get started early on heading off the problem. And in the years since 2017, the same proportion – 90% on average – have responded that steps need to be taken to deal with the threat.²⁹

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment				
Environment 2 – Climate change prevention				
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...		Baseline data	
<p>Carbon emissions reduction</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Achievement of net zero carbon emissions within a carbon budget that will maximise chances of limiting global heating as near as possible to 1.5° Celsius Env02.01</p> <p>By 2024, adopt a maximum carbon emissions budget for total emissions from domestic sources of 3.53 billion tonnes (expendable between the start of 2020 and whenever Australia reaches net zero) and acknowledge that emissions beyond this budget will result in Australia disproportionately and unfairly contributing to heating of the earth by more than 1.5° Celsius above pre-Industrial levels and consequent unaffordable economic loss for Australia.</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Emissions reduction target for 2030 Env02.01.01</p> <p>By 2024, adopt annual carbon emissions reduction interim target of 85% reduction by 2030 compared to annual emissions in 2019 (Australia’s domestic</p>	Env	2	A net zero emissions nation.	<p>For full baseline details and rationale for adopting this Target see ACFP’s videocasts: The State of Australia in 2020, Episode 6 Part 2 – Climate policy failure and how to fix it, and What’s at Stake at COP26? Everything!, and Snapshots from Australia Together, Episode 1 – A Plan for Fixing Climate Change.</p> <p>In 2020, Australia had no adopted carbon emissions budget and no target date for achievement of net zero emissions.</p> <p>In 2019, Australia’s domestic emissions (excluding exports) were 532 Mt of CO₂-e (later updated to 503 Mt of CO₂-e). Source: National Greenhouse Gas Inventory, June 2019 and June 2023.</p> <p>Baseline update 2024 In June 2022 DCCEEW reported that: “Australia updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (required under the UNFCCC), committing to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 43% below 2005 levels [622 Mt CO₂-e] by 2030. The revised 2030 commitment is both a single-year target to reduce</p>
	Env	1	A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	
	Env	4	A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	
	Env	6	A renewable energy superpower.	
	Env	7	Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.	
	Env	8	Environmentally & economically sustainable in agriculture & fisheries.	
	Env	9	Confident of the safety & security of its water supplies.	
	Env	10	A biodiversity haven.	
	Env	11	A replanted & reforested land.	
	Env	12	A protector of scarce resources.	
	Env	14	A pollution free biosphere.	
	Env	15	A marine wildlife haven.	
	Econ	1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
	Econ	2	A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.	

²⁹ Natasha Kassam, [Lowy Institute Poll 2022](#), page 27. The tables on this page show that between 2006 and 2022, an average of 52% of Australians wanted immediate action on climate change even if it involved significant costs and another 35% on average wanted more gradual action at lower cost. Only 12% on average wanted no action.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 2 – Climate change prevention

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>emissions in 2019 were 532 million tonnes, later updated by DCCEEW to 503 million tonnes), to be achieved by annual tonnage emission load reductions of at least 48.4 million tonnes, year-on-year, in order to avoid exceeding the 3.53 billion tonne emissions budget. Annual reductions of 48.4 million tonnes from 2023 onwards should result in Australia reaching net zero by 2032 with 164 million tonnes to spare in the 3.53BT budget of safe and fair emissions by Australia necessary to ensure heating is capped as close as possible to 1.5 degrees Celsius.</p> <p>(Note: In <i>Australia Together</i> Issue Nos. 1 to 6, this target was for a 79% reduction by 2030 on annual emissions in 2019. However, Australia failed to reduce emissions sufficiently. Therefore this target has necessarily been adjusted upwards to ensure Australia maximises its chances of meeting the temperature target of as close as possible to 1.5 degrees of global heating. For every year Australia fails to reduce emissions sufficiently, this target will need to be adjusted upwards again. Every year of delay will make the task of stopping global heating more difficult. The safety of Australians requires the federal government to take action consistent with the strategies in this plan, or face the penalties that have been or should be legislated under Gov02.05 and Gov02.05.01.)</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Achievement of net zero emissions by 2033 within the carbon budget</p>	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	<p>emissions to 43% below 2005 levels by 2030 and a multi-year emissions budget from 2021-2030. Based on a 43% reduction by 2030, our emissions budget for this period is 4,381 Mt CO₂-e.” Source: DCCEEW, Department of Climate Change Energy, Environment & Water Australia’s Emissions Projections 2022 webpage, 14 Feb 2023</p>
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	<p>In 2005 total emissions (excluding exports) were 622 Mt CO₂-e, which means the target annual emissions for 2030 with a 43% reduction is 355 Mt CO₂-e. Assuming annual even tonnage reductions of 13.5 Mt CO₂-e will be necessary to reduce emissions to 355 Mt CO₂-e in 2030, this would result in consumption of only 3,678 Mt of the 4,381 Mt CO₂-e adopted budget, leaving a couple of years spare in case of overruns. However, reductions of 13.5 million tonnes year on year will mean Australia won’t achieve net zero until 2056, by which time we will have emitted a total of 8,147 Mt (from 2022 to 2056). This equates to an assumption by the Albanese government that travel on a path to much greater than 1.8 degrees of heating is in Australia’s interests.</p> <p>Adoption of a 43% reduction of emissions by 2030 and a budget of 4,381 Mt CO₂-e for 2022 to 2030 is fully contrary to the national interest. Hence the need to set a target for achievement of net zero emissions within a safe and fair budget of carbon emissions. As shown in Env01.01, that safe budget is 3,530 Mt CO₂-e (3.5</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 2 – Climate change prevention

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Env02.01.02 By 2033, achieve net zero CO₂-e emissions to ensure the adopted carbon budget (3.53 billion tonnes) is not exceeded.</p>		BT). Australia should aim to emit no more than 3.53 BT ever.
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Planetary heating – Limitation of global temperature rise Env02.01.03 By 2030, achieve conditions that permanently stop global heating at less than 1.8 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial revolution temperatures.</p>	Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.	<p>In 2024, it was reported that, “The planet was 1.48°C hotter in 2023 compared with the period before the mass burning of fossil fuels ignited the climate crisis.” Source: European Union, Copernicus Climate Change Service</p> <p>In 2024, it was also reported that: "With devastating extreme heat and storms and floods, 2023 was the first year 1.5°C warmer than the 1850-1900 baseline, and both Antarctic sea-ice loss and record northern hemisphere sea-surface temperatures were way beyond the ranges projected by climate models. Datasets of global temperatures vary a little depending on method, but two of the most significant are Berkeley Earth which put 2023 at 1.54°C above the pre-industrial (1850-1900) level, and Copernicus/ECMWF at 1.48°C." Source: David Spratt and Ian Dunlop, Breakthrough National Centre for Climate Restoration, “Humanity’s new era of “global boiling”: Climate’s 2023 annus horribilis”, John Menadue’s Pearls and Irritations 25 January 2024.</p>
	Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	
	Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.	
	Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	
	Env 5 An environmentally educated community.	
	Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.	
	Env 7 Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.	
	Env 8 Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.	
	Env 9 Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.	
	Env 10 A biodiversity haven.	
	Env 11 A replanted and reforested land.	
	Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.	
	Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.	
	Env 15 A marine wildlife haven.	
	<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Planetary heating – Limitation of annual mean temperature rises in Australia Env02.01.04 By 2030, achieve conditions that prevent the national mean temperature in any year in Australia from rising more than 1.0° Celsius above the 1961–1990 average.</p>	
Soc 1 A safe home.		
Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.		
Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.		
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 2 – Climate change prevention

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	Soc 16 A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.	record for the January to November periods from 1961–1990.” For the 2019 year, the BOM reported a mean annual temperature of 1.5°C above the 1961–1990 average. Source: Australian Bureau of Meteorology, Australia’s Annual Mean Temperature Anomaly
	Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
	Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.	
	Econ 7 A collaborative intelligent nation.	
	Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	
	Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	
	Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.	
	Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	
	Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.	
	Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.	
Top Priority Target/Strategy: Elimination of fossil fuel subsidies Env02.02 Fossil fuel subsidies are wound back to zero by 2025.	Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.	In 2019, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimated Australia’s subsidies to the fossil fuel industry were AU\$42 billion (US\$29 billion) in the 2015 year or approximately 2.3% of GDP. This equated to AU\$1,700 per capita approximately. Source: International Monetary Fund Working Paper, WP/19/89
	Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	
	Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	
	Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 2 – Climate change prevention

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data																
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="582 347 715 398">Env 12</td> <td data-bbox="719 347 1021 398">A protector of scarce resources.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="582 405 715 528">Econ 1</td> <td data-bbox="719 405 1021 528">A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="582 535 715 658">Econ 2</td> <td data-bbox="719 535 1021 658">A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="582 665 715 855">Econ 3</td> <td data-bbox="719 665 1021 855">A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="582 862 715 925">Econ 4</td> <td data-bbox="719 862 1021 925">A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="582 931 715 987">Soc 1</td> <td data-bbox="719 931 1021 987">A safe home.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="582 994 715 1057">Soc 4</td> <td data-bbox="719 994 1021 1057">A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="582 1064 715 1122">Soc 6</td> <td data-bbox="719 1064 1021 1122">A society of equals.</td> </tr> </table>	Env 12	A protector of scarce resources.	Econ 1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	Econ 2	A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	Econ 4	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	Soc 1	A safe home.	Soc 4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	Soc 6	A society of equals.	<p>In 2021, the Australia Institute survey, “Climate of the Nation” found that: “23% of Australians support the current level of fossil fuel industry subsidisation, compared to 57% that oppose it.” Source: Australia Institute Climate of the Nation Survey 2021</p>
Env 12	A protector of scarce resources.																	
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Soc 4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.																	
Soc 6	A society of equals.																	
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Cessation of new coal, gas and oil investments – legislative program Env02.03 By 2024, legislate to help ensure carbon emissions reduction targets of net zero are met by 2033 as per Env02.01, Env02.01.01 and Env02.01.02 by prohibiting approval of any and every new coal, oil and gas energy project (including mining, exploration for new fields, power generation and export).</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="582 1137 715 1193">Env 2</td> <td data-bbox="719 1137 1021 1193">A net zero emissions nation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="582 1200 715 1290">Env 1</td> <td data-bbox="719 1200 1021 1290">A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="582 1296 715 1420">Env 4</td> <td data-bbox="719 1296 1021 1420">A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="582 1426 715 1482">Env 19</td> <td data-bbox="719 1426 1021 1482">A land of thriving self-supporting regions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="582 1489 715 1612">Econ 1</td> <td data-bbox="719 1489 1021 1612">A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="582 1619 715 1742">Econ 5</td> <td data-bbox="719 1619 1021 1742">A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="582 1749 715 1910">Gov 9</td> <td data-bbox="719 1749 1021 1910">A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="582 1917 715 1995">Gov 11</td> <td data-bbox="719 1917 1021 1995">A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</td> </tr> </table>	Env 2	A net zero emissions nation.	Env 1	A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	Env 4	A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	Env 19	A land of thriving self-supporting regions.	Econ 1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	Econ 5	A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.	Gov 9	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	Gov 11	A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.	<p>In 2021, the International Energy Agency (IEA) reported that fossil fuel expansion must end now if the planet is to address the climate crisis and specifically stated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The path to net-zero emissions is narrow: staying on it requires immediate and massive deployment of all available clean and efficient energy technologies.” • “There is no need for investment in new fossil fuel supply in our net zero Pathway. Beyond projects already committed as of 2021, there are no new oil and gas fields approved for development in our pathway, and no new coal mines or mine extensions are required.” • “In the net-zero emissions pathway presented in this report, the world economy
Env 2	A net zero emissions nation.																	
Env 1	A leading global advocate for action on climate change.																	
Env 4	A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.																	
Env 19	A land of thriving self-supporting regions.																	
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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 2 – Climate change prevention

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	<p>in 2030 is some 40% larger than today but uses 7% less energy.”</p>
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>In 2020, the Australia Institute survey, “Climate of the Nation” found that “65% of Australians think the Australian government should stop new coal mines.” Sources: International Energy Agency, Net Zero by 2050 – A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector 2021, Australia Institute, Climate of the Nation 2020</p>
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Phase out of existing investments in coal, oil and gas – legislative program Env02.04 By 2024, consistent with carbon emissions reduction targets of net zero by 2033 as per Env02.01, Env02.01.01 and Env02.01.02, legislate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • phase out all existing coal operations (mining, power generation and export) completely by 2030; • reduce gas production to a maximum of the levels required for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Australian grid security (after all other accessible supplies of renewable energy have been utilised) as determined by the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) in their Integrated Systems Plans as amended from time to time, and for ○ supply of domestic non-industrial customers; and • prohibit sales of new internal combustion engine cars and heavy vehicles by 2026. 	<p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p>	
<p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p>		
<p>Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</p>		
<p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p>		
<p>Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.</p>		
<p>Env 7 Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.</p>		
<p>Env 8 Environmentally & economically sustainable in agriculture & fisheries.</p>		
<p>Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.</p>		
<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>		
<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>		
<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.</p>		
<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 2 – Climate change prevention

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.	increases below 1.5° or 2° Celsius.
	Soc 1 A safe home.	In 2020, the Australia Institute survey, “Climate of the Nation” found that “83% of Australians support a phase-out of coal-fired power stations.” Sources: International Energy Agency, Net Zero by 2050 – A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector 2021 and Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) Integrated System Plan 2020, Australia Institute, Climate of the Nation 2020
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Elimination of military greenhouse gas emissions Env02.04.01</p> <p>By 2025, Australia is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> commit to improved measurement, reporting, and scrutiny of military emissions; include military emissions from all sources and supply chains in overall calculations of Australia’s emissions, and mandate a reduction target that reflects the urgency of the problem; commence ongoing work with other states to ensure that military emissions are on the table at every Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Paris Agreement; revise the 2023 Defence Strategic Review to incorporate climate change as a security risk of paramount concern and prepare a comprehensive plan to eliminate carbon emissions from Australia’s military activities by 2033 unless genuine offsets can be demonstrated; and revise the national defence budget to confine total 	Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.	<p>In 2022, it was estimated that the world’s militaries may be contributing 5.5 percent of global GHG emissions and that if the world’s militaries were a country, it would have the fourth highest carbon footprint (after China, the USA and India). As just one example of war’s intense thirst for fuel, one B52 fighter jet consumes about as much fuel in one hour as the average car driver uses in seven years. Source: Conflict and Environment Observatory, New estimate: global military is responsible for more emissions than Russia. 10 November 2022.</p> <p>In the period 2001-2012, the Defence Department was responsible for <i>66 percent</i> of total Australian Government emissions. Since 2012, no emissions data from the Defence Department has been made public, and reporting on energy use has been incomplete. Source: Dr Sue Wareham OAM, “To tackle climate change, we need peace – and also an accountable Defence department”, Croakey, 30 June 2023.</p> <p>In 2023, the Australian Security Leaders Climate Group commented on the unclassified version of the recent Defence</p>
	Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	
	Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.	
	Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	
	Soc 16 A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.	
	Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
	Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	
	Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.	
Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 2 – Climate change prevention

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>annual defence expenditure to no more than 2% of GDP to ensure minimisation of carbon emissions from military activities and compliance with the requirement for development of a national plan for safe withdrawal from activities, agreements and alliances inhibiting sovereign independence and peace under Gov12.04.03.</p>	<p>Gov 11 A just and cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	<p>Strategic Review, stating that it “largely ignores the significance of climate risk”. The group stated their impression that “the review regards climate change as a one paragraph concern, which should not be allowed to interfere with the far more serious business of military mobilisation in preparation for WW3.” Source: Australian Security Leaders Climate Group, Chris Barrie, John Blackburn, Ian Dunlop, “Defence review reflects a profound failure of leadership”, Canberra Times, 18 June 2023.</p>
	<p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p>	
<p>Accountability for achievement of commitments to stop climate change Env02.05 In the ministerial annual reports required under the Climate Change Bill 2022, demonstrate progress towards achievement of legislated commitments on climate change (eg., 43% emission reductions by 2030 within a carbon budget of 4,381 Mt CO₂-e for that period) and provide responsible adjustment of targets for elimination of carbon emissions consistent with Env02.01, Env02.01.01 and Env02.01.02 and with the need to protect Australia from the risk of ecocide and genocide in accordance with Env02.05.01.</p>	<p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p>	<p>In 2022, the federal parliament passed the Climate Change Bill 2022 and the Climate Change (Consequential Amendments) Bill 2022. The Bill aimed to legislate Australia’s greenhouse gas emission reduction targets of 43% reduction against a 2005 baseline (assessed in 2023 to have been 622 million tonnes) by 2030 and net zero emissions by 2050. The Bill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> required an annual Ministerial statement to Parliament on progress towards achievement of these targets; and gave the Climate Change Authority a role in advising the Minister on the annual statement and on updated emissions targets to be communicated internationally. <p>The Consequential Amendments Bill amended 14 Acts on climate, energy, infrastructure and research, to insert reference to the emissions reduction targets into existing laws for selected Commonwealth entities and selected energy schemes.</p>
	<p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p>	
	<p>Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</p>	
	<p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p>	
	<p>Env 5 An environmentally educated community.</p>	
	<p>Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.</p>	
	<p>Env 7 Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.</p>	
	<p>Env 8 Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.</p>	
	<p>Env 9 Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.</p>	
	<p>Env 10 A biodiversity haven.</p>	
	<p>Env 11 A replanted and reforested land.</p>	
	<p>Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 2 – Climate change prevention

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p> <p>Soc 16 A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.</p> <p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p> <p>Econ 7 A collaborative intelligent nation.</p> <p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p> <p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p> <p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p> <p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p> <p>Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</p>	Source: Parliament of Australia, Climate Change Bill 2022 [and] Climate Change (Consequential Amendments) Bill 2022
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Accountability for achievement of commitments to stop climate change – sovereign and personal liability for ecocide or genocide through climate change Env02.05.01 By 2025, in recognition of the following facts that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia signed the Paris Agreement in 2016 as a legally binding document acknowledging the need to submit Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that would maximise chances of meeting the temperature targets of the Agreement; as at 2023, Australia had failed to submit NDCs 	<p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p> <p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p> <p>Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</p> <p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p> <p>Env 5 An environmentally educated community.</p> <p>Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.</p> <p>Env 7 Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.</p> <p>Env 8 Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.</p>	<p>In 1948 Australia signed the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and later incorporated its responsibilities under this Convention into Australian law via the Criminal Code 1996 and the International Criminal Court (Consequential Amendments) Act 2002. Under the Convention, Australia formally confirmed that “genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which [it] undertake[s] to prevent and to punish.”</p> <p>Source: Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, UN General Assembly 1948</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 2 – Climate change prevention

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>sufficiently capable of safely and fairly contributing to the achievement of the temperature targets and was not on track to meet even its own inadequate legislated commitments (of 43% reductions on 2005 emissions by 2030);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian governments could not have failed to be fully aware of the inadequacy of both their NDCs and emissions reduction progress; Australian governments could also not have failed to be aware of the illegality of these actions and their potential to lead to irreversible global temperature increases of well above 2.0° Celsius; by 2024, the world had already passed the point where temperature increases above 1.5° Celsius were locked in and accelerating and that Australian government policies and global cooperation were wholly inadequate for prevention of unsustainable planetary heating; and that Australian governments could also not have failed to be aware – and indeed were aware – that action by any country inconsistent 	Env 9	Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.
	Env 10	A biodiversity haven.
	Env 11	A replanted and reforested land.
	Env 12	A protector of scarce resources.
	Env 14	A pollution free biosphere.
	Env 15	A marine wildlife haven.
	Env 16	Regenerative by design in consumption & production.
	Env 18	Multi-central in its cities, efficiently connecting people with jobs, health, education and recreation.
	Env 19	A land of thriving self-supporting regions.
	Soc 1	A safe home.
	Soc 2	A land with an Indigenous heart.
	Soc 4	A place of optimal health and wellbeing.
	Soc 6	A society of equals.
	Soc 15	Confident of justice for all.
Soc 16	A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.	
Econ 1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
Econ 2	A model of employment planning & justice in	
		<p>In 2021, the cost and risk to the world of failure to adhere to the Paris Agreement and to keep the 1.5°C temperature target within reach was spelled out at COP26.³⁰ As such, governments knew the risk and cost to ecosystems and humanity of failing to contain global heating to 1.5° Celsius. Source: UN Climate Change Conference UK 2021, <i>COP26 Explained</i>.</p> <p>In July 2023, United Nations secretary general Antonio Guterres gave an emphatic speech to the press in New York in which he called for immediate climate action and referred to the present situation as “the era of global boiling”. At the same time, the World Meteorological Organisation reported that July 2023 was the hottest month ever recorded and that “there is a 98% probability that at least one of the next five years will be the hottest ever recorded.”... “The WMO also warned of a 66% chance that, in at least one of the next five years, global temperature will temporarily exceed the 1.5°C threshold above pre-industrial levels, an important limit since it is above that established in the Paris Agreement.” Source: activesustainability.com, “The era of global boiling: the latest twist in the climate crisis”, 2023.</p>

³⁰ UN Climate Change Conference UK 2021, *COP26 Explained*, page 47: “WHY DOES LIMITING TEMPERATURE RISE TO 1.5 DEGREES MATTER? At 2 degrees of global warming, there would be widespread and severe impacts on people and nature. A third of the world’s population would be regularly exposed to severe heat, leading to health problems and more heat-related deaths. Almost all warm water coral reefs would be destroyed, and the Arctic sea ice would melt entirely at least one summer per decade, with devastating impacts on the wildlife and communities they support. We cannot rule out the possibility that irreversible loss of ice sheets in Greenland and the Antarctic could be triggered, leading to several metres of sea level rise over centuries to come. At 1.5°C, the impacts would be serious, but less severe. There would be lower risks of food and water shortages, lower risks to economic growth and fewer species at risk of extinction. Threats to human health from air pollution, disease, malnutrition and exposure to extreme heat would also be lower. That is why every fraction of a degree of warming matters, and why we are dedicated to keeping the prospect of holding temperature rises to 1.5 degrees alive.”

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 2 – Climate change prevention

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>with the Paris Agreement would cause the world to breach critical planetary boundaries and thereby cause both ecocide and genocide,</p> <p>establish legislation in which ministers, heads and board members of corporations, and financiers may be held personally and fully liable (without limitation financially) and subject to terms of imprisonment up to and including life imprisonment for any actions in policy, administrative or executive decisions, and commercial development after the year 2024 which can be linked to increased risk of global temperature rises above 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial revolution temperatures (or above 450 ppm CO₂ atmospheric concentrations) – such linkage to be deemed directly causal of unacceptable risk to the ecosphere and humanity where any actions taken in policy, administrative or executive decisions and/or commercial development are taken without demonstrating legitimate offsets sufficient to negate the risk.</p>		<p>In September 2023, a team of scientists quantified, for the first time, all nine processes that regulate the stability and resilience of the Earth system. These nine planetary boundaries were first proposed by world renowned scientists (including Australia’s Professor Will Steffen) for the Stockholm Resilience Centre in 2009. By 2023, all boundaries had been quantified and it was concluded that six of the nine boundaries have been transgressed, including atmospheric CO₂ concentration. As such, Australian governments knew that climate change had reached emergency levels and that no actions should be taken which contribute to net increased heating and they knew of the connection between climate change and ecocide and genocide.</p> <p>Source: Stockholm Resilience Centre, Stockholm University, Planetary Boundaries webpage and Richardson et al., Science Advances 9, eadh2458 (2023): “Earth beyond six of nine planetary boundaries”.</p>
	industrial reform & economic transitions.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.	
	Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.	
	Econ 7 A collaborative intelligent nation.	
	Econ 9 Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.	
	Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.	
	Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.	
	Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	
	Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	
	Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	
	Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.	
Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.		
Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.		
Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.		

Environment 3 – Climate change adaptation

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment		
Environment 3 – Climate change adaptation		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: National Climate Change Prevention, Mitigation and Adaptation Commission Env03.01 By 2025 – recognising that necessity for a detailed risk assessment of potential impacts of climate change on Australia and the need for a fully detailed, costed and funded national prevention, mitigation and adaptation plan, complete with regulatory enforcement protocols – legislate to establish an independent National Climate Change Prevention, Mitigation and Adaptation Commission responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> development of comprehensive risk assessments for climate change; development of national climate change prevention, mitigation and adaptation plans that align with targets for temperature caps and emissions reductions as per Env01.01, Env02.01, Env02.01.01 and Env02.01.02; integration of such plans with other related plans and strategies for managing climate change and its impacts; and reports to Parliament on progress against those plans; <p>and ensure alignment of any plans for climate change prevention, mitigation and adaptation with the objectives of all other related strategies in this plan including, in particular, Soc16.01, Soc16.02 and Soc 16.02.01.</p>	<p>Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</p>	<p>In 2015, the Australian government adopted a “National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy”. However, beyond some guiding principles and some statements about actions being taken in some locations, the Strategy was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> unsupported through funding, lacked targets, and imposed no obligations for or incentives to compliance. <p>Nor was the Strategy integrated with any other strategy for dealing with either the key causes or adverse socioeconomic effects of climate change.</p> <p>In 2020, the Member for Warringah proposed a Climate Change (National Framework for Adaptation and Mitigation) Bill in the federal parliament. The Bill was not debated. Source: Australian Government National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy; Parliament of Australia, Climate Change Bill 2020</p> <p>Baseline update 2024 In 2021, the federal Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment released a new “National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy 2021 – 2025”, updating the 2015 Strategy. The new Strategy referenced some funding for droughts and a reinsurance pool for damage but otherwise added nothing to achievement of resilience.</p> <p>In 2022 there were still no national plans for preventing or mitigating climate change and the revised “National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy 2021 – 2025” included</p>
	<p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p>	
	<p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p>	
	<p>Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.</p>	
	<p>Env 7 Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.</p>	
	<p>Env 8 Environmentally & economically sustainable in agriculture & fisheries.</p>	
	<p>Env 9 Confident of the safety & security of its water supplies.</p>	
	<p>Env 10 A biodiversity haven.</p>	
	<p>Env 11 A replanted & reforested land.</p>	
	<p>Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.</p>	
	<p>Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.</p>	
	<p>Env 15 A marine wildlife haven.</p>	
	<p>Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 16 A society prepared & resilient in times of disaster.</p>	
<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>		
<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>		
<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets,</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 3 – Climate change adaptation

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	creating confidence for investors.	no measures to make adaptation easier and less costly by preventing climate change in the first place. Source: Australian Government National Climate Resilience and Adaptation 2021-2025.
	Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	
	Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.	
	Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	
	Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.	
	Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.	

Environment 4 – Environmental regulation & approvals

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment		
Environment 4 – Environmental regulation & approvals		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Overhaul of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Env04.01</p> <p>By 2024, recognising that the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999, as a regulatory framework, is incapable of meeting the needs of Australia in the biodiversity restoration required under the government’s own Nature Positive Plan and under Env10.03 and Env10.03.01, legislate the full suite of reforms to the EPBC Act recommended by Professor Samuel in 2020, with the exception of those that contemplate continued use of offsets in circumstances where the stricter standards allow ecologically feasible offsets to balance habitat loss from a development. Instead, the use of offsets must be prohibited due to the fact that biodiversity recovery is not possible with an offset system. An offset system will bake in further loss.</p>	Env 4	A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.
	Env 1	A leading global advocate for action on climate change.
	Env 2	A net zero emissions nation.
	Env 3	A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.
	Env 8	Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.
	Env 9	Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.
	Env 10	A biodiversity haven.
	Env 11	A replanted and reforested land.
	Env 12	A protector of scarce resources.
	Env 13	A provider of accessible national & urban parkland.
	Env 14	A pollution free biosphere.
	Env 15	A marine wildlife haven.
	Env 16	Regenerative by design in consumption & production.
	Env 19	A land of thriving self-supporting regions.
Soc 1	A safe home.	
Soc 2	A land with an Indigenous heart.	
Soc 4	A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	
		<p>In 2020, the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) released an audit report on the government’s management of approvals of controlled activities under the federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. The report was scathing in its findings on the use of an “offset system”³¹ for controlling the impact of development on biodiversity. Source: Auditor General Report No. 47, 2019-20, Referrals, Assessments and Approvals of Controlled Actions under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.</p> <p>Later in 2020, an independent review of the EPBC by Graeme Samuel AC found that “Australia’s natural environment and iconic places are in an overall state of decline and are under increasing threat. The current environmental trajectory is unsustainable.” Review recommendations included, among other things, that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the EPBC Act should be immediately amended to enable the development and implementation of legally enforceable National Environmental Standards; a comprehensive reworking of the EPBC Act should be undertaken; the EPBC Act should be amended to support more effective planning that

³¹ An environmental offset is supposed to compensate for unavoidable impacts on significant environmental matters, (e.g. valuable species and ecosystems) on one site, by securing land at another site, and managing that land over a period of time, to replace those significant environmental matters which were lost. However, this does not guarantee replacement habitat for threatened species or ecosystems; it simply provides that another area will not also be developed. The system allows developers to promise not to destroy an existing healthy ecosystem if they’re allowed to destroy another. This can only result in net loss of biodiversity.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 4 – Environmental regulation & approvals

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Soc 16 A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.</p>	<p>accounts for cumulative impacts and past and future key threats and build environmental resilience in a changing climate; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Commonwealth should reform the application of environmental offsets under the EPBC Act to address decline and achieve restoration. <p>Source: Independent Review of the EPBC Act – Final Report, October 2020, Professor Graeme Samuel AC.</p>
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	<p>In 2020, ACFP collated research and findings of a range of professionals including the Australian Museum, the ABS, Queensland and La Trobe Universities, IPBES, the SOE Report 2016, Australian National Outlook, the NSW Audit Office, and Professor Graeme Samuel AO, all of which pointed to unsustainable species and ecosystem loss arising from Australia’s poor environmental regulatory framework. This included findings by the ABS that “Australia has experienced the largest documented decline in biodiversity of any continent over the past 200 years.” The offset system is a critical weakness in the regulatory framework.</p> <p>Source: ACFP, The State of Australia in 2020, Episode 6 Part 1, Environmental Decline, YouTube.</p>

Environment 5 – Environmental education

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment		
Environment 5 – Environmental education		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Education for sustainable development Env05.01</p> <p>Consistent with UN Sustainable Development Goal 4: “By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development.”</p> <p>No specific Strategies have yet been established for this Direction. However, some Strategies which are closely integrated with and contribute to the achievement of this Direction are currently incorporated into the plan under:</p> <p>Soc05.01.05 Soc05.01.06 Soc05.03.01 Soc05.04 Soc16.01 Env02.01.03 Env02.05 Env02.05.01 Env05.01 Econ01.06.01 Econ01.06.03 Econ01.09 Econ01.09.01 Econ07.01 Gov05.02.03 Gov10.02 Gov11.04 Gov11.05</p>	<p>Env 5 An environmentally educated community.</p>	<p>No baseline data have yet been established specifically for this Direction. However, baseline data are available relevant to this Direction under the Targets and Strategies listed at left.</p>
	<p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p>	

Environment 6 – Energy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 6 – Energy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Renewable energy – electricity Env06.01 100% of electricity comes from renewable sources by no later than 2030 and no later than 2027 if other sectors do not reach emissions reduction targets.</p> <p>Renewable energy – vehicles Env06.01.01 100% of new vehicles are powered by electricity from renewable sources by no later than 2028. (This target is set to incentivise and accelerate delivery of new infrastructure for affordable power supply to vehicles.)</p> <p>Renewable energy – road transport systems, services and fleets Env06.01.02 100% of road transport systems, services and fleets are powered by electricity from renewable sources by no later than 2026 (This target is set to stimulate creation of an affordable second-hand electric vehicle market.)</p> <p>Renewable energy – manufacturing and agriculture Env06.01.03 100% of manufacturing and agriculture is powered by electricity from renewable sources by no later than 2028.</p> <p>Renewable energy – industry and construction Env06.01.04 By 2030, 100% of industry including mining, metals processing, heavy equipment construction, building, and chemicals production is powered solely by energy from</p>	<p>Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.</p>	<p>In 2019, the renewable energy power percentage (RPP) in Australia was 18.60%. In 2021, the renewable energy power percentage (RPP) fell slightly to 18.54%. In 2020, 27.7% of Australia’s electricity generation came from renewable sources. Source: Australian Government Clean Energy Regulator and the Clean Energy Council, Clean Energy Australia Report 2021</p> <p>In 2023, the World Resources Institute reported on the targets that would need to be met by 2030 for reduction of emissions from energy generated by fossil fuels if world temperature increases are to be kept below 1.5° Celsius as per the Paris Agreement. The targets covered 42 sectors of energy use: including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the share of EVs to 75–95% of total annual LDV sales; • Increase the share of zero-carbon sources in electricity generation to 88-91%; • Reforest 100 Mha; • Increase the share of GHG emissions subject to mandatory corporate climate risk disclosures to 75%; • Lower the share of coal in electricity generation to 4%; • Lower the share of unabated fossil gas in electricity generation to 5-7%; • Increase the share of electricity in the industry sector's final energy demand to 35-43%;
	<p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p>	
	<p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p>	
	<p>Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</p>	
	<p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p>	
	<p>Env 7 Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.</p>	
	<p>Env 8 Environmentally & economically sustainable in agriculture & fisheries.</p>	
	<p>Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.</p>	
	<p>Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.</p>	
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
	<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 6 – Energy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data																											
<p>genuine renewable sources produced with the highest level of efficiency unless genuine offsets are certified by the Australian Clean Energy Regulator as available and unavoidable.</p> <p>Renewable energy – air and sea transport Env06.01.05 TBA.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower the carbon intensity of global cement production to 360–70 kgCO₂/t cement by 2030; • Increase green hydrogen production capacity to 58 Mt; • Double the coverage of public transport infrastructure across urban areas, relative to 2020; • Increase the share of sustainable aviation fuels in global aviation fuel supply to 13%; and • 30 other sectors. <p>In 2023, the world was on track to meet only one of these targets – that relating to increasing the share of EVs to 75–95% of total annual LDV sales.</p> <p>Australia was on track to meet none.</p> <p>Source: World Resources Institute and Systems Change Lab, <i>State of Climate Action 2023</i>.</p>																											
<p>Renewable energy – buildings Env06.01.06 100% of buildings are powered totally by electricity from renewable sources by no later than 2030.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Env</td> <td>6</td> <td>A renewable energy superpower.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env</td> <td>1</td> <td>A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env</td> <td>2</td> <td>A net zero emissions nation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env</td> <td>3</td> <td>A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env</td> <td>4</td> <td>A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env</td> <td>14</td> <td>A pollution free biosphere.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Econ</td> <td>1</td> <td>A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soc</td> <td>1</td> <td>A safe home.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soc</td> <td>4</td> <td>A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</td> </tr> </table>	Env	6	A renewable energy superpower.	Env	1	A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	Env	2	A net zero emissions nation.	Env	3	A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.	Env	4	A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	Env	14	A pollution free biosphere.	Econ	1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	Soc	1	A safe home.	Soc	4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	<p>In 2022, the Climate Council stated that, “Australia’s buildings account for around 20 per cent of our emissions. Cost-effective solutions to tackle this problem already exist. Emissions from buildings in Australia must drop to net zero – ideally by 2030. In the building sector, most of the solutions required to achieve zero emissions are mature and commercially competitive, and emerging solutions could further reduce costs.”</p> <p>Source: Climate Council, “Power Up, Ten climate Game Changers”, 2022.</p>
Env	6	A renewable energy superpower.																											
Env	1	A leading global advocate for action on climate change.																											
Env	2	A net zero emissions nation.																											
Env	3	A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.																											
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Econ	1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.																											
Soc	1	A safe home.																											
Soc	4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.																											

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 6 – Energy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: National Electricity Market system investment and security Env06.02</p> <p>By 2025, recognising that consumer-led and technology-led transitions in energy use and supply will occur in the midst of global decarbonisation, and that necessary investment in transmission is beyond the appetite and capability of the private sector, establish a fully government-owned corporate Commonwealth entity, the Australian Renewable Electricity Investment & Security Corporation, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rebuild and modernise the electricity grid, establish renewable energy zone infrastructure as set out in the AEMO Integrated System Plan 2020 (as revised from time to time), make arrangements as needed with private sector contractors for delivery of infrastructure works, and invest for purposes of electricity security and for purposes of ensuring all net returns to the public. 	<p>Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.</p>	<p>In 2020, the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) released an Integrated System Plan for the National Electricity Market which set out a “Step Change” program for electricity network (generation and transmission) investment necessary to build “the lowest cost, secure and reliable energy system capable of meeting any emissions trajectory determined by policy makers at an acceptable level of risk.”</p> <p>The Step Change Program required significant investment in new transmission and the creation of renewable energy zones in NSW, QLD, VIC, TAS and SA which are most appropriately built, owned and operated by and for the public/government. Net benefits for Australians from investment in the Step Change Program significantly exceed benefits arising from all other modelled alternative investments.</p> <p>Source: Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) Integrated System Plan 2020</p>
	<p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p>	
	<p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p>	
	<p>Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</p>	
	<p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p>	
	<p>Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.</p>	
	<p>Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.</p>	
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
	<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>	
	<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.</p>	
	<p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.</p>	
	<p>Econ 7 A collaborative, intelligent nation.</p>	
<p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>		
<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 6 – Energy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: National Renewable Energy Targets (RETs) – setting targets for economic sustainability and prevention of global heating Env06.03</p> <p>By 2024, recognising that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> job growth in fossil fuels is set to decline and that job growth in renewable energy requires policy settings that signal a future for renewables; and that targets for prevention of global heating under Environment 1 and 2 will not be met unless all energy is generated from renewable sources, <p>legislate to renew the Renewable Energy Target (RET), setting it at a minimum of 100% for the nation by 2030, and support the new RET by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> re-introducing a price on carbon as per Econ01.08; and/or by introduction of a “Carbon Solutions Levy (CSL)” as per Econ01.06.01; and by introduction of a legislated Renewable Energy Storage Target as per Env06.04. 	<p>Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.</p>	<p>In 2001, Australia introduced a mandatory Renewable Energy Target (RET). The Target provided a financial incentive to encourage the additional generation of electricity from sustainable and renewable sources.</p> <p>In 2010, the mandatory RET was increased to 41,000 gigawatt-hours of renewable generation from power stations. This was subsequently reduced to 33,000 gigawatt-hours by the Abbott Government.</p> <p>In 2012, the RET and other policies incentivising renewables were supplemented by a carbon price and a \$10 billion-dollar fund to finance renewable energy projects. These initiatives were later withdrawn by the Abbott Federal Government.</p> <p>In 2019, Australia met its 2020 renewable energy target of 23.5% and 33,000 gigawatt-hours. The target was not renewed, which resulted in retailers withdrawing from the renewable energy market.</p> <p>In 2020, the Institute for Sustainable Futures at the University of Technology Sydney and the Clean Energy Council demonstrated that if policies are set to signal a future for renewables, the renewable energy industry could create 20,000 extra jobs in five years, increasing the total jobs from 25,000 to 45,000. But if no additional</p>
	<p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p>	
	<p>Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</p>	
	<p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p>	
	<p>Env 7 Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.</p>	
	<p>Env 8 Environmentally & economically sustainable in agriculture & fisheries.</p>	
	<p>Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.</p>	
	<p>Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.</p>	
	<p>Env 16 Regenerative by design in consumption & production.</p>	
	<p>Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 16 A society prepared & resilient in times of disaster.</p>	
<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>		
<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>		
<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.</p>		
<p>Econ 7 A collaborative, intelligent nation.</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 6 – Energy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Econ 9 Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.</p>	<p>policies are provided to incentivise investment in renewables – either by large scale generators or households and businesses – then jobs will drop by 11,000, down to 14,000 by 2022.</p> <p>As at 2021, several states and territories had set their own renewable energy targets.³² Source: Clean Energy Council, Clean Energy Australia Report 2021; Wikipedia, Renewable energy in Australia webpage; and UTS Institute for Sustainable Futures, Renewable Energy Jobs in Australia, Stage One, June 2020.</p> <p>In 2023, Prime Minister Albanese announced a “plan to boost renewables to 82 per cent of the grid by 2030”. This speech did not clarify that the ‘grid’ referred to only meant the National Electricity Market (NEM). It became known as a renewable energy target but was informal. Separately, the federal government established a new RET with a target to deliver an extra 33,000 gigawatt-hours (GWh) of electricity from renewable sources every year from 2020 to 2030. The relationship between the two “targets” is</p>
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	
	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	

³² Clean Energy Council, “Clean Energy Australia Report 2021”,

<https://assets.cleanenergycouncil.org.au/documents/resources/reports/clean-energy-australia/clean-energy-australia-report-2021.pdf>. As at 2021:

- Tasmania: was the first Australian state to source 100 per cent of its electricity from renewable sources and set a 200 per cent renewable energy target by 2040.
- ACT: reached 100% renewable energy in 2019.
- South Australia: was expected to reach its 100% renewable energy target by 2025 and set a plan for renewable energy to account for more than 500 per cent of the state’s electricity demand.
- Northern Territory: had a target of 50 per cent renewables by 2030.
- Queensland: had a 50 per cent renewable energy target by 2030.
- Victoria: announced a renewable energy auction to procure 600 MW of new solar and wind energy and committed \$540 million to establish six renewable energy zones.
- Western Australia: had no target but expected Renewables expected to account for 70 per cent of generation by 2040.
- New South Wales: had no target but their Energy Infrastructure Roadmap to deliver 12 GW of new transmission capacity will increase NSW's renewable energy penetration to over 60 per cent by 2030.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 6 – Energy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
		uncertain but neither is sufficient to establish 100% renewable electricity by 2030. Source: Rhys Thomas, Australian Energy Council, 17 August 2023. Source: Australian Government Clean Energy Regulator.
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: National Renewable Energy Storage Target Env06.04</p> <p>By 2024, recognising the substantial benefits to Australia including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> attracting investment in clean energy, and stabilising the power system, <p>legislate to introduce a Renewable Energy Storage Target consistent with storage requirements as required by AEMO’s Integrated System Plans.</p>	<p>Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.</p>	<p>In 2022, the Climate Council stated that “The Federal Government should put in place a Renewable Energy Storage Target by the end of 2023, with a mandate to increase grid storage across the NEM. The mandate should have specific targets per year for additions, from 2023 to 2030, consistent with the ‘Strong Electrification’ pathway in AEMO’s Integrated System Plan. Storage options supported by such a target could include pumped hydro, grid-scale batteries, community batteries, and behind-the-metre batteries that form part of a Virtual Power Plant – that is any battery system that is accessible and controllable to support grid security and resilience.” Source: Climate Council, “Power Up, Ten climate Game Changers”, 2022.</p>
	<p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p>	
	<p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p>	
	<p>Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</p>	
	<p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p>	
	<p>Env 7 Efficiently connected through low emissions transport.</p>	
	<p>Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.</p>	
	<p>Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.</p>	
	<p>Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 16 A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.</p>	
<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>		
<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>		
<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 6 – Energy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	creating confidence for investors.	
	Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	
	Gov 11 A just and cooperative participant on the global stage.	

Environment 7 – Transport

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment		
Environment 7 – Transport		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Inter city-regional rapid public transport Env07.01 By 2025,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in association with Env19.01 – Decentralisation of housing for affordability; and to help meet the target in Soc09.02.03 for Housing affordability – home ownership; and recognising that it has become extremely difficult for many to afford a decent home and still maintain employment, <p>require state governments to diversify options for the location of housing and employment by establishing integrated urban and regional planning frameworks that mandate development of high speed (150-200 kms per hour) rail radiating from capital cities to desirable regional centres to enable commuting times to and from homes outside 50 kms from a capital city to be reduced to an hour or less.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Inter city-regional rapid public transport – federal funding Env07.01.01 In the 2024/25 federal budget, recognising that the \$3 billion allocated by the federal government to incentivise supply of 200,000 extra homes over 5 years is very unlikely to deliver the desired “well located” homes in capital cities, divert the entirety of the \$3 billion to directly fund</p>	<p>Env 7 Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.</p>	<p>In 2023, housing in cities for generations born after 1980 had become basically unaffordable, making it essential to build fast commuter trains capable of travelling 150-200 kms per hour between capital cities and regional centres located beyond 50kms from the CBD, so as to ensure that affordable housing could be accessible but employment opportunities could still be maintained. Source: Alan Kohler, Quarterly Essay, “The Great Divide: Australia’s Housing mess and how to fix it,” Issue 92, 2023. Source: NAB & CSIRO, Australian National Outlook, 2019</p>
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
	Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.	
	Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.	
	Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	
	Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.	
	Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.	
	Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	
	Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.	
	Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.	
Env 13 A provider of accessible national & urban parkland.		
Env 16 Regenerative by design in consumption & production.	<p>.....</p> <p>In 2023, the federal government announced an aspirational target (not a promise) of creating 1 million (private not publicly owned) houses over five years and later increased that target to 1.2 million via an offer of a \$15,000 bounty to state governments for every extra block of land released (house built) capped at \$3 billion. Based on housing completion figures it was apparent that</p>	
Env 17 A conservator of cultural & built heritage.		
Env 18 Multi-central in its cities, efficiently connecting people with jobs, health, education and recreation.		
Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 7 – Transport

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
development of rapid transport links between the capital cities of Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane and their regional satellite cities as per Env07.01 . ³³	Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	the market was already completing at least 900,000 homes over 5 years without government assistance (although not in the well located areas). As such, the extra \$3 billion would offer councils a windfall for another 200,000 homes at \$15,000 each. However, councils are not stopping development, developers are. As such the extra \$15,000 makes councils nothing more than bounty hunters who will be incentivised to engage improperly with developers to release land or increase density. In effect the bounty is likely to be passed through to the developers, not be retained by the community, unless the council develops the housing itself. This is unlikely to result in extra homes in the middle rings of capital cities. In short, it's a waste of money. The \$3 billion should be diverted to funding radial transport links between the capital cities of Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane and their regional satellite cities as per Env07.01 . These links are essential to the supply of decent affordable housing connected to employment areas. Source: Australian Government Department of Social Services "Housing support" webpage, 24 November 2023. Source: Alan Kohler, Quarterly Essay, "The Great Divide: Australia's Housing mess and how to fix it," Issue 92, 2023.
	Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.	
	Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.	
	Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.	
	Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.	
	Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	
Kilometres travelled by passenger vehicles	Env 7 Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.	Between 1979/80 and 2017/18 the kilometres travelled by

³³ The combination of policies indicates that the integrated planning approach taken in *Australia Together* produces an entirely different strategic approach to housing than that favoured by the federal government. The federal government's approach relies on incentivising the private sector to deliver social programs and in effect subsidising them while allowing them to keep all profits and escalate price for homes. The strategic approach in *Australia Together* is to spend public funds on initiatives that will place downward pressure on housing prices and rents. The federal governments National Housing Accord will do the opposite.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 7 – Transport

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Env07.02 The total kilometres travelled per annum by passenger vehicles decreases continuously.</p>	<p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p>	<p>passenger vehicles annually rose from 123.7 billion kilometres to 157.51 billion kilometres.</p> <p>Between 1995 and 2010, the kilometres travelled by passenger cars increased by an average of 1.2% per annum. Between 2011 and 2018, the kilometres travelled by passenger cars increased by an average of 1.6% per annum.</p> <p>Source: Australian Government, State of the Environment Report 2021. Source: BITRE (Bureau of Infrastructure and Transport Research Economics) (2020b). Yearbook 2020: Australian infrastructure statistics, statistical report, BITRE, Canberra.</p>
	<p>Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</p>	
	<p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p>	
	<p>Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.</p>	
	<p>Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.</p>	
	<p>Env 18 Multi-central in its cities, efficiently connecting people with jobs, health, education and recreation.</p>	
	<p>Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 9 A land without homelessness and with decent affordable housing for all.</p>	
	<p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p>	
	<p>Soc 16 A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.</p>	
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
	<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industry transition.</p>	
<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>		

Environment 8 – Agriculture & fisheries

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment		
Environment 8 – Agriculture & fisheries		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Sustainability of agriculture – transition to food security in the age of climate change Env08.01 By 2025, the federal government is to commission the CSIRO to develop a plan for securing Australia’s food supplies in the age of climate change and maximising yields sufficient to allow for export of food to help avert world famines. The plan should include programs for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> introduction of regenerative farming to restore ecosystem functioning on that proportion of land currently used for farming and grazing which already produces or will soon be likely to produce low or zero yields due to scarcity of water, fertilisers, natural pollination, etc.; establishment of multiple food production/cultivation facilities in urban areas that are mostly indoor and can take advantage of techniques from hydroponic, agritectural, and aquaponic to cellular agriculture systems such as synthetic meat, milk, fish and eggs; expansion of marine aquaculture in deep-water ocean culture and algae (seaweed) farming or water-cropping to help replace current forms of vegetable and protein cultivation; any other programs that will protect food production yields; and 	<p>Env 8 Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.</p>	<p>In the decades to 2024, scientists acknowledged that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> farming had been made possible in human civilisations by the advent of the Holocene – an unusual period of climatic stability on earth that arose after the end of the last ice age – but that this period may be coming to an end due to human-induced climate change; “The future climate will not only be hotter, it will be more variable, violent, and far less suited to agriculture – with savage droughts, fires and heatwaves followed by raging floods, crop-wrecking storms, and pest and disease outbreaks. A warmer planet means greater evaporation from the oceans, which in turn leads to heavier local dumps of rain, hail, and snow, all of which ruin farm production”; and the havoc wreaked by climate will combine with continued loss of topsoil, dire shortages of water, growing scarcity of fertilisers, and widespread chemical poisoning and over-population to create large scale food shortages and famines. <p>However, it was also acknowledged that solutions are at hand that require little or no new technology and are affordable and the Council for the Human Future proposed a “three pillar” solution. Source: Julian Cribb, <i>How to Fix a Broken Planet</i>, Cambridge University Press 2023.</p>
	<p>Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</p>	
	<p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p>	
	<p>Env 10 A biodiversity haven.</p>	
	<p>Env 11 A replanted and reforested land.</p>	
	<p>Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.</p>	
	<p>Env 15 A marine wildlife haven.</p>	
	<p>Env 16 Regenerative by design in consumption & production.</p>	
	<p>Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 16 A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.</p>	
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
<p>Gov 11 A just and cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>		
<p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p>		
<p>Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 8 – Agriculture & fisheries

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
5. proposals for financing the transition.		

Environment 9 – Fresh water supply

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment		
Environment 9 – Fresh water supply		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>No specific Targets or Strategies have yet been established for this Direction. However, some Strategies which are closely integrated with and contribute to the achievement of this Direction are incorporated into the plan under:</p> <p>Env02.01 Env02.01.01 Env02.01.02 Env03.01 Env11.01 Env11.02 Econ01.07 Econ01.09 Econ01.09.01 Econ04.02.03 Soc07.04</p>	<p>Env 9 Confident of the safety & security of its water supplies.</p>	<p>No baseline data have yet been established specifically for this Direction. However, baseline data are available relevant to this Direction under the Targets and Strategies listed at left.</p>

Environment 10 – Biodiversity

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment		
Environment 10 – Biodiversity		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Fauna conservation and extinction prevention Env10.01 No fauna extinctions based on 2019 levels.</p>	Env 10 A biodiversity haven.	<p>In 2019, 463 species of fauna were listed as threatened under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. A total of 54 fauna species were listed as extinct. Source: Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water & the Environment, EPBC Act List of Threatened Fauna</p> <p>In 2021, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) reported that there were 1,049 threatened fauna species in Australia comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mammals = 69 • Birds = 52 • Reptiles = 76 • Amphibia = 46 • Fishes = 213 • Molluscs = 182 • Other invertebrates = 419 <p>Source: IUCN Red List, Table 5, Threatened species in each major group by country, as at end 2021.</p>
	Env 8 Environmentally & economically sustainable in agriculture & fisheries.	
	Env 11 A replanted & reforested land.	
	Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.	
	Env 13 A provider of accessible national & urban parkland.	
	Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.	
	Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	
<p>Flora conservation and extinction prevention Env10.01.01 No flora extinctions based on 2019 levels.</p>	Env 10 A biodiversity haven.	<p>In 2019, 1,336 species of flora were listed as threatened under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. A total of 37 flora species were listed as extinct. Source: Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water & the Environment, EPBC Act List of Threatened Flora</p> <p>In 2021, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) reported that there were 779 threatened flora species in Australia comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plants = 766 • Fungi = 13 <p>Source: IUCN Red List, Table 5, Threatened species in each major group by country, as at end 2021.</p>
	Env 8 Environmentally & economically sustainable in agriculture & fisheries.	
	Env 11 A replanted & reforested land.	
	Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.	
	Env 13 A provider of accessible national & urban parkland.	
	Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.	
	Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	
	Env 10 A biodiversity haven.	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 10 – Biodiversity

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Protection of threatened species Env10.02 The proportion of decline in Australia’s threatened and near threatened species from the Threatened Species Index is zero.</p>	Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	<p>Between 1985 and 2019, Australia’s threatened and near threatened species populations declined at an average rate of 55 per cent in relative abundance for the 278 species represented in the Threatened Species Index. Source: Australian Government Measuring What Matters wellbeing framework – biological diversity.</p>
	Env 8 Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.	
	Env 9 Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.	
	Env 11 A replanted and reforested land.	
	Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.	
	Env 13 A provider of accessible national & urban parkland.	
	Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.	
	Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.	
	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	
Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.		
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Legislation establishing a measurable baseline and target consistent with the global goal of reaching Nature Positive by 2030 Env10.03 By 2025, recognising that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the international definition of the global goal of Nature Positive is “halt and reverse nature loss by 2030 on a 2020 baseline, and achieve full recovery by 2050”; and essential targets for climate change under Environment 1, 2 & 3 above cannot be met unless the global goal for Nature Positive is reached on time, establish in legislation a baseline for measurement of progress towards a binding 	Env 10 A biodiversity haven.	<p>In 2021, G7 leaders announced that “our world must not only become net zero, but also nature positive, for the benefit of both people and the planet.” Source: World Economic Forum, “What is ‘nature positive’ and why is it the key to our future?”, 23 June 2021.</p> <p>In 2023, 27 of the world’s largest nature conservation organizations, institutes, business and finance coalitions came together to launch the Nature Positive Initiative to promote the integrity and implementation of the Global Goal for Nature and drive alignment around the definition, integrity and use of the term ‘nature positive’ and supporting broader, longer-</p>
	Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	
	Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.	
	Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.	
	Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	
	Env 8 Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.	
	Env 9 Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.	
	Env 11 A replanted and reforested land.	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 10 – Biodiversity

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>target of halting nature loss by 2030, such baseline to be based on the state of biodiversity in 2020 or, in the event of shortages of data, no later than 2021.</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Strengthening the Nature Positive Plan to ensure biodiversity loss is halted by 2030</p> <p>Env10.03.01</p> <p>By 2025, revise the targets, policies and strategies in the Nature Positive Plan 2022 to ensure Australia will meet the Nature Positive target of halting nature loss by 2030 as per Env10.03, whether or not that target has been legislated.</p>	<p>Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.</p>	<p>term efforts to deliver nature-positive outcomes. Nature Positive is a global societal goal defined as ‘Halt and Reverse Nature Loss by 2030 on a 2020 baseline, and achieve full recovery by 2050’.</p> <p>In December 2022, the federal government released a Nature Positive Plan which stated that “nature positive is a term used to describe circumstances where nature – species and ecosystems – is being repaired and is regenerating rather than being in decline”. The plan acknowledged the need for urgent reforms of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999 and committed the government to protect 30% of Australia’s land and seas by 2030, create a nature repair market, establish an independent Environment Protection Agency (EPA), work in partnership with First Nations people, including to develop standalone cultural heritage legislation, and work towards zero new extinctions. No assessment was provided as to whether the target of protection of 30% of lands and seas by 2030 would halt nature loss in Australia.</p> <p>In 2024, the government introduced legislation to create an Environment Protection Australia and Environment Information Australia and defined nature positive as “an improvement in the diversity, abundance, resilience and integrity of ecosystems from a baseline”, but provided no baseline or timeframe by which nature should improve and shelved reform of the</p>
	<p>Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.</p>	
	<p>Env 15 A marine wildlife haven.</p>	
	<p>Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 16 A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.</p>	
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.</p>	
	<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.</p>	
	<p>Econ 7 A collaborative intelligent nation.</p>	
<p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>		
<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>		
<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>		
<p>Gov 11 A just and cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 10 – Biodiversity

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
		EPBC Act which was largely acknowledged to be failing. Source: Australian Government, DCCEEW, Nature Positive Plan: better for the environment, better for business. December 2022. Source: Nature Positive Initiative, naturepositive.org. Source: Parliament of Australia, Nature Positive Bills (various), 2024

Environment 11 – Vegetation

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment			
Environment 11 – Vegetation			
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...		Baseline data
<p>Forests and environmental plantings</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Legislated program to increase GDP and returns to landholders and mitigate climate change by increasing native forestry cover and restoring degraded ecosystems</p> <p>Env11.01 By 2024, prohibit, by legislation, net losses of forest cover on a state by state (and territory) basis. By 2025, preferably in parallel with legislation to establish a Carbon in the Land and Sea Finance and Trading Corporation under Econ01.07, adopt by legislation a goal of increasing forest cover and environmental plantings sufficient to sequester a minimum of 260MtCO₂-e by 2033 (assisting Australia notionally to reach net zero emissions in that year). By 2026, revise and adjust forest cover and environmental plantings targets upwards to any extent necessary to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2033. By 2025, report on the feasibility of increasing forest and plantings cover beyond that necessary to achieve net zero emissions by 2033 such that surplus credits can be sold to other countries.</p>	Env 11	A replanted & reforested land.	<p>In 2011, 16.22% of Australia’s total land area was covered by forest. Source: Australian Government, data.gov.au beta, Forest area as a proportion of total land area</p> <p>In 2015, Australia committed itself to the UN Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 15 to “protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss”. Source: United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, No. 15.</p> <p>In 2019, the authors of the Australian National Outlook (National Australia Bank and the CSIRO) reported that, “Under the Outlook Vision, an optimal mix of carbon and environmental plantings could sequester as much as 260 MtCO₂-e in 2050, allowing Australia to reach zero net emissions in that year. With more effective global action on climate change, plantings could sequester between 400 and 700 MtCO₂ e by 2060, with approximately half that sequestration being sold to other countries.” The need to reach net zero by 2033 requires acceleration of this suggested program to be consistent with Env02.01. Source: NAB & CSIRO, Australian National Outlook, 2019.</p>
	Env 1	A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	
	Env 2	A net zero emissions nation.	
	Env 3	A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.	
	Env 4	A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	
	Env 8	Environmentally & economically sustainable in agriculture & fisheries.	
	Env 9	Confident of the safety & security of its water supplies.	
	Env 10	A biodiversity haven.	
	Env 12	A protector of scarce resources.	
	Env 14	A pollution free biosphere.	
	Env 19	A land of thriving self-supporting regions.	
	Soc 4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Econ 1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
Econ 6	An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.		
Econ 9	Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 11 – Vegetation

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Introduction of a Stewards of the Earth Fund and Program for rewilding farming and forestry systems to lock up carbon, conserve water, and restore biodiversity Env11.02 By 2026,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognising that to avoid mass extinctions it will be necessary to rewild a significant proportion of lands that are currently used for crops, grazing, mining and forestry; and consistent with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies for security of food supplies through the introduction of regenerative farming under Env08.01, and the Target adopted for Nature Positive under Env10.03 and Env10.03.01; <p>but</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> contingent on the introduction of a universal basic income in line with principles of fairness as envisaged in Econ04.02.04, introduce a consumption tax on food that is currently exempt from GST and hypothecate the revenue raised to a Stewards of the Earth Fund to pay for employment of Indigenous people and former farmers in programs for rewilding farming and forestry systems to lock up carbon, conserve water, and restore biodiversity to the extent necessary to avert ecosystem collapse and extinctions and food shortages in climate change. 	<p>Env 11 A replanted & reforested land.</p>	<p>In 2017, scientists in peer reviewed research reported that a “biological annihilation” of wildlife in recent decades means a sixth mass extinction in Earth’s history is under way and is more severe than previously feared. The scientists analysed both common and rare species and found billions of regional or local populations have been lost. They blamed human overpopulation and overconsumption for the crisis and warned that it threatens the survival of human civilisation, with just a short window of time in which to act. Source: Proceedings of the National Academy of Science of the United States of America, “Biological annihilation via the ongoing sixth mass extinction signalled by vertebrate population losses and declines”, 10 July 2017.</p> <p>In 2023, it was reported that “according to scientific estimates, by designating half of the planet as a nature reserve, we can hope to save 85% of the Earth’s animal and plant species. As a bonus, doing this will draw down and lock up a huge amount of climate-destroying carbon, helping to slow down and then progressively reverse global heating.” Source: Julian Cribb, <i>How to Fix a Broken Planet: Advice for Surviving the 21st Century</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2023.</p>
	<p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p>	
	<p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p>	
	<p>Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</p>	
	<p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p>	
	<p>Env 8 Environmentally & economically sustainable in agriculture & fisheries.</p>	
	<p>Env 9 Confident of the safety & security of its water supplies.</p>	
	<p>Env 10 A biodiversity haven.</p>	
	<p>Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.</p>	
	<p>Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.</p>	
	<p>Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>		
<p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.</p>		
<p>Econ 9 Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.</p>		

Environment 12 – Land & resource conservation

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment		
Environment 12 – Land & resource conservation		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Proportion of land areas dedicated to long term conservation Env12.01 By 2030, consistent with the Australian government’s commitment to protect 30% of Australia’s land and seas for conservation purposes, ensure at least 30% of lands are permanently protected and that Nature Positive objectives are achieved as per Env10.03 and Env10.03.01.</p>	Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.	<p>In 2022, the proportion of land areas dedicated to long term conservation of nature, its ecosystems and cultural values was 22.1%. Source: Australian Government Measuring What Matters wellbeing framework – protected areas. Source: Australian Government, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, DCCEEW, Collaborative Australian Protected Areas Database (CAPAD): protected area data.</p> <p>In 2022, the Australian government gave a commitment in association with its Nature Positive program to protect 30% of Australia’s land and seas for permanent conservation by 2030. Source: Australian Government, DCCEEW, Nature Positive Plan: better for the environment, better for business. December 2022. Source: Nature Positive Initiative, naturepositive.org. Source: Parliament of Australia, Nature Positive Bills (various), 2024</p>
	Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	
	Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.	
	Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.	
	Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	
	Env 8 Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.	
	Env 9 Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.	
	Env 10 A biodiversity haven.	
	Env 11 A replanted and reforested land.	
	Env 13 A provider of accessible national & urban parkland.	
	Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.	
	Env 17 A conservator of cultural & built heritage.	
	Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.	
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.		
Soc 16 A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.		
Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.		
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Cessation of native forest logging – urgent legislation Env12.02</p>	Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.	<p>In 2021, the five-year State of the Environment Report showed that:</p>
	Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 12 – Land & resource conservation

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>By 2025, recognising that native forest logging:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increases the intensity of bushfires; degrades and depletes freshwater resources; severely impacts tourism industries and jobs; provides very few jobs in Australia (less than 0.5%, compared to tourism which provides almost twelve times more jobs); generates very little material that is used in housing construction (the vast majority of production from logging old growth native forests is woodchips and paper pulp); loses vast amounts of money for taxpayers; adds significantly to carbon emissions; and makes it impossible to reach carbon emissions targets (even the easy ones), <p>legislate to end all native forest logging (and other forms of native forest harvesting and tree removal) in Australia by 2026.</p>	<p>Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> almost half the country is now used for grazing; more than 6.1m hectares of primary native forest (an area more than six times the size of suburban Melbourne) had been cleared since 1990; and over the five years to 2019 nearly 290,000 hectares of primary forest and 343,000 hectares of regrown forest was cleared. <p>Source: State of the Environment Report 2021. Source: Adam Morton and Graham Readfearn, "State of the environment: shocking report shows how Australia's land and wildlife are being destroyed," The Guardian, 19 July 2022.</p> <p>In 2024, research assembled by one of the world's leading experts in forest and woodland ecology established that native forest logging offered absolutely no benefits to Australia's environment, biodiversity, economy, employment, tourism industries, freshwater security, or carbon emissions reduction aims. Formal economic evaluation indicated that the economic value of native forest logging in Australia (which is mainly for woodchips and paper pulp) is low or nil. Compared to the economic value of forests for production of woodchips and paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the value of forests for water is up to 25.5 times greater, the value of forests for tourism is 20 times greater, and the value of forests, especially native old growth forests, for carbon (stored) is at least 4 to 5 times greater.
	<p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p>	
	<p>Env 8 Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.</p>	
	<p>Env 9 Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.</p>	
	<p>Env 10 A biodiversity haven.</p>	
	<p>Env 11 A replanted and reforested land.</p>	
	<p>Env 13 A provider of accessible national & urban parkland.</p>	
	<p>Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.</p>	
	<p>Env 15 A marine wildlife haven.</p>	
	<p>Env 16 Regenerative by design in consumption & production.</p>	
	<p>Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 13 A wellspring of inspiration & creativity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 16 A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.</p>	
<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>		
<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industry transition.</p>		
<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 12 – Land & resource conservation

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	standards improve continuously for all.	Source: Professor David Lindenmayer AO, <i>The Forest Wars: the ugly truth about what's happening in our tall forests</i> , Allen & Unwin 2024.
Econ 4	A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.	
Econ 5	A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.	
Econ 6	An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.	
Gov 9	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	

Environment 13 – Parks & open space

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment		
Environment 13 – Parks & open space		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Proportion of land areas covered by green space Env13.01</p> <p>The proportion of land in each local government area with green cover increases continuously and the proportion covered by hard surfaces does not increase.</p>	Env 13	A provider of accessible national & urban parkland.
	Env 2	A net zero emissions nation.
	Env 3	A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.
	Env 4	A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.
	Env 8	Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.
	Env 9	Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.
	Env 10	A biodiversity haven.
	Env 11	A replanted and reforested land.
	Env 12	A protector of scarce resources.
	Env 14	A pollution free biosphere.
	Env 17	A conservator of cultural & built heritage.
	Env 18	Multi-central in its cities, efficiently connecting people with jobs, health, education and recreation.
	Env 19	A land of thriving self-supporting regions.
	Soc 1	A safe home.
	Soc 2	A land with an Indigenous heart.
	Soc 3	Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.
Soc 4	A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	
Soc 13	A wellspring of inspiration & creativity.	
Soc 16	A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.	
		<p>Between 2013 and 2020 the percentage of land covered by hard surfaces in 131 of Australia's local government areas grew from 33.69% to 38.08% while the proportion covered by green space fell from 66.29% to 61.92%.</p> <p>Source: Australian Government, State of the Environment Report 2021.</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 13 – Parks & open space

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	

Environment 14 – Air & water quality

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment			
Environment 14 – Air & water quality			
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data	
<p>Air quality Env14.01 The 24-hour average concentration of PM2.5 (tiny air pollutant particles causing lung damage) in the atmosphere does not deteriorate in capital cities compared to levels reported in the State of the Environment Report 2016.</p>	Env 14	A pollution free biosphere.	<p>In 2016, air quality based on the relevant concentrations for 2009 to 2014 were reported as: Adelaide: Very good – 71%, poor – <1%. Brisbane: Very good – 91%, poor – <1%. Canberra: Very good – 77%, poor – <1%. Darwin: Very good – 58%, poor – <1%. Hobart: Very good – 78%, poor – <1%. Melbourne: Very good – 69%, poor – <1%. Perth: Very good – 68%, poor – <1%. Sydney: Very good – 64%, poor – <1%. Source: Australian Government, State of the Environment Report 2016</p>
	Soc 4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Env 2	A net zero emissions nation.	
	Env 3	A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.	
	Env 4	A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	
	Env 6	A renewable energy superpower.	
	Env 7	Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.	
	Env 13	A provider of accessible national & urban parkland.	
	Env 18	Multi-central in its cities, efficiently connecting people with jobs, health, education & recreation	
	Econ 1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
<p>Water quality – potable supplies Env14.02 Water quality - potable supplies. TBA</p>	Env 14	A pollution free biosphere.	No baseline data have yet been established specifically for this Direction.
<p>Water quality – rivers and streams Env14.03 Water quality – rivers and streams. TBA</p>	Env 14	A pollution free biosphere.	No baseline data have yet been established specifically for this Direction.
<p>Water quality – marine Env14.04 Water quality - marine. TBA. No specific Targets or Strategies have yet been established marine water quality. However, some Strategies which are closely integrated with and contribute to the achievement of targets for marine water</p>	Env 14	A pollution free biosphere.	<p>No baseline data have yet been established specifically for this Direction. However, baseline data are available relevant to this Direction under the Targets and Strategies listed at left.</p>
	Env 15	A marine wildlife haven.	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 14 – Air & water quality

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>quality are incorporated into the plan under:</p> <p>Env01.01 Env01.02 Env02.01 Env02.01.01 Env02.01.02 Env02.01.03 Env02.01.04 Env02.05.01 Env03.01 Env04.01 Env08.01 Env10.03 Env10.03.01 Env12.02 Env14.04 Env15.01 Env15.01.01 Env15.02 Soc16.02 Econ01.07 Econ.01.09 Econ.01.09.01 Econ04.06 Gov03.01.03 Gov11.05 Gov11.05.01</p>		

Environment 15 – Marine protection

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment		
Environment 15 – Marine protection		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Protection of the Great Barrier Reef – implementation of plans Env15.01 As a minimum, implement the Australian Government’s “Reef 2050: Long-Term Sustainability Plan 2021–2025”.</p> <p>Protection of the Great Barrier Reef – prevention of threats from climate change Env15.01.01 Acknowledge the scientific advice on the most significant threats to the Reef and develop integrated plans to address these threats – the most significant being climate change.</p>	Env 15 A marine wildlife haven.	<p>In 2021, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the official advisor on nature to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, recommended adding the Great Barrier Reef to the List of World Heritage in Danger. With fierce lobbying, Australia resisted the inclusion of the Great Barrier Reef on the UNESCO Danger List. This lobbying achieved political objectives but increased the danger for the reef. Source: IUCN News webpage, 22 June 2021.</p> <p>In 2018 the federal and Queensland governments released the “Reef 2050 Long-Term Sustainability Plan”. The plan included targets (“outcomes”) for ecosystem health, biodiversity, heritage, water quality, economic and community benefit and governance. The primary targets were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For ecosystem health – The status and ecological functions of ecosystems within the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area are in at least good condition with a stable to improving trend. • For biodiversity – The Reef maintains its diversity of species and ecological habitats and these improve over each successive decade to 2050. • For heritage – Indigenous and non-Indigenous heritage values are identified, protected, conserved and managed
	Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	
	Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.	
	Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.	
	Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	
	Env 8 Environmentally & economically sustainable in agriculture & fisheries.	
	Env 10 A biodiversity haven.	
	Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.	
	Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.	
	Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 15 – Marine protection

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data																								
		<p>such that the heritage values maintain their significance for current and future generations. Source: Commonwealth of Australia, Reef 2050 Long-Term Sustainability Plan, 2018</p> <p>In 2019, the “Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2019” found that “the greatest threat to the Reef is still climate change. The other main threats are associated with coastal development, land-based run-off, and direct human use (such as illegal fishing)”. Source: Australian Government Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2019</p>																								
<p>Proportion of marine areas dedicated to long term conservation Env15.02 The proportion of marine areas dedicated to long term conservation of nature, its ecosystems and cultural values increases continuously.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="584 987 715 1032">Env 15</td> <td data-bbox="719 987 1019 1032">A marine wildlife haven.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="584 1039 715 1084">Env 1</td> <td data-bbox="719 1039 1019 1084">A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="584 1090 715 1135">Env 2</td> <td data-bbox="719 1090 1019 1135">A net zero emissions nation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="584 1142 715 1187">Env 4</td> <td data-bbox="719 1142 1019 1187">A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="584 1193 715 1238">Env 8</td> <td data-bbox="719 1193 1019 1238">Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="584 1245 715 1290">Env 9</td> <td data-bbox="719 1245 1019 1290">Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="584 1296 715 1341">Env 10</td> <td data-bbox="719 1296 1019 1341">A biodiversity haven.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="584 1348 715 1393">Env 12</td> <td data-bbox="719 1348 1019 1393">A protector of scarce resources.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="584 1400 715 1444">Env 13</td> <td data-bbox="719 1400 1019 1444">A provider of accessible national & urban parkland.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="584 1451 715 1496">Env 14</td> <td data-bbox="719 1451 1019 1496">A pollution free biosphere.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="584 1503 715 1547">Env 17</td> <td data-bbox="719 1503 1019 1547">A conservator of cultural & built heritage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="584 1554 715 1599">Env 19</td> <td data-bbox="719 1554 1019 1599">A land of thriving self-supporting regions.</td> </tr> </table>	Env 15	A marine wildlife haven.	Env 1	A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	Env 2	A net zero emissions nation.	Env 4	A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	Env 8	Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.	Env 9	Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.	Env 10	A biodiversity haven.	Env 12	A protector of scarce resources.	Env 13	A provider of accessible national & urban parkland.	Env 14	A pollution free biosphere.	Env 17	A conservator of cultural & built heritage.	Env 19	A land of thriving self-supporting regions.	<p>In 2022, the proportion of marine areas dedicated to long term conservation of nature, its ecosystems and cultural values was 45%. Source: Australian Government Measuring What Matters wellbeing framework – protected areas. Source: Australian Government, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, DCCEEW, Collaborative Australian Protected Areas Database (CAPAD): protected area data.</p>
Env 15	A marine wildlife haven.																									
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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 15 – Marine protection

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>	
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	

Environment 16 – Waste reduction & recycling

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment		
Environment 16 – Waste reduction & recycling		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Reduction of waste generation Env16.01 Tonnes of waste generated per capita decrease continuously.</p> <p>Increased recovery of waste for reuse Env16.01.01 The proportion of waste recovered for reuse, recycling or energy increases continuously.</p>	Env 16 Regenerative by design in consumption & production.	<p>In 2006/07 Australians generated 3.1 tonnes per capita of waste and recycled 50% for reuse, recycling or energy.</p> <p>In 2021/22 Australians generated 3.0 tonnes per capita of waste and recovered 63% for reuse, recycling or energy. Source: Australian Government Measuring What Matters wellbeing framework – resource use and waste generation.</p>
	Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.	
	Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	
	Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.	
	Env 8 Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.	
	Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.	
	Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.	
	Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.	
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	
Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.		
Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.		

Environment 17 – Architectural & cultural site heritage

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment		
Environment 17 – Architectural & cultural site heritage		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>No specific Targets or Strategies have yet been established for this Direction. However, some Strategies which are closely integrated with and contribute to the achievement of this Direction are incorporated into the plan under:</p> <p>Env07.01 Env07.01.01 Env12.01 Env15.02 Env18.01 Env18.01.01 Env19.01 Soc07.04 Soc09.04.03</p>	<p>Env 17 A conservator of cultural & built heritage.</p>	<p>No baseline data have yet been established specifically for this Direction.</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 18 – Cities planning

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Urban consolidation in the largest capital cities – Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane Env18.01 By 2025, recognising that cities need to be well connected and affordable, require state governments to establish urban planning frameworks that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create multicentre capital cities: denser capital cities that grow around multiple city ‘centres’, creating hubs that are well connected through comparably populated economic corridors;³⁴ • diversify housing and land use: in both capital and satellite cities there is a greater variety of housing types located closer to jobs, services and amenities. (This is not just about increasing the supply of housing, but also the supply of high-quality places to live.); and • enhance transport infrastructure: density and diversity enable conditions where less travel is required and better ways to make journeys, including mass-transit, autonomous vehicles and active transport, like walking and cycling, are available. 	<p>Env 18 Multi-central in its cities, efficiently connecting people with jobs, health, education and recreation.</p>	<p>In 2019, the Australian National Outlook (National Australia Bank, CSIRO et al) identified urban sprawl as a key determinant of economic decline. The more cities sprawl outwards, the more difficult it is for people in the outer suburbs to access jobs, education and services and the more housing prices rise to unsustainable levels as do fuel, energy and transport costs. Impacts on greenspace, essential vegetation and biodiversity are likewise unsustainable. Urban sprawl would result in 2 million people having to live in outer suburbs with vastly reduced access to services and employment. This would amount to a very significant decline in quality of life. To avoid this, the Australian National Outlook 2019 concluded that there is a need for a robust program of capital city infill concurrent with land zoning changes sufficient to result in the average density of major cities increasing by 60–88%. It assumes a greater proportion of the urban population living at higher density (not just in city centres), with multiple high-density precincts. Source: NAB & CSIRO, Australian National Outlook, 2019</p>
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 9 A land without homelessness and with decent affordable housing for all.</p>	
	<p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p>	
	<p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.</p>	
	<p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 13 A wellspring of inspiration & creativity.</p>	
	<p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p>	
	<p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p>	
	<p>Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</p>	
<p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p>		
<p>Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.</p>		
<p>Env 7 Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.</p>		

³⁴ For example: Imagine Sydney organised as five sub-cities of the central CBD, Parramatta, around Western Sydney Airport, Liverpool, Chatswood and Hurstville with each hosting its own set of accessible services for health, education and recreation, each hosting a variety of job opportunities through industrial and commercial zonings, and with public transport re-configured to run within and between each of the cities. A version of this was mooted in 2018 by the now disbanded Greater Sydney Commission in “GREATER SYDNEY REGION PLAN: A Metropolis of Three Cities – connecting people”.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 18 – Cities planning

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.	
	Env 13 A provider of accessible national & urban parkland.	
	Env 16 Regenerative by design in consumption & production.	
	Env 17 A conservator of cultural & built heritage.	
	Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.	
	Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
	Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.	
	Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.	
	Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Urban consolidation – legislation to change urban planning to increase housing within major city ‘middle rings’ Env18.01.01 By 2027, recognising that younger generations are unable to afford purchasing a home and will be unable to live near their families and other support services, introduce planning laws requiring councils in capital city middle rings (10 to 50 kms from the CBD) to lift limits on, or eliminate, floor</p>	Env 18 Multi-central in its cities, efficiently connecting people with jobs, health, education and recreation.	Between 2010 and 2023 capital city housing supplies increased substantially in inner city areas and on the outer rings, but supply in the “middle rings” (10 to 50 kms in Sydney and Melbourne), where travel times to work are relatively short and access to services is closer, the supply of housing grew only slowly due to the lack of greenfield sites and/or easily rezoned industrial/brownfield sites. This placed unsustainable upward pressure on housing
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	
	Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
Soc 9 A land without homelessness and with decent affordable housing for all.		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 18 – Cities planning

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>space and height requirements on all residential blocks in low to medium density zonings currently occupied by a single dwelling so that dual occupancies are permissible and owners can voluntarily re-develop residential land to double the capacity for separate dwelling home ownership (but not more than double).</p>	<p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p>	<p>prices and rents for homes close to transport, jobs and services and an exclusion of generations born after 1980 from the possibility of buying a home. Source: Alan Kohler, Quarterly Essay, "The Great Divide: Australia's Housing mess and how to fix it," Issue 92, 2023.</p>
	<p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.</p>	
	<p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 13 A wellspring of inspiration & creativity.</p>	
	<p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p>	
	<p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p>	
	<p>Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</p>	
	<p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p>	
	<p>Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.</p>	
	<p>Env 7 Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.</p>	
	<p>Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.</p>	
	<p>Env 13 A provider of accessible national & urban parkland.</p>	
	<p>Env 16 Regenerative by design in consumption & production.</p>	
	<p>Env 17 A conservator of cultural & built heritage.</p>	
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
	<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	
<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>		
<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 18 – Cities planning

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.</p>	
	<p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.</p>	
	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.</p>	
	<p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>	
	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment		
Environment 19 – Regional planning		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Decentralisation of housing for affordability Env19.01</p> <p>In regional centres located more than 50 kms beyond a capital city, and in association with Env07.01 – Inter city-regional rapid public transport, establish planning regimes that create high quality attractive, liveable and affordable homes in dormitory centres connected to regional transport hubs providing high speed rail connections to employment centres in capital cities.</p>	Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.	<p>In 2023, housing in cities for generations born after 1980 had become basically unaffordable, but employment opportunities were not readily available in regions where housing is more affordable. It was acknowledged that “What’s needed is decentralisation of housing but not necessarily of employment” but this this would require “fast, efficient commuting trains that allow dormitory suburbs to be developed further from the CBD.” It was acknowledged that this “would dramatically increase the supply of ‘well-located’ land as the government’s housing policy describes it, without pushing against the natural barriers against medium-density housing closer to the city.”³⁵</p> <p>Source: Alan Kohler, Quarterly Essay, “The Great Divide: Australia’s Housing mess and how to fix it,” Issue 92, 2023. Source: NAB & CSIRO, Australian National Outlook, 2019</p>
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
	Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.	
	Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.	
	Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	
	Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.	
	Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.	
	Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	
	Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.	
	Env 7 Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.	
Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.		
Env 17 A conservator of cultural & built heritage.		
Env 18 Multi-central in its cities, efficiently connecting people with jobs, health, education and recreation.		

³⁵ It should be noted that this issue of *Australia Together* does not rule out a strategy of “pushing against the natural barriers against medium-density housing closer to the city” because it is equally important to maintain options for ensuring people can live close to their families. Hence the inclusion of **Env18.01.01 – Urban consolidation – increasing housing within major city ‘middle rings’**.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Environment

Environment 19 – Regional planning

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
	<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.</p>	
	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.</p>	

Chapter 7 – Targets & Strategies for Success in Our Economy

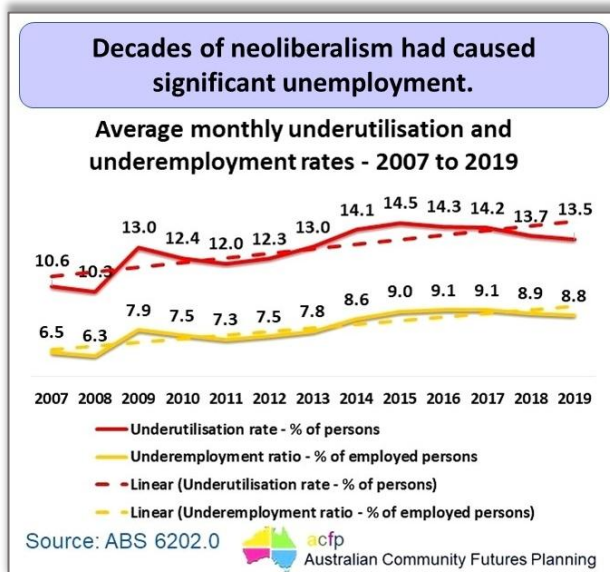
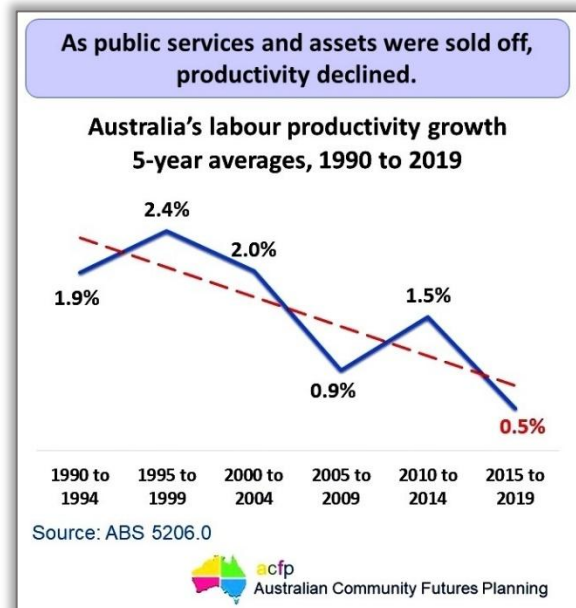
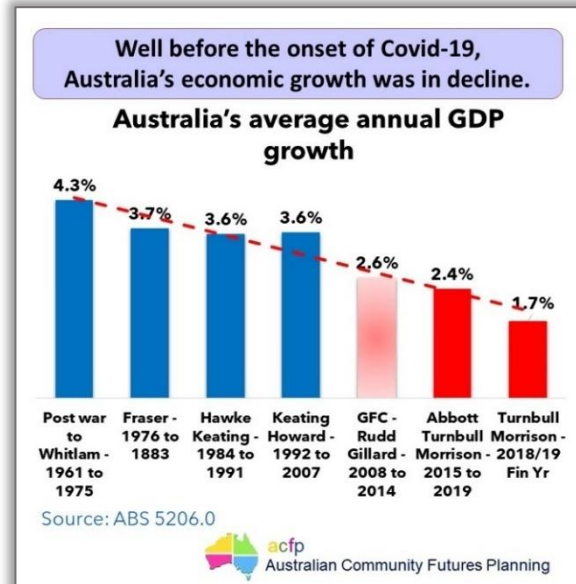


Brief context for the Indicators, Targets & Strategies for Our Economy

The following information summarises how Australia’s economy was faring at the very start of the planning period. After at least two decades under the increasing influence of neoliberalism in Australian economic policy, the economy was in a state of decline. Neoliberal policy advocates had been asserting that our wellbeing arises exclusively from economic growth and that this growth can only arise from:

- less government,
- less taxation (especially for the rich and for corporations),
- less public ownership or operation of assets and services,
- less welfare, and
- less regulation of markets and the natural environment.

But from the end of the mining boom in 2012, growth in GDP, GDP per capita, productivity and private sector investment all slowed (or fell) in Australia, particularly from 2014 onwards with the election of a conservative federal government that intensified neoliberal policy implementation. This contractionary trend was accompanied by a growth in underemployment (employed persons seeking more hours) and underutilisation of the willing labour force, meaning the economy fell into



operating significantly below its productive capacity. **In December 2019, there were almost 400,000 more underemployed people in Australia than in December 2008 and unemployment was still 1% higher than it was in 2008.** This aggravated already embedded growth in inequality, poverty, hunger, homelessness, family insecurity and breakdown, other types of social disadvantage and environmental degradation such as species loss, water insecurity and climate change.

At the same time, **the Australian economy was verging towards the end of the period of usefulness of its current structure.** It was on the cusp of a transition away from being heavily dependent on mining commodities and toward increased dependency on services – particularly health, welfare, education and aged care – and renewable energy. The opportunities were enormous, but **the necessary transition had a long way to go and was being stalled by a range of neoliberal policy settings** including policies which:

Neoliberal policies were restricting taxpayer involvement in and returns from their own economy and stalling the necessary transformation of the economy.

- artificially cap taxpayer involvement in and direct returns from their own economy (through mechanisms such as the tax-to-GDP cap and other anti-competitive policies militating against public sector contributions to economic growth);
- cap wage growth and reduce workplace conditions, which in turn crushes consumer spending and lowers the standard of living for everyone, not just the most vulnerable;
- cap welfare which, in addition to crushing consumer spending, constrains circulation and growth in the area of the economy with the biggest capacity for jobs growth – the services sector (health, welfare, education, aged care);
- sell off public assets and services usually for less than their value which results in price rises and increased risk, particularly environmental risk, for taxpayers; and
- refuse to price carbon so that Australians can boost economic growth and cut the cost of climate change by trading in carbon permits.

In summary, at the outset of the 2020s **the fundamentals of the economy were very weak and policy settings were running 180 degrees in the wrong direction** for an economy where:

- coal mining and other exports were in decline;
- productivity had stalled;
- private sector investment had stalled;
- poverty was on the rise;
- consumer demand and spending power were in decline;
- environmental resources were being consumed faster than they could be renewed;
- climate and energy policies were non-existent; and
- there was no capacity to reduce interest rates to help the economy along.

The Australian economy has reached the end of the period of usefulness of its current structure. Heavy dependence on fossil fuels, taxpayer subsidies and private sector ownership and operation of services will no longer suffice as growth generators.

The coronavirus pandemic had aggravated the situation. If Australians want to see a better report card on the state of our economy in the next few years, a complete reversal of prevailing neoliberal policies in multiple areas is required particularly in:

- taxation,
- distribution of shares of wealth,
- welfare,
- aged care,
- government investment,
- government employment,
- labour relations,
- carbon emissions and pricing,
- energy,



- land use,
- social housing,
- education,
- fair market regulation, and
- competition policy.

Effectively, in the early 2020s Australians had two main menus to choose from. We could choose to keep doing what we had been doing under neoliberalism – a strategy which had been proven to reduce GDP and increase inequality. Or we could shape strategies to increase GDP and reduce inequality. Further background about the menus that we could have chosen from (and still can) can be found in [Episode 5 of The State of Australia in 2020](#) and in Chapter 7 of [By 2050](#).

Detailed context for the Targets, Indicators & Strategies in **Our Economy** can be found in *The State of Australia in 2020* – especially Episode 5.



[Click here for The State of Australia video playlist](#)

The following Indicators, Targets and Strategies for **our economy** are derived consistent with the primary objectives of:

1. achieving steady economic growth but, more importantly, reducing inequality so that Australians share fairly in the wealth they work hard to create;
2. re-structuring Australia’s economy so that it is competitive in a 21st century globalised world; and
3. as per the **Vision for Australia Together** ensuring that:
 - everyone can realise their full potential in life, as individuals, members of a family and citizens through unlimited opportunities in education and employment of choice,
 - vital services are fully accessible for all,
 - scarce resources are conserved and fairly shared, and
 - our economy is sustainable and supports rewarding opportunities and continuous improvements in living standards for everyone.

With the Targets and Strategies that are crafted here consistent with those primary objectives, the overarching intention or desired outcome is that Australia will move in the following Directions:

In our economy Australia will become:

- A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability
- A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions
- A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all
- A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth
- A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors
- An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation
- A collaborative, intelligent nation
- Enabled in meeting the communication & information demands of the future
- Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement

Targets and Strategies will also contribute positively to multiple other Directions in **Australia Together**, as displayed.

Economy 1 – Economic planning, growth & composition

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy		
Economy 1 – Economic planning, growth & composition		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Growth measures/targets – Sustainability of growth and development Econ01.01 By 2030, attain a score of 85/100 on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Index.</p>	Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	In 2021, Australia ranked 35 th out of 165 countries on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Performance Index with a score of 75.6/100. The top score was Finland with 85.9/100. Source: Jeffrey D. Sachs, Christian Kroll, Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller, and Finn Woelm, Sustainable Development Report 2021, The Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Goals
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.	
	Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	
	Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.	
	Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.	
	Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	
Env 2 - 19 All remaining Directions for our Environment		
<p>Growth measures/targets – Productivity Econ01.01.01 Percent annual increase in labour productivity (averaged over rolling 3-year periods) equals or exceeds the historical annual average of 1.6%.</p>	Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	Between June 1980 and June 2014, average annual labour productivity growth was 1.6%. Between June 2015 and June 2019 labour productivity averaged 0.5%. In 2018/19, labour productivity was negative at -0.4%. Source: ABS 5206.0, Table 1 (trend, Column M)
	Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.	
<p>Growth measures/targets – Private investment for economic growth Econ01.02 Target range for private investment in new capital is between 1.3% and 2.2% per quarter.</p>	Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	Between 2014 and 2019, private investment in new capital was negative, averaging -1.6% per quarter. Between 1996 and 2007, private new capital investment averaged 2.2% per quarter. During the GFC from 2008 to 2014, private new capital investment averaged 1.3% per quarter. Source: ABS, 5625.0 - Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	
<p>Growth measures/targets – GDP growth Econ01.03 Growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is monitored over rolling 3-year periods.</p>	Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	Between 1972 and 2014, growth in GDP averaged 3.1% per annum. Between 2015 and 2019, growth in GDP averaged 2.4% per annum. Source: ABS 5206.0, Table 1

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy

Economy 1 – Economic planning, growth & composition

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Important note: No specific Target for GDP growth is required or desirable in <i>Australia Together</i> due to the fact that measures of growth do not take into account the cost of externalities – such as environmental destruction or the cost of social harms arising from inequality – and, as such, are highly misleading as to whether a positive impact for society or the environment has arisen from the growth. For more information on why there is no longer a numeric Target for GDP growth in <i>Australia Together</i> see Note³⁶.</p>		
<p>Growth measures/targets – GDP growth per capita Econ01.03.01</p> <p>Growth in GDP per capita is monitored over rolling 3-year periods.</p> <p>Note: No specific Target for GDP per capita is required in a long term plan for reasons outlined in Econ01.03 above.</p>	<p>Econ 1</p> <p>A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	<p>Between 1984 and 2008 (before the GFC) growth in GDP per capita averaged 2.2% per annum.</p> <p>Between 2009 and 2013 (post-GFC) growth in GDP per capita fell to an average of 0.9% per annum.</p> <p>Between 2014 and 2019, growth in GDP per capita averaged 0.9% per annum.</p> <p>Source: ABS 5204.0, Table 1 Column C</p>
<p>Growth measures/targets – Population growth Econ01.03.02</p>	<p>Econ 1</p> <p>A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	<p>Prior to the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020, Australia’s annual immigration</p>

³⁶ **Rationale for not selecting a target selected for growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or GDP per capita:** Growth in GDP is used by governments as the typical expression of their performance in meeting the desire of Australians for a strong economy. However, GDP growth is not a useful measure of socioeconomic strength and, of itself, is not useful for long term planning purposes when the preferable and more practical objective is not primarily GDP growth *per se* but improved distribution of the benefits of *sustainable* growth – in other words, how is the growth generated and who is it *for*? Nor does growth in GDP shed light as a measure on the harm caused to achieve growth, harm which may (and does) significantly exceed the benefits of the growth. Policies that will enable Australia to achieve ecologically and socially sustainable growth are the more appropriate targets in a long term plan. There is more chance of achieving sustainable growth if targets are established for policies and activities likely to stimulate fairer sharing of the benefits of growth (such as reduction in inequality, increases in private and public sector new capital investment, increases in public sector services, increases in labour productivity, and reductions in underemployment and duration of unemployment). Nevertheless, monitoring growth in GDP does provide a useful benchmark for measurement of the shares of that growth that are returned to the community in wages growth. Hence, *Australia Together* monitors changes in growth but no Target for growth is necessary. Targets and Indicators in this and other chapters have been selected on the premise that policies which combat inequality and stimulate investment by both the public and private sector will provide the surest path to sustainable GDP growth. In short, it’s not the amount of GDP growth but how we achieve growth and share it that matters. For information on the rationale for this, see [By 2050: Planning a Better Future for Our Children in 21st century democratic Australia](#), Chapter 7.

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Economy 1 – Economic planning, growth & composition

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>By 2050, population growth in Australia stabilises at no more than 35 million.</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Strategic planning for population Econ01.03.03</p> <p>By 2024/25, recognising that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> high immigration (pre-Covid-19) levels of up to 230,000 per annum will exacerbate environmental and economic sustainability issues both in Australia and globally, and that immigration levels capped at 60,000 per annum are more likely to deliver populations of sustainable levels, <p>convene a task force to confirm the necessary caps on immigration and develop a plan for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> capping immigration to levels that will ensure Australia’s economy, natural environment and ecosystems can be sustainably managed for future generations; and for integrating immigration and other population policies, including climate change adaptation policies 	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.
	Econ 9	Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.
	Soc 1	A safe home.
	Soc 3	Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.
	Soc 4	A place of optimal health and wellbeing.
	Soc 7	A success because of its diversity.
	Soc 10	A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.
	Soc 11	A land without child disadvantage.
	Soc 12	A sure provider of lifelong dignity.
	Soc 16	A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.
	Env 1	A leading global advocate for action on climate change.
	Env 2	A net zero emissions nation.
Env 3	A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.	
		<p>intakes were approximately 230,000.</p> <p>In 2022, research was released by Sustainable Population Australia providing significant evidence to support the need for and global benefit of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an Australian immigration target of no more than 60,000 per annum; a stabilisation of the Australian population at no more than 35 million by 2050; leadership by Australia in policy on reduction of global population and global population movements; and development of policy oriented to sustaining populations in their respective countries of origin by means of such mechanisms as foreign aid and development, peace keeping, assistance in promotion of birth control, family planning and education, and collaboration on mitigation of climate change.³⁷ <p>Source: Ian Lowe, Jane O’Sullivan and Peter Cook, Population and Climate</p>

³⁷ **Rationale for the target selected for population:** Authors of the [Population and Climate Change Discussion Paper](#) have assembled detailed research which supports conclusions that:

- population growth driven by excessive immigration will severely hamper Australia’s ability to meet its climate change mitigation commitments;
- ecosystem destruction arising from over-population will severely impact Australia’s grain harvest capacity (perhaps halving it) and at times when other countries which depend on Australian harvests will also be affected by food shortages;
- population growth in Australia beyond 30 million will mean that in years of low agricultural yield caused by climate change, Australia will have no excess food production available for export at times when global prices are likely to be highest (in short, the financial viability of agricultural industries will be at risk);
- economic theory which suggests that high levels of immigration are necessary to support the aging population of Australia are “misguided or insincere” (research by ACFP on long term economic planning aligns with this assertion);
- encouragement of lower rather than higher birth rates in Australia would significantly improve the lives of women and lead to significant savings in the health care system while preserving choices for women, teenagers and families;

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<p>under Gov11.04 and housing policies under Soc09.04.04, so that future generations can be sustained locally and globally.</p>	<p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p>	<p>Change Discussion Paper, www.population.org.au</p>
	<p>Env 8 Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.</p>	
	<p>Env 9 Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.</p>	
	<p>Env 10 A biodiversity haven.</p>	
	<p>Env 11 A replanted and reforested land.</p>	
	<p>Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.</p>	
	<p>Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.</p>	
	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	
	<p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p>	
<p>Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</p>		
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: A National Sustainable Industries Index Econ01.04 By 2025, legislate to establish a National Sustainable Industries Index to guide government decisions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public investments and expenditures, • approval and removal of subsidies to the private sector, 	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	<p>In February 2023, Australia's Treasurer Jim Chalmers released an essay on the economy called Capitalism After the Crises, in which he sought to find a way past the neoliberal form of capitalism, that form which promotes small government, less taxation especially for the rich and for corporations, less public ownership or operation of assets and services, and less regulation of markets and</p>
	<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	

- “reaching a global population peak at the earliest date and lowest level achievable will greatly enhance the feasibility of limiting global warming to less than 2°C, and simultaneously reduce the vulnerability of future people to the impacts of climate change”; and
- decreasing immigration to 60,000 per annum would allow for higher level of humanitarian immigration as the need will arise due to climate change – inasmuch as slowed immigration to Australia in the 2020 decade will increase Australia’s capacity absorb higher levels of immigration from 2030, if need be, while still stabilising the total population at 35 million.

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...		Baseline data	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • imposition of reparative, compensating and incentivising taxes, and • the re-composition of the Australian economy necessary to achieve long term environmental and economic sustainability. <p>By 2026, require the Treasury to draft recommendations for the factors to be taken into account in establishing the Index, including factors of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the benefits in wellbeing offered by each industry; • the environmental consumption, destruction, or restoration arising from each industry and the net value added (not the gross value added); • the potential of an industry to create productive employment; • the risk exposure associated with an industry, especially exposures to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ climate change, ○ increases in international tensions and hence exposure to war, ○ deficits in the balance of trade, ○ cultural and heritage losses (including threats to Indigenous culture and heritage); ○ human rights abuses and growth in inequality; ○ reduced returns to the public from investment of public revenues and other public finance risk; and • any other factors likely to guide sound assessment of 	Econ	4	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	<p>impacts on the natural environment. He diagnosed neoliberalism as the cause of Australia’s economic problems and proposed that capitalism should be remade into what he called “values-based capitalism” to “ensure our private markets create public value.” The proposal relied on assumptions that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “markets built in partnership through the efforts of business, labour and government are still the best mechanism we have to efficiently and effectively direct resources”; • “the private sector is key and central to sustainable growth”; • if markets are run as partnerships between business and government they will be sufficiently “inclusive” to reliably and efficiently deliver what the community actually values and needs; • “the same regulatory frameworks that ensure that for-profit capital in the private sector creates value for investors can generate public value in the for-purpose economy”; • and the Australian business sector will embrace values-based capitalism, reinstating a market economy that “works for people”. <p>The Treasurer was at pains to promote the view that government should not “pick winners” in market design and composition and that efficient market design is still best left</p>
	Econ	5	A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.	
	Econ	6	An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.	
	Econ	9	Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.	
	Soc	1	A safe home.	
	Soc	2	A land with an Indigenous heart.	
	Soc	3	Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc	4	A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	
	Soc	5	A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	
	Soc	6	A society of equals.	
	Soc	9	A land without homelessness and with decent affordable housing for all.	
	Soc	11	A land without child disadvantage.	
	Soc	12	A sure provider of lifelong dignity.	
	Soc	13	A wellspring of inspiration & creativity.	
	Soc	16	A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.	
Env	2	A net zero emissions nation.		
Env	3	A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.		
Env	4	A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.		
Env	6	A renewable energy superpower.		
Env	7	Efficiently connected through low emissions transport.		

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<p>the value and net contribution of an industry to the long term sustainability of Australia’s natural resources, biodiversity, economy, social security and social capital.</p> <p>By 2026 adopt an agreed format for the Index and charge Treasury and the National Economic Transitions Commission envisaged under Econ02.05 with joint responsibility for ongoing development of the Index and for using it to identify and recommend sustainable economic compositions and policies for Australia.</p>	Env 8	Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.
	Env 9	Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.
	Env 10	A biodiversity haven.
	Env 11	A replanted and reforested land.
	Env 12	A protector of scarce resources.
	Env 14	A pollution free biosphere.
	Env 15	A marine wildlife haven.
	Env 17	A conservator of cultural & built heritage.
	Gov 1	A proactive participatory democracy.
	Gov 3	A nation with avowed rights for all.
	Gov 5	Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.
	Gov 7	Committed to public service independence & excellence.
	Gov 9	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.
Top Priority Target/Strategy:	Econ 1	A model of transition from excessive
		to the market itself, regardless of the failure of laissez faire economics that Chalmers himself acknowledged had caused the crises. Nevertheless, the Treasurer gave a commitment that in 2023 “we will create a new sustainable finance architecture, including a new taxonomy to label the climate impact of different investments. That will help investors align their choices with climate targets, help businesses who want to support the transition get finance more easily, and ensure regulators can stamp out greenwashing. This strategy begins with climate finance, but over time I see it expanding to incorporate nature-related risks and biodiversity goals.” Source: Jim Chalmers, <i>Capitalism After the Crises</i> , The Monthly, February 2023. Source: Bronwyn Kelly, Conversations with Australia’s Treasurer about building an Australian people’s economy , ACFP, March 2023. While the type of taxonomy envisaged was likely to be of assistance in steering private sector investment decisions toward sustainable industries, it did not provide guidance to governments on the most sustainable mix of industries in the economy overall. The taxonomy will be more useful if it is accompanied by an additional tool providing an overall rating of industry sectors and subsectors on their relative sustainability – a National Sustainable Industries Index as recommended at left.

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Reform of federal budget planning processes for service security and sustainable economic growth Econ01.04.01</p> <p>By 2026, recognising that declines in government sector spending per capita, especially if sustained over long periods, will lead to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> declines in essential services, unnecessarily reduced economic growth in areas where sustainable growth ought to be possible, and increases in unsustainable forms of growth, <p>reform federal government budget planning processes to ensure that they are driven first and foremost by engagement with the Australian public in preparation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an integrated national long term community-driven strategic plan, and a national long term financial plan for public revenues and expenditures capable of ensuring that the community's long term plan is fully and fairly financed, as anticipated under Gov01.05. See Note³⁸ for the rationale on this Strategy. 	consumption to sustainability.	<p>per capita increased by an average of 2.6% per annum and Australia's economy grew by an average of 3.4% per annum.</p> <p>By contrast, between 2013 and 2018 federal government spending decreased annually by an average of 0.2%, Australia experienced markedly slower economic growth of 2.5% per annum on average, slowing to 1.7% in 2018/19. This flowed through to erosion of essential services and a decline in Australia's capacity to build a sustainable economy maximising wellbeing.</p> <p>Source: Parliamentary Budget Office 2019/20 Medium Term Budget Report & ABS 5206.0</p>
	Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	
	Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.	
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	
	Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	
	Soc 9 A land without homelessness and with decent affordable housing for all.	
	Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.	
	Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.	
	Soc 13 A wellspring of inspiration & creativity.	
Soc 16 A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.		

³⁸ **Rationale for reform of the federal budget planning process:** The intention here is to replace the current budget development process (which produces only short term (effectively one-year) budgets and which in the age of neoliberalism threatens to annihilate available and equitably accessible public services) with a long term financial planning process where the Australian community builds a plan for services essential to a sustainable future and Treasury responds by building a revenue and expenditure program to fairly and efficiently finance the community's plan over the longer term (at least ten years). The objective is to maximise the Australian community's chances of managing public revenues and expenditures to ensure all essential services are securely financed over the longer term at the lowest long run cost. For more information on the advantages of National Long Term Financial Planning see ACFP, Snapshots from Australia Together, [What is National Integrated Planning & Reporting? Episode 2 Part 2, Long term national financial planning.](#)

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	<p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p> <p>Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.</p> <p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p> <p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p> <p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	
<p>Economic composition and transformations – Services sector expansion Econ01.05 Australia’s services sector expands progressively particularly in health, welfare, and education.</p>	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p> <p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p> <p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p> <p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p> <p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p> <p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.</p> <p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p>	<p>In 2020, the health & education sector produced 13% of Australia’s total output, making it the largest sector of the economy and the largest employer.</p> <p>Source: RBA, "Composition of the Australian Economy Snapshot March 2020"</p>
<p>Economic composition and transformations – Cessation of fossil fuel exports Econ01.06 By 2030, consistent with Targets and Strategies under Environment 6, establish Australia as a renewable energy superpower by ceasing all fossil fuel exports and transitioning to export of zero emissions goods as per Econ01.06.01.</p>	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p> <p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p> <p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living</p>	<p>In 2018/19, Australia exported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black coal = 11,131.3 petajoules – up 3.4% from the previous year; • Liquefied natural gas (LNG) = 4,093.9 petajoules, up 21.3% from the previous year; and • Crude oil = 545.4 petajoules, up 13.1% from the previous year. <p>In the ten years to 2018/19, the average annual growth in</p>

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	<p>standards improve continuously for all.</p> <p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p> <p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p> <p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p> <p>Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</p> <p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p> <p>Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.</p> <p>Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.</p> <p>Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.</p> <p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	<p>exports of all fossil fuel types was 5.2%.</p> <p>Source: Australian Government Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources, Australian Energy Update 2020, page 33</p>
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Economic composition and transformations – Transition away from export of both fossil fuels and the raw materials used in production of steel, aluminium, fertilisers, polysilicon, etc., and towards export of zero emissions goods Econ01.06.01</p> <p>By 2025, recognising that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the introduction by Europe of a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) in 2026 will not allow Australian producers to trade competitively in the EU unless they can demonstrate a zero-carbon supply chain with genuine additionality, or that all relevant parts of the economy are subject to a carbon charge similar to that in the EU; and that in a globalised economy, international transport of 	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p> <p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industry transition.</p> <p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p> <p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.</p> <p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.</p> <p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.</p> <p>Econ 7 A collaborative intelligent nation.</p> <p>Econ 9 Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.</p>	<p>In 2024, the Superpower Institute reported that, “A net zero Australian economy will reduce global emissions by just over 1%. But if Australia successfully seizes the economic advantage in exporting zero emissions goods, this can create an economic boom larger and more sustained than the mining boom and reduce global emissions by around an additional 7%.</p> <p>Source: The Superpower Institute</p> <p>In 2024, founding members of the Superpower Institute recommended, among other things, that the government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure Australian products are compliant with tariff-free access to EU markets under Europe’s Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM);

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<p>raw materials and energy to offshore processing sites is prohibitively costly and that energy intensive industries such as steel making will therefore migrate to countries like Australia that are generating the energy and minerals supply; and that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> existing export and import arrangements and taxes/levies/duties/tariffs will facilitate neither a transition to a sustainable future for Australia's export industries nor to a sustainable zero carbon emissions economy, the Australian government should commence and/or accelerate implementation of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> introduction of a Carbon Solutions Levy as proposed by the Superpower Institute in time to allow Australian producers to realise a green premium for their products where CBAMs apply; expansion of publicly owned and operated electricity transmission as per Env06.02; development of a plan for a phase out of fossil fuel exports as per Econ01.06; and direct the revenue raised from a CSL, which in year 1 is likely to be around \$100 billion,³⁹ to maximise the economic and industrial 	Soc 4	A place of optimal health and wellbeing.
	Soc 5	A model of lifelong educational opportunity.
	Env 1	A leading global advocate for action on climate change.
	Env 2	A net zero emissions nation.
	Env 4	A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.
	Env 5	An environmentally educated community.
	Env 6	A renewable energy superpower.
	Env 7	Efficiently connected through low emissions transport.
	Env 8	Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.
	Env 9	Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.
	Env 10	A biodiversity haven.
	Env 11	A replanted and reforested land.
	Env 12	A protector of scarce resources.
	Env 16	Regenerative by design in consumption & production.
Env 19	A land of thriving self-supporting regions.	
Gov 9	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	
Gov 11	A just and cooperative participant on the global stage.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> establish proper measurement of greenhouse gas emissions; implement a Superpower Innovation Incentive Scheme (SIIS); commit that the public sector should provide the hydrogen storage and transport, and the electricity transmission needed for the Superpower; introduce a Carbon Solutions Levy (CSL) at all fossil fuel extraction sites in Australia (around 105 sites), and on all fossil fuel imports to Australia, to fund the SIIS, the transmission investment, and other liabilities, and meet the needs of the EC's CBAM; and impose the CSL on all emissions from fossil carbon wherever they occur in the world, at the level of the EU's carbon price. <p>The Superpower Institute also considered that the proposed Carbon Solutions Levy would provide a buffer against energy price increases.</p> <p>Source: Professor Ross Garnaut AC, "Restoring Prosperity by Building the Superpower", Address to the National Press Club, 14 February 2024.</p> <p>In 2024, the federal Labor government introduced the Future Made in Australia Package to help ensure Australians would be the beneficiaries of transition to a</p>

³⁹ The Superpower Institute considered that the Carbon Solutions Levy would offer a buffer against energy price increases: "The well over \$100bn pa proceeds in year 1, which then decline slowly, should be applied first to fund the significant CIS liability, the SIIS and the required Transmission and hydrogen transport and storage. There would remain more than adequate funding to more than fully compensate for any effect on electricity or fuel prices, and to facilitate any restructure of road user charging. An amount of the CSL proceeds should be kept for budget repair or funding structural reform, such as tax reform, with long term benefits for economic growth and the revenue as Australia must maintain its key advantage

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<p>benefits of the move to net zero emissions.</p>		<p>zero carbon emissions economy. The \$22.7 billion package was intended to “facilitate the private sector investment required for Australia to be an indispensable part of the global economy.” The program did not include a CSL or public sector investment in electricity transmission but did allocate some small incentives to attract investments in processing of critical minerals. It did not propose cessation of fossil fuel exports and as such was likely to slow Australia’s path to economic sustainability. Source: Federal Budget 2024/25: Investing in a Future Made in Australia.</p>
<p>Economic composition and transformations – Comparative economic complexity Econ01.06.02 By 2030, recognising that the narrower our economy the more vulnerable Australia is to external shocks such as commodity price volatility and supply chain disruptions, Australia’s ranking in the Harvard Atlas of Economic Complexity shows continuous improvement.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Economic composition and transformations – Expansion of manufacturing as a share of Australia’s economy Econ01.06.03 By 2025, recognising that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “the traditional market model of comparative advantage denies Australia the more promising 	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p> <p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industry transition.</p> <p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p> <p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.</p> <p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.</p> <p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.</p> <p>Econ 7 A collaborative intelligent nation.</p> <p>Econ 9 Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.</p>	<p>Between 1995 and 2021 Australia dropped steadily from 55th place to 93rd place out of 133 countries on the Harvard Atlas of Economic Complexity, which measures the diversity and knowledge intensity of a country’s export mix. Source: Harvard Atlas of Economic Complexity</p> <p>.....</p> <p>In 2024, it was acknowledged that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the combination of low productivity gains and extended wage stagnation over the previous decade had resulted in a trend of Australian companies seeking to maximise profitability through price inflation; and that

of a low cost of capital.” Ross Garnaut, “Restoring Prosperity by Building the Superpower”, Address to the National Press Club, 14 February 2024.

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<p>strategic opportunity to identify and capitalise on areas of potential competitive advantage in the high productivity, high-skill jobs and industries of the future, including advanced manufacturing”; and that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> with the traditional market model “Australia will be locked into low-productivity, low-wage industries, with limited scope for uplift through technological change and innovation”,⁴⁰ and that the traditional market model depletes Australia’s capacity for self-sufficiency and resilience during global crises; and that excessive investment in defence industries depletes scarce human and natural capital and exacerbates global warming and so is not likely to assist in economic complexity and self-sufficiency, <p>the federal government is to:</p> <p>a) deploy an integrated strategy designed to restore non-defence related manufacturing to at least 20% of GDP by 2035, including by introduction of free tertiary education as per Soc05.01, Soc05.01.02 and Soc05.01.03; and</p> <p>b) confine expenditure on defence industries to limit expenditure to only that which is required to effectively defend Australia as per Recommendation 28 of the People’s Inquiry led</p>	Soc	4	A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	<p>2. the commodity boom of the early 2000s had rendered Australia’s trade-exposed industries less competitive – or in some cases uncompetitive – in global markets through appreciation of the dollar; and that</p> <p>3. this “resources curse” that had arisen from the mining boom, along with tariff reductions in the 1980s and ’90s, had reduced manufacturing to 6% of GDP, compared with around 30% in the 1960s and ’70s.</p> <p>By 2024, mainly as a result of the above three factors, Australia had become the least self-sufficient economy in the developed world. Of particular concern was the fact that Australia had the lowest share of manufacturing in its economy of any OECD country. Source: UTS Emeritus Professor Roy Green AM, “Productivity, innovation and industrial structure”, CEDA - Committee for Economic Development of Australia, 16 July 2024.</p> <p>In 2024, the federal Labor government introduced the Future Made in Australia Package of \$22.7 billion over ten years to facilitate private sector investment in Australia’s economy, including in manufacturing to improve Australia’s self-sufficiency, but provided more than double that (\$50.3 billion over ten years) to implement the 2024 National Defence Strategy to meet Australia’s strategic needs, none of which investment would increase</p>
	Soc	5	A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	
	Soc	6	A society of equals.	
	Soc	7	A success because of its diversity.	
	Soc	16	A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.	
	Env	1	A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	
	Env	2	A net zero emissions nation.	
	Env	3	A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.	
	Env	4	A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	
	Env	5	An environmentally educated community.	
	Env	6	A renewable energy superpower.	
	Env	8	Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.	
	Env	9	Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.	
Env	16	Regenerative by design in consumption & production.		
Env	18	Multi-central in its cities, efficiently connecting people with jobs, health, education and recreation.		
Env	19	A land of thriving self-supporting regions.		
Gov	9	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.		

⁴⁰ Source: UTS Emeritus Professor Roy Green AM, “[Productivity, innovation and industrial structure](#)”, CEDA - Committee for Economic Development of Australia, 16 July 2024.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy

Economy 1 – Economic planning, growth & composition

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>by IPAN in 2022 in Gov12.01.03, and</p> <p>c) increase government expenditure and incentives for increased private sector expenditure on research and development as set out in Econ07.01.</p>		<p>resilience, self-sufficiency, productive industrialisation, or progress towards a net zero emissions economy because defence industries contribute significantly to carbon emissions and divert scarce human capital and natural resources away from the production of essentials. (You can't eat a gun or a warship.)</p> <p>Source: Federal Budget 2024/25: Investing in a Future Made in Australia.</p>
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Economic composition and transformations – Carbon credits market development & a Carbon in the Land and Sea Finance and Trading Corporation Econ01.07</p> <p>By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> consistent with goals to be legislated to increase GDP and returns to landholders and mitigate climate change by increasing native forestry cover and restoring degraded ecosystems under Env11.01, and recognising that economic benefits to be reaped significantly outweigh costs of public investment necessary to accelerate entry into carbon credits markets, <p>establish a 100% government owned Carbon in the Land and Sea Finance and Trading Corporation to expand Australia's participation in the domestic and global market for carbon credits. The Corporation is to be authorised to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> invest public funds – equating initially to \$5 billion over 5 years from 2023 – in landscape and sea carbon projects, including planting, 	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	<p>In 2014, the federal government allocated \$2.5 billion to purchase Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) and from then the Clean Energy Regulator periodically ran auctions to purchase ACCU's from carbon farmers and other certified carbon credit producers at the lowest bid price.</p>
	<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>		In 2020, this fund expired and was then topped up with a $2 billion allocation over 10 years but eligibility for use of the funding was opened up to low emissions and geological CCS projects, leaving very little if anything for stimulation of the production of carbon credits through carbon farming during the 2020 decade.
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	<p>In 2021, Professor Ross Garnaut noted that carbon farming is a major job creator and sale of carbon credits can provide massive boosts to GDP. But he also noted that: "Full utilisation of the [carbon farming] opportunity requires participation in a global market for carbon, ... domestic carbon pricing arrangements which impose mandatory requirements on major emitters to purchase carbon offsets, ... [and initiatives to]</p>
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>	
	<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.</p>	
	<p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.</p>	
	<p>Econ 7 A collaborative, intelligent nation.</p>	
	<p>Econ 9 Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.</p>	
	<p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p>	
	<p>Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</p>	
<p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>biodiversity, biomass and alternative feedstock projects and any other projects on both public and private lands and leases which can be reliably measured and certified by the Clean Energy Regulator as having generated a genuine carbon credit in tonnage terms; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> purchase and trade carbon credits once produced and certified by the Clean Energy Regulator. <p>Ensure that in establishing the Corporation that its decisions on purchases, sales and investments will not be limited by requirements to generate commercial rates of return and will be geared instead to incentivise carbon in the land projects sufficient to support the objectives of establishing carbon planting projects in line with Env11.01 and provide the whole of economy returns to Australia that can arise from jobs growth in regional Australia and transition to a new economy with no fossil fuels by 2033.</p>	Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.	<p>bring forward access to the \$2 billion new budget allocation [mentioned above]”.</p> <p>Source: Professor Ross Garnaut, Reset: Restoring Australia After the Pandemic Recession, 2021</p>
	Env 8 Environmentally & economically sustainable in agriculture & fisheries.	
	Env 9 Confident of the safety & security of its water supplies.	
	Env 10 A biodiversity haven.	
	Env 11 A replanted & reforested land.	
	Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.	
	Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.	
	Env 15 A marine wildlife haven.	
	Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.	
	Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	
Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.		
Soc 1 A safe home.		
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Reintroduction of a price on carbon Econ01.08</p> <p>By 2025, recognising that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> without a carbon price, technology solutions such as Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) will never be as cheap as venting emissions freely to the atmosphere, and without a carbon price Australia is unlikely to be able to enter international carbon credits trading markets as efficiently as it otherwise might, 	Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	<p>In 2021, federal government policy on carbon emissions reduction favoured technology development and opposed carbon pricing and regulatory restrictions on emission to the atmosphere. According to the Climate Council:</p> <p>“The Federal Government’s [technology] ‘roadmap’ puts the interests of the fossil fuel lobby ahead of the interests of Australians. We need a plan to remove all fossil fuels from our economy. Technology will play a role, but it is a tool, not a</p>
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	
	Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.	
	Econ 9 Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical	

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
legislate to reintroduce a price on carbon equal to the damage it does and which gives certainty for estimates of transaction costs in calculations of returns from investment from both carbon reduction and sequestration programs.		trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.
	Soc 4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.
	Soc 6	A society of equals.
	Soc 16	A society prepared & resilient in times of disaster.
	Env 1	A leading global advocate for action on climate change.
	Env 2	A net zero emissions nation.
	Env 4	A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.
	Env 6	A renewable energy superpower.
	Env 7	Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.
	Env 8	Environmentally & economically sustainable in agriculture & fisheries.
	Env 10	A biodiversity haven.
	Env 11	A replanted & reforested land.
	Env 12	A protector of scarce resources.
	Env 14	A pollution free biosphere.
	Env 19	A land of thriving self-supporting regions.
	Gov 6	A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.
	Gov 9	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.
	Gov 11	A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.
Top Priority Target/Strategy: Integrated & Funded Program for Meeting Australia's Commitments to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs) Econ01.09	Econ 1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.
	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living
		destination. Climate change does not stop intensifying until we stop adding greenhouse gases to the atmosphere." However, without a carbon price, technology solutions are unlikely to be cost-competitive, which will negate the benefit of any public investment assistance for development, particularly for technologies such as Carbon Capture and Sequestration (CCS). In 2021, Professor Ross Garnaut noted that: "Economists have no doubt that putting a price on carbon emissions equal to the damage that carbon does would be helpful to any cost effective emissions reduction strategy. A general carbon price is ruled out in Australia ... by our political history. There is a large economic prize for Australia if and when we remove that constraint". Source: The Climate Council website, Unpacking the Tech Road-map; and Professor Ross Garnaut, Reset: Restoring Australia After the Pandemic Recession, 2021
		In 2015, Australia adopted all 17 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs) and thereby committed to achievement by 2030 of the following in Australia: 1. No poverty

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>By 2024, recognising that Australia is a signatory to all 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the associated targets that must be reached by 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop an integrated program of essential projects (to be undertaken across federal, state and local government levels) to maximise Australia’s chances of fulfilling its commitment to the UNSDGs; incorporate the program under a specific line item in the federal budget; and ensure that sufficient additional funding to support full implementation/ coordination of the identified essential projects is allocated and maintained annually until the UNSDGs are met (preferably on time or before 2030). <p>Citizens’ oversight of progress towards the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs) Econ01.09.01</p> <p>By 2024, consistent with initiatives under Gov01.05 regarding community engagement in national long term financial planning, establish and fund a citizen’s assembly or other suitable community council charged with monitoring Australia’s progress towards the UNSDGs and advising on the adequacy and allocation of funds in federal and state budgets when shortfalls in progress towards the goals are detected.</p>	standards improve continuously for all.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Zero hunger 3. Good health & wellbeing 4. Quality education 5. Gender equality 6. Clean water & sanitation 7. Affordable & clean energy 8. Decent work & economic growth 9. Industry, innovation & infrastructure 10. Reduced inequalities 11. Sustainable cities & communities 12. Responsible consumption & production 13. Climate action 14. Life below water 15. Life on land 16. Peace, justice & strong institutions 17. Partnerships for the goals <p>Despite these commitments, in 2021/22, the federal budget incorporated no mention of or allocations for realisation of the UNSDGs and had no established citizens’ assembly for monitoring of progress towards the adopted SDGs by 2030.</p> <p>Source: Jeffrey D. Sachs, Christian Kroll, Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller, and Finn Woelm, Sustainable Development Report 2021, The Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Goals</p>
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	
	Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.	
	Soc 9 A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.	
	Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.	
	Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	
	Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.	
	Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.	
	Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	
	Env 5 An environmentally educated community.	
	Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.	
	Env 7 Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.	
	Env 8 Environmentally & economically sustainable in agriculture & fisheries.	
	Env 9 Confident of the safety & security of its water supplies.	
Env 10 A biodiversity haven.		
Env 11 A replanted & reforested land.		
Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.		

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Economy 1 – Economic planning, growth & composition

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.	
	Env 15 A marine wildlife haven.	
	Env 16 Regenerative by design in consumption & production.	
	Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.	
	Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.	
	Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.	
	Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.	
	Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	
	Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	
	Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.	
	Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.	
	Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.	
	Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.	

Economy 2 – Employment planning, industrial reform & economic transition

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy		
Economy 2 – Employment planning, industrial reform & economic transition		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Employment – Participation Econ02.01</p> <p>The employment to population ratio is steady or improving.</p>	<p>Econ 2</p> <p>A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	<p>In 2020, the employment to population ratio for Australia was 63%. Source: RBA, "Composition of the Australian Economy Snapshot March 2020"</p>
	<p>Econ 1</p> <p>A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
<p>Employment – Participation rate Econ02.01.01</p> <p>The participation rate of people in the Australian workforce increases continuously and does not fall below 65%.</p>	<p>Econ 2</p> <p>A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	<p>Between March 2015 and March 2020 (pre-Covid), the average annual participation rate of people in the Australian workforce was 65.2%. Source: ABS, 6202.0 Labour Force, Australia, Table 1.</p>
	<p>Econ 1</p> <p>A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
<p>Employment – Participation rate of 15-64 year-olds Econ02.01.02</p> <p>The participation rate of people aged 15-64 years in the Australian workforce does not fall below 80%.</p>	<p>Econ 2</p> <p>A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	<p>Between 2003 and 2023 the participation rate of people aged 15-64 years in the Australian workforce rose from 74.5% to 80.5%. Source: Australian Government Measuring What Matters wellbeing framework – broadening access to work. Source: ABS Labour Force Survey, May 2023.</p>
	<p>Econ 1</p> <p>A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
<p>Underemployment Econ02.02</p> <p>The underemployment rate reduces to 3% and remains at or below that on a 12-month average, ensuring a fuller use of workforce capacity to expand the economy and sufficient labour scarcity to increase wages.⁴¹</p>	<p>Econ 2</p> <p>A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	<p>The rate of underemployment has steadily increased since 1978 from 2.7% to 9% in January 2020.</p>
	<p>Econ 1</p> <p>A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	<p>In 2019, the 12-month average for underemployment was 8.8%.</p>
	<p>Econ 3</p> <p>A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	<p>In 2019, the 3-year rolling average for underemployment was 8.9%. Source: ABS, 6202.0 Labour Force Australia, Table 22</p>

⁴¹ Targets for underemployment in **Econ02.02**, underutilisation in **Econ02.02.01** and duration of unemployment in **Econ02.03** may be subject to revision – up or down – if the Non Accelerating Inflation Rate of Unemployment (NAIRU), as assessed from time to time by the Reserve Bank, strongly suggests a revision is necessary. However, it is important to note that *Australia Together* does not assume that policy decisions on acceptable levels of unemployment should be driven primarily by Reserve Bank decisions on the NAIRU or other inflation-related targets. The primary policy responsibility is to ensure full employment and to manage any inflationary effects by a means of other policy levers such as changing the economic composition (eg., under **Econ01.05**, **Econ01.06**, **Econ01.07**, **Econ02.04**, **Econ02.04.01**, and **Econ02.05**) so that it controls inflation. In *Australia Together*, changes in targets for underemployment, underutilisation and duration of unemployment could therefore only be influenced by RBA decisions on the NAIRU in exceptional circumstances.

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Economy 2 – Employment planning, industrial reform & economic transition

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	Between April 2015 and March 2020 (pre-Covid), the underemployment rate averaged 8.5% annually. Source: ABS, 6202.0 Labour Force, Australia, Table 1.
<p>Underutilisation of the labour force Econ02.02.01</p> <p>The rate of underutilisation of labour reduces to 8% and remains at or below that on a 12-month average, ensuring a fuller use of workforce capacity to expand the economy and sufficient labour scarcity to increase wages.</p>	Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.	<p>The rate of underutilisation of Australia’s labour force⁴² has trended (although not steadily) upward since 1978, from an average of 8.8% in the 3 years to December 1981 up to an average of 13.8% in the 3 years to December 2019.⁴³</p> <p>In 2019, the 12-month average for labour underutilisation was 13.5%. Source: ABS, 6202.0 Labour Force Australia, Table 22</p> <p>Between April 2015 and March 2020 (pre-Covid), the underutilisation rate for labour averaged 14% annually. Source: ABS, 6202.0 Labour Force, Australia, Table 1.</p>
	Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	
	Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
<p>Duration of unemployment Econ02.03</p> <p>The median duration of unemployment for Australia as a whole is below 10 weeks, reflecting the success of job creation programs by the government sector consistent with a National Plan for Full Employment Supported by a Universal Basic Income (as per Econ02.04) and ensuring that</p>	Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.	<p>In the 2020 year, the median duration of unemployment for Australia was 17.3 weeks compared to the boom period of 2000 to 2013 when the median was 12.2 weeks. In 2019, the 12-month median duration of unemployment for Australia was 15.5 weeks.</p> <p>In 2019, the 3-year rolling median duration of</p>
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	

⁴² The labour force underutilisation rate is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as “the sum of the number of persons unemployed and underemployed, expressed as a percentage of the labour force”. ABS 6102.0.55.001 - Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Feb 2018.

⁴³ **Note:** *Australia Together* does not use the unemployment rate as an indicator, out of the context of the labour underutilisation rate, due to the fact that unemployment rates are derived with reference only to those workers who have, in a fortnightly survey by the ABS, responded that they are looking for work and are available to start (in effect full-time) work immediately. The fortnightly “survey” counts a relatively small section of the willing labour force seeking work and is not useful either for purposes of monitoring the performance of the economy as a provider of opportunities to work or for long term economic and labour force planning purposes.

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>wages cannot be suppressed due to artificially high rates of unemployment.</p>	<p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.</p>	<p>unemployment for Australia was 15.9 weeks, compared to 2010 when the 3-year rolling average was 11.1 weeks.</p> <p>Source: ABS, 6291.0.55.001 Labour Force Australia, Table 16c</p>
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	
<p>Permanence and casualisation of employment Econ02.03.01 Average weekly hours worked by casual employees declines relative to non-casual employees and the length of time taken to transition from casual to permanent employment falls continuously.</p>	<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	<p>Between 2015 and 2019, the average weekly hours worked by casual employees was 22.1, up from 21.2 in 2001-2004. By contrast the average weekly hours worked by other (non-casual) employees was 38.6, down from 40.2 in 2001-2004. The trend was towards increasing casualisation of Australia's workforce.</p> <p>The length of time in casual work before transitioning to permanent work has also increased. Between 2001 and 2004, 41.5% of casual workers would be in a permanent job within four years. Between 2015 and 2018, this dropped to 35.9%.</p> <p>Source: Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey 2021, Tables 4.7 and 4.10</p>
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>	
	<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.</p>	
	<p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.</p>	
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.</p>	
<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>		
<p>Permanence and casualisation of employment – access to paid leave entitlements Econ02.03.02 The proportion of employees who do not have access to paid leave entitlements falls continuously.</p>	<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	<p>Between 2014 and 2023, the proportion of employees who did not have access to paid leave entitlements fell from 24.2% to 22.1%.</p> <p>Source: Australian Government Measuring What Matters wellbeing framework – secure jobs.</p>
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.</p>	

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Economy 2 – Employment planning, industrial reform & economic transition

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	
	Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	
	Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.	
	Soc 9 A land without homelessness and with decent affordable housing for all.	
	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
	Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.	
<p>Employment planning</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: National plan for full employment supported by a universal basic income Econ02.04</p> <p>By 2024, in association with processes for development of a National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing (see Econ04.02), the federal government convenes a process of joint development of a draft plan to re-structure the competitive mix of industries and labour market policies supporting Australia’s economy to achieve full employment continuously from 2027 (where full employment is defined consistent with the targets for underemployment in Econ02.02, underutilisation in Econ02.02.01, and duration of unemployment in Econ02.03). By 2025, nation-wide community engagement on the</p>	<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	<p>In 2020, Australians had no guarantee of decent productive employment and they were facing the ongoing removal of social safety nets and rights to a decent basic income throughout their lives. Before any further erosion of benefits and access to social support, and in anticipation of transitional issues associated with robotization and artificial intelligence, a plan for industry transition and labour market negotiation is required, in parallel and consistent with a National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing and in order to meet commitments made under UN Sustainable Development Goals adopted in 2015 by Australia.</p> <p>In 2019, 84% of Australians believed that “the minimum [social] wage should be high enough so that no family with a full-time worker falls below</p>
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>	
	<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.</p>	

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>draft national plan is to be completed (alongside associated consultation on a universal basic income as per Econ04.02.04).</p> <p>By 2026, a national full employment plan, consistent with community agreements in a National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing, is adopted.</p> <p>By 2026, federal, state, territory, and local governments develop implementation plans consistent with the adopted national plan.</p> <p>From 2027, achieve and maintain ongoing full and productive work for all Australians.</p> <p><small>*Consistent with UNSDG, Goal 8: “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all,” especially Target 8.5: “By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.”</small></p>	<p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.</p>	<p>the official poverty line.” And 61% believed that “the government should provide a decent standard of living for the unemployed.”</p>
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	<p>Source: United States Studies Centre, <i>Public Opinion in the Age of Trump, The United States and Australia Compared</i>.</p>
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>In 2020, 58% of Australians on survey supported a “a guaranteed living wage being introduced in Australia”.</p>
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	<p>Only 18% opposed it. Source: YouGov poll conducted for the Green Institute, October 2020, and Gareth Hutchens, <i>A majority of Australians would welcome a universal basic income, survey finds</i>, ABC News 11 December 2020.</p>
<p>Employment planning</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Increasing government sector participation in the economy by a program of expansion of public sector employment in health, aged care, disability services, employment and welfare services, education, housing, conservation and land care, renewable energy, buildings efficiency and transport.</p> <p>Econ02.04.01</p> <p>By 2024, in association with a national plan for full employment supported by a universal basic income (as per Econ02.04), and supported by initiatives under Econ04.02.01 and Econ04.02.03, establish a</p>	<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	<p>In 2017, 82% of Australians “wanted government to retain the skills and capability to deliver services directly”.</p>
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	<p>Source: Centre for Policy Development Study, “What Do Australians Want? Active and Effective Government Fit for the Ages”</p>
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>	<p>By May 2021, national research by Essential indicated that when asked about the preferred approach to creating jobs and economic growth,</p>
	<p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.</p>	<p>66% of respondents said “the government should directly invest in the economy by creating projects and jobs, and raise the standard of living for the majority of workers” and only 17% said that <i>businesses</i> should be encouraged “to grow and create more jobs” through</p>
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p>	

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Economy 2 – Employment planning, industrial reform & economic transition

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>program to expand public sector employment and participation in the Australian economy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> developing a public sector workforce plan to significantly increase direct employment by state and federal governments in health, aged care, disability services, employment and welfare services, education, housing, conservation and land care, renewable energy, buildings efficiency and transport, recognising these as the job growth areas of the future; reversing the growth in contracting out of public services; and reversing the growth in consultancies and re-establish in-house public policy services. <p>By 2024, incorporate the new public sector workforce plan into the nation-wide community engagement on the draft national plan for full employment supported by a universal basic income (as per Econ02.04).</p>	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	<p>“relaxion of regulations and lower taxes for the wealthy”. Source: Essential Research Report, 11 May 2021</p> <p>Nevertheless, between June 2014 and June 2019, the Australian government shed 19,364 Australian Public Service (APS) employees – almost 12% of its workforce. At the same time, annual spending by the federal government on consultants more than doubled from \$385 million in 2012/13 to \$808 million in 2017/18 before falling to \$650 million in 2018/19 and rising again to \$695 million in 2019/20. Also during the same period underemployment in Australia grew by 21% from an average of 7.4% between 2008 and 2013 to 8.9% between 2014 and 2019.</p> <p>In 2019, there was an average of 1,130,900 underemployed persons per month in Australia compared to 894,500 per month in 2013, meaning that while monthly underemployment rose by more than 200,000 the government aggravated the problem by reducing public sector employment by 20,000. Sources: Australian Public Service Commission, APS Employment Release Tables 30 June 2020; Australian Government AusTender, Contracts Awarded as Consultancies; ABS 6202.0 Labour Force Australia Table 22.</p>
	<p>Soc 9 A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all</p>	
	<p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse</p>	
	<p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage</p>	
	<p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity</p>	
	<p>Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.</p>	
	<p>Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.</p>	
	<p>Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.</p>	
<p>Economic transition funding to drive sector-wide transformations with safety nets</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: National Economic Transitions Commission Econ02.05</p> <p>By 2025, acknowledging that:</p>	<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	<p>In 2020, Australia faced serious impacts to two key sectors of its economy arising from factors beyond their control:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Coal mining, due to the inevitable decline of demand for fossil fuels; and Tertiary education, due to loss of international
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity,</p>	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy

Economy 2 – Employment planning, industrial reform & economic transition

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data	
<p>a) globalisation of economies and other global forces such as climate change and war will, from time to time, deliver sector-wide shocks to or shifts in Australia's economy;</p> <p>b) Australia's economy is not organised to maximise environmental and economic sustainability; and</p> <p>c) in association with the National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing under Econ04.02, establish a National Economic Transitions Commission with a charter of facilitating sector-wide economic shifts occasioned by global impacts (such as climate change, pandemics, trade restrictions or war) and responsibility for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> timely identification of sector-wide disruptions; recommendations for changes in the composition of the economy in line with the need to transition to sustainable growth and away from unsustainable growth as may be indicated by the National Sustainable Industries Index envisaged under Econ01.04; recommendations on policy for funding and management of required transitions (either out of the affected industry sector or across to a new funding platform capable of sustaining the affected industry); implementation of approved funding programs supporting the transitions; and coordination of any multi-agency involvement in establishment of market 	<p>growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	<p>student demand after Covid-19.</p> <p>No coordinated policies were put in place to assist employees in either of these industries in a manner that would shift the economy onto a new sustainable footing. In fact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> assistance was specifically withheld in the case of tertiary education resulting in the loss of over 17,000 jobs; and in the case of coal mining, inordinate support for corporate vested interests was provided contrary to the best economic interests of the public (via appointment of fossil fuel business owners to a national Covid-19 Commission). <p>Political and economic immaturity significantly impacted the nation's capacity to efficiently facilitate vital sector-wide economic shifts.</p> <p>In 2021, no independent facilitation had been established for purposes of sector-wide economic transitions.</p>	
	Econ 4		A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.
	Econ 5		A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.
	Econ 6		An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.
	Econ 9		Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.
	Soc 1		A safe home.
	Soc 3		Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.
	Soc 6		A society of equals.
	Env 1		A leading global advocate for action on climate change.
	Env 2		A net zero emissions nation.
	Env 4		A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.
	Env 6		A renewable energy superpower.
	Env 8		Environmentally & economically sustainable in agriculture & fisheries.
	Env 12		A protector of scarce resources.
	Env 18		Multi-central in its cities, efficiently connecting people with jobs, health, education & recreation.
Env 19	A land of thriving self-supporting regions.		
Gov 6	A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.		
Gov 7	Committed to public service independence & excellence.		
Gov 9	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business		

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data	
<p>By 2024, regardless of whether the National Economic Transitions Commission is established under Econ02.05 and utilising a small portion of the savings to taxpayers that can be anticipated from the elimination of fossil fuel subsidies under Env02.03, establish a one-off \$1 billion redundancy and redeployment fund for employees of thermal coal mining and coal-fired power companies who are facing displacement, accessible until 2026 (and no later). Payments from the fund should reflect years of service, plus transition costs associated with re-training and relocation, and be in addition to all other termination entitlements under agreements with private employers.</p> <p>Note: Payment from the fund would not be applicable to workers who take up employment in thermal coal mining or coal fired power stations after creation of the fund and no worker receiving payments for redundancy and redeployment could be permitted to work in the coal sector in the future, recognising that the taxpayer funded transition program is to support transition to a sustainable economy, not a revolving door and additional subsidy to the coal industry.</p> <p>Note: This proposal for a \$1 billion fund may be subject to movement up or down, depending on need.</p>	consumption to sustainability.	<p>of GDP (US\$29 billion) and AU\$1,700 per capita approximately per annum. This equates to setting aside the equivalent of \$730,000 of taxpayer funded subsidy each year for each person employed in coal mining and oil and gas exploration and production in Australia.</p> <p>The Australian taxpayer receives no share of the profits in return for its subsidisation of the fossil fuel industry. Profits are largely off-shored and royalties do not sufficiently offset subsidies to provide decent returns. Nor does the fossil fuel industry contribute to clean-up costs or climate change adaptation costs. Creation of a fund to make coal workers redundant and transfer them to sustainable industries (including other types of mining) would equate to a massive saving for Australia. If implemented in addition to a carbon price it would make transition to net zero and a new economy affordable for Australia.</p> <p>Source: International Monetary Fund "IMF Working Paper: Global Fossil Fuel Subsidies Remain Large: An Update Based on Country-Level Estimates, WP/19/89", 2019</p> <p>In 2019, approximately 38,400 people were employed in coal mining in Australia, a reduction from 47,500 in 2014. By 2030 it may be expected that the thermal coal industry will be non-existent due to multiple factors, including its high price compared to renewable energy. Schemes which incentivise early closure of the thermal coal industry will provide significantly higher returns to Australia than continued subsidies for coal.</p>	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.		Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.
	Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.		Econ 9 Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.
	Soc 1 A safe home.		Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.
	Soc 6 A society of equals.		Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.
	Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.		Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.
	Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.		Env 8 Environmentally & economically sustainable in agriculture & fisheries.
	Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.		Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.
	Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.		Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.
	Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.		

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data														
		<p>Source: ABS Stat.beta Labour account Australia</p> <p>In 2020, research by the Australia Institute found that: “A phase-out of thermal coal mining over ten years would imply a loss of between 500 and 1000 specialist mining jobs each year. Taking account of early retirement, natural attrition, and redeployment within the mining industry, the number requiring special assistance for transition, or a top up to offset the loss of premium wages, would probably be no more than 250 per year. An assistance package of \$100,000 per year, available for up to 2 years, would imply an outlay of no more than \$50 million per year.”</p> <p>Source: Australia Institute, Getting Off Coal 2020</p>														
<p>Economic transition funding to drive sector-wide transformations with safety nets – Higher education (university) sector recovery and expansion Econ02.05.02 By no later than the 2024/25 federal budget:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> recognising the need to reverse planned funding reductions for tertiary education and the need to meet increased demand for university education consistent with the fee-free program under Soc05.01, and utilising anticipated savings from the elimination of fossil fuel subsidies under Env02.03, establish a \$5 billion restoration fund over two years to restore employment of higher education (university) teaching staff and associated essential 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="584 1151 715 1301">Econ 2</td> <td data-bbox="719 1151 1027 1301">A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="584 1308 715 1435">Econ 1</td> <td data-bbox="719 1308 1027 1435">A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="584 1442 715 1630">Econ 3</td> <td data-bbox="719 1442 1027 1630">A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="584 1637 715 1697">Econ 4</td> <td data-bbox="719 1637 1027 1697">A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="584 1704 715 1832">Econ 5</td> <td data-bbox="719 1704 1027 1832">A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="584 1839 715 1966">Econ 6</td> <td data-bbox="719 1839 1027 1966">An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="584 1973 715 2027">Econ 7</td> <td data-bbox="719 1973 1027 2027">A collaborative, intelligent nation.</td> </tr> </table>	Econ 2	A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.	Econ 1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	Econ 4	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	Econ 5	A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.	Econ 6	An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.	Econ 7	A collaborative, intelligent nation.	<p>In 2021, Universities Australia reported that over 17,300 university jobs were lost in 2020 due to Covid-19 and forecast further losses in 2021. They also reported a loss of \$1.8 billion in revenue 2020/21, an expected further loss of \$2 billion in 2021/22 and extended losses for subsequent years due to loss of international student enrolments.</p> <p>While the federal government increased funding for 2020/21 to support ongoing research in universities during Covid-19, it also reversed that injection in the following years, leaving the sector net worse off by more than \$4.2 billion compared to pre-Covid-19 funding arrangements.</p> <p>By 2023/24, the university sector budget will be 6.1% lower than it was in 2019/20.</p>
Econ 2	A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.															
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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>ancillary staff and facilities to pre-Covid levels, with the fund being in addition to the floor expenditure and expansion proposals for the fuller tertiary education sector (university, technical and vocational) under Soc05.01.</p>	<p>Econ 8 Enabled in meeting the communication & information demands of the future.</p>	<p>Source: Universities Australia Media Release 3 February 2021 and Federal Budget Papers for 2019/20 and 2020/21.</p>

Economy 3 – Equitable improvement in living standards

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy		
Economy 3 – Equitable improvement in living standards		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Income inequality Econ03.01</p> <p>The Gini coefficient for equivalised disposable household income moves on progressively from the baseline towards zero.</p>	<p>Econ 3</p> <p>A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	<p>In 2017/18, the Gini coefficient for equivalised disposable household income was 0.328. Compared to 2003/04 when the coefficient was 0.306, income inequality has worsened.</p> <p>Source: ABS 6523.0 - Household Income & Wealth</p>
	<p>Soc 3</p> <p>Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6</p> <p>A society of equals.</p>	
<p>Wealth inequality Econ03.01.01</p> <p>The Gini coefficient for household net worth (wealth) moves on progressively from the baseline towards zero.</p>	<p>Econ 3</p> <p>A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	<p>In 2017/18, the Gini coefficient for household net worth (wealth) was 0.621. Compared to 2003/04 when the coefficient was 0.573, wealth inequality has worsened.</p> <p>Source: ABS 6523.0 - Household Income & Wealth</p>
	<p>Soc 3</p> <p>Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6</p> <p>A society of equals.</p>	
<p>Distribution of national wealth – corporations versus wage earners Econ03.01.02</p> <p>The share of annual national income (GDP) returned as wages rises continuously and the share devoted to corporate profits declines continuously until such time as the Gini coefficient for equivalised disposable household income in Australia improves to its best recorded score, which was in 1996/97 – 0.292, whereupon this target should be reviewed to match the Gini coefficient of the best OECD performer for income and wealth inequality.</p> <p>Note: In 2015, Norway had the best Gini coefficient for developed countries (0.275), while Australia's score in 2017/18 was 0.328 as per Econ03.01.</p>	<p>Econ 3</p> <p>A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	<p>In 1975, 62% of national income went to Australians in wages and the share that went to corporate profits was 17%. In 2021, only 51% of national income went to Australians in wages and the share that went to corporate profits had almost doubled to 30%. Between 1975 and 2021, there was a steady trend in decline of wages and a rise in corporate profits as proportions of national income (GDP). This significantly aggravated growth in inequality.</p> <p>Source: ABS 5206.0 Table 1</p>
	<p>Econ 2</p> <p>A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	
	<p>Econ 4</p> <p>A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>	
	<p>Econ 5</p> <p>A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.</p>	
	<p>Econ 6</p> <p>An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.</p>	
	<p>Soc 3</p> <p>Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4</p> <p>A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6</p> <p>A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Gov 2</p> <p>A nation knowing & affirming decency.</p>	
<p>Gov 9</p> <p>A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy

Economy 3 – Equitable improvement in living standards

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	practice & ethics serve the public good.	
<p>Distribution of growth in income & wealth – wages growth relative to growth in company profits Econ03.02 The annualised percentage of growth in total wages paid and in company profits is the same or similar – approaching a ratio of 1:1 (assessed over three or five-year periods).</p>	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p> <p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p> <p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p> <p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	<p>In the 3 years to September 2019, total corporate profits in Australia rose by 49.7% while total paid in wages rose by only 12.2%. Profits rose at 4 times the rate of wages paid. ABS 5676.0, Tables 11 & 17</p>
<p>Distribution of growth in income & wealth – growth in wages (hourly rates of pay) relative to growth in GDP Econ03.02.01 Growth in total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) equals or exceeds the average growth in GDP per annum over the same rolling 3-year periods.</p>	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p> <p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p> <p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p> <p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	<p>Between 1999 and 2007 (pre-GFC), average annual growth was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> wages = 3.5%, and GDP = 3.6%. <p>Between 2008 and 2014, average annual growth was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> wages = 3.5%, and GDP = 2.7%. <p>Between 2015 and 2019, average annual growth was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> wages = 2.2%, and GDP = 2.5%. <p>Between 2015 and 2019, growth in hourly rates of pay was slower than average annual growth in GDP; Australians were not getting a fair share of the economic growth they generated.</p> <p>In the three years to 2019, the average annual growth was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> wages = 2.1%, and GDP = 2.5%. <p>Source: ABS 6345.0, Table 2a and ABS 5204.0, Table 1</p>
<p>Distribution of growth in income & wealth – household disposable income Econ03.02.02 Growth in gross household disposable income per capita</p>	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	<p>Historical trends in average annual growth of gross household disposable income per capita:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1997-2008 = 5.3%;

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy

Economy 3 – Equitable improvement in living standards

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>rises consistent with the strongest historical trends – measured as a 3-year rolling average.</p>	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009-2013 = 4.2%; • 2014-2019 = 2.2%. <p>Source: ABS 5204.0, Table 36 & ABS 3101, Table 1</p>
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>	
<p>Distribution of growth in income & wealth – net worth of households Econ03.02.03</p> <p>The net worth of the lowest income households (the bottom 20%) rises continuously and at least in proportion to any rise for the top 20% of households.</p>	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	<p>Between 2013/14 and 2017/18 the net worth of the lowest 20% of households dropped by 7% while the net worth of the top 20% of households rose by 20%.</p> <p>Source: ABS 6523.0 – Household Income and Wealth</p>
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.</p>	
<p>Distribution of growth in income & wealth – earnings for welfare workers Econ03.02.04</p> <p>By 2030, average weekly earnings for welfare workers (includes residential care services, pre-school education and childcare and other social assistance services) grow at annual rates that are at least twice the rate of growth in the average weekly earnings for all Australians.</p> <p><small>*Consistent with UNSDG, Goal 5: “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” & Goal 10: “Reduce inequality within and among countries”, especially Target 10.1: “By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.”</small></p>	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	<p>In 2018, the average weekly earnings of welfare workers were \$838.90, compared with \$1,106.40 for workers in similar occupations in other industries.</p> <p>Source: AIHW, “Australia’s Welfare 2019, in brief”</p> <p>In November 2018, the average weekly earnings for Australians were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full time adult ordinary time earnings = \$1,605.50; • Earnings, persons, total = \$1,225.30. <p>Source: ABS 6302.0, Average Weekly Earnings Australia, November 2019, Table 1</p>
	<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	
	<p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.</p>	
	<p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p>	
	<p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.</p>	
<p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p>		
<p>Elimination of poverty Econ03.03</p> <p>The proportion of Australians living in poverty declines continuously and is at least halved by 2030 compared to the baseline year (2018).</p>	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>	<p>In 2018, 13.2% of Australians (more than one in eight) were living below the poverty line (defined as 50% of the median household disposable income) after taking into account housing costs.</p>
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	

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Economy 3 – Equitable improvement in living standards

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...		Baseline data
<p>Elimination of poverty – children Econ03.03.01 The proportion of children under the age of 15 living in poverty declines continuously and reaches zero by 2030.</p> <p>Elimination of poverty – young people Econ03.03.02 The proportion of young people between the ages of 15 and 24 living in poverty declines continuously and reaches zero by 2030.</p> <p>*Consistent with UNSDG, Goal 1: “End poverty in all its forms everywhere”, Target 1.2: “By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.”</p>	Soc 3	Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	<p>In 2018, 17.3% of children aged under 15 (more than one in six or 739,000) and 13.9% (410,000) of young people aged 15 to 24 years were living below the poverty line. Source: ACOSS & UNSW Sydney, Poverty in Australia 2018</p>
	Soc 4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 6	A society of equals.	
	Soc 9	A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.	
	Soc 10	A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
	Soc 11	A land without child disadvantage.	
	Soc 12	A sure provider of lifelong dignity.	
<p>Elimination of hunger Econ03.04 The incidence of food insecurity and hunger declines continuously, ends by 2030, and does not re-emerge.</p> <p>*Consistent with UNSDG⁴⁴, Goal 2: “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”, Target 2.1: “By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.”</p>	Econ 4	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	<p>In 2018/19, the number of people seeking food relief increased by 22%.</p> <p>In 2018/19, 21% of Australians experienced food insecurity.</p> <p>In 2018/19, at least once a week 30% of food insecure Australians went without eating for a whole day.</p> <p>Only 37% of charities reported meeting the full needs of people they assisted. Source: McCrindle Foodbank Hunger Report 2019</p>
	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Soc 3	Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 6	A society of equals.	
	Soc 8	A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.	
	Soc 10	A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	

⁴⁴ *Consistent with UNSDG – Indicates where targets/indicators have been selected consistent with commitments already made by Australia to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030. It does not necessarily mean the selected target or indicator has been included in *Australia Together* in a form agreed by the Australian Government. For example, in relation to its commitment to “end poverty in all its forms everywhere”, Australian governments have not selected indicators which will enable them to report on poverty growth in total and as at 2024 have not chosen to select a definition of poverty. Instead the government has chosen indicators such as duration of poverty. For information on the Australian Government’s process of data collection for UNSDGs, visit <https://www.dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/2030-agenda/australias-report-implementation-sustainable-development-goals>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy

Economy 3 – Equitable improvement in living standards

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.</p> <p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p>	
<p>Indebtedness – households Econ03.05 The percentage of households experiencing over-indebtedness is continuously decreasing.</p>	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	<p>In 2015/16, 27.2% of households were classified as over-indebted (households with debt 3 or more times income). Compared to 2005/06 when 23.4% of households were over-indebted the measure has substantially worsened. Source: ABS 6523.0, Household Income and Wealth, Australia 2015-16</p>
<p>Perceptions of economic opportunity Econ03.06 By 2030, the proportion of Australians agreeing that Australia is a land of economic opportunity where hard work is rewarded is above 80%.</p>	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p> <p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p> <p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p> <p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p> <p>Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.</p>	<p>In 2017, 75% of Australians agreed that “Australia is a land of economic opportunity where in the long run, hard work brings a better life”, down from 81% in 2007.</p> <p>In 2017, 21% of Australians disagreed that “Australia is a land of economic opportunity where in the long run, hard work brings a better life”, up from 16% in 2007. Source: Scanlon Foundation Mapping Social Cohesion 2020</p>
<p>Perceptions of economic (class) mobility Econ03.06.01 The proportion of Australians perceiving themselves to be “middle class” does not fall below 50%.</p>	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p> <p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	<p>In 2019, 50% of Australians perceived themselves to be “middle class”, down from 57% in 2010. In 2019, 48% of Australians perceived themselves to be “working class”, up from 42% in 2010. Source: ANU Trends in Australian Political Opinion, 1987 to 2019</p>
<p>Perceptions of quality of life – prospects for improvement Econ03.07 The proportion of Australians who agree their lives will improve does not decline.</p> <p>Perceptions of quality of life – prospects for decline</p>	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	<p>In 2017, 18% of Australians thought their lives would be much improved in 3 or 4 years, down from 24% in 2007.</p> <p>And in 2017, 19% of Australians expected that their</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy

Economy 3 – Equitable improvement in living standards

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Econ03.07.01 The proportion of Australians who expect life quality to be worse does not rise.</p> <p>Perceptions of quality of life – current financial situation</p> <p>Econ03.07.02 The proportion of Australians who are satisfied or very satisfied with their financial situation does not decline from the baseline.</p>	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>lives would be worse in 3 or 4 years, up from 11% in 2007.</p> <p>In 2019, 69% of Australians were satisfied or very satisfied with their financial situation, down from 74% in 2007. Source: Scanlon Foundation Mapping Social Cohesion 2019</p>
<p>Perceptions of long term economic/financial prospects – Intergenerational financial security</p> <p>Econ03.08 The proportion of Australians who say their children will be worse off financially falls continuously to 53% and lower over time.</p>	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p> <p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>In 2019, 65% of Australians surveyed said that when children today in Australia grow up, they will be worse off financially than their parents, an increase from 53% in 2013. Source: Pew Research, Global Attitudes and Trends Database</p>
<p>Perceptions of long term economic/financial prospects – Australia’s global economic performance</p> <p>Econ03.08.01 The proportion of Australians who are optimistic about Australia’s economic performance in the world does not decline from the baseline.</p>	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p> <p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	<p>In 2021, 79% of Australians reported that they were optimistic or very optimistic about Australia’s economic performance in the world over the next five years. The highest (best) score for economic optimism was 86% in 2009 and 2010.</p> <p>In 2021, 22% of Australians reported that they were pessimistic or very pessimistic about Australia’s economic performance in the world over the next five years. The lowest (best) score for economic pessimism was 10% in 2005. Source: Lowy Institute Poll 2021</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy

Economy 3 – Equitable improvement in living standards

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Perceptions of economic inequality (gap between rich and poor) – rejection of growth in poverty and inequality Econ03.09</p> <p>The proportion of Australians who agree that the gap between rich and poor is too large falls or rises in line with measured falls and rises in income and wealth inequality under Econ03.01 and Econ03.01.01 (the Gini coefficient). Australians continue to reject growth in inequality.</p> <p>Note: This Target is set to monitor whether perceptions of Australians about inequality are moving out of alignment with the reality of inequality and to monitor whether Australians continue to see and reject growth in inequality and see and endorse reduction of inequality.</p>	<p>Econ 3</p> <p>A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	<p>In 2019, 76% of Australians on survey agreed that the “gap between rich and poor is too large”.</p> <p>Source: ABC Australia Talks National Survey 2019</p>
	<p>Soc 6</p> <p>A society of equals.</p>	<p>In 2019, 77% of Australians on survey agreed that the “gap between rich and poor is too large”.</p> <p>Source: Scanlon Foundation Mapping Social Cohesion 2021</p>

Economy 4 – National wealth generation & sharing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy		
Economy 4 – National wealth generation & sharing		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Provisions for welfare – Federal budget Econ04.01</p> <p>In any federal budget, projected expenditure on welfare is not set to decline, either as a proportion of tax revenue or of GDP, at any time during the ensuing decade (unless the existing level of welfare funding is replaced in full by a universal basic income as per Econ04.02.04 and is consistent with the principles of a pre-agreed National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing under Econ04.02).</p> <p><small>*Consistent with UNSDG, Goal 1: “End poverty in all its forms everywhere”.</small></p>	Econ 4	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.
	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.
	Soc 3	Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.
	Soc 4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.
	Soc 6	A society of equals.
	Soc 9	A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.
	Soc 10	A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.
	Soc 11	A land without child disadvantage.
<p>Provisions for welfare – Jobseeker payment Econ04.01.01</p> <p>By 2024, restore the JobSeeker payment to the level applied during Covid-19 – effectively double the payments as at April 2021 – and restore indexation of the payment under legislation.</p> <p><small>*Consistent with UNSDG, Goal 1: “End poverty in all its forms everywhere”.</small></p>	Econ 4	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.
	Econ 2	A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.
	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.
	Soc 1	A safe home.
	Soc 3	Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.
	Soc 4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.
	Soc 6	A society of equals.
	Soc 9	A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.
		<p>In the federal budget of 2019/20, expenditure on the following welfare related program areas was set to decline as a proportion of GDP over the decade to 2029/30:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job seeker support income, • Disability support pension, • Veterans’ support, • Family tax benefit, • Pharmaceutical benefit. <p>Source: Parliamentary Budget Office, “2019-20 Medium Term Fiscal Projections”</p> <p>In 2017/18, the ratio of welfare expenditure to tax revenue was 0.3212:1 (or 32%) and the ratio of welfare expenditure to GDP was 0.0869:1 (or 8.7%). Source: AIHW, Welfare Snapshots 2019</p> <p>Between 2014/16 and 2017/18, while Australia’s economy was deteriorating, welfare expenditure as a proportion of GDP dropped from 9.4% to 8.7%. Source: AIHW, Welfare Snapshots 2019</p>
		<p>In April 2021, the fortnightly JobSeeker payment was reduced to near pre-Covid-19 levels which saw recipients once again confined to income of almost 40% below the poverty line:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single, no children = \$620.80; • Single, with child or children = \$667.50; • Single, 60 or older, after 9 continuous months of payment = \$667.50; • Partnered = \$565.40; • Single principal carer granted an exemption from mutual obligation requirements for any of the following: foster caring, non-parent relative caring under a court order, home schooling, distance

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy

Economy 4 – National wealth generation & sharing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p>	<p>education, large family = \$850.20.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source: Australian Government, Services Australia web page viewed, March 2021
	<p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.</p>	
<p>National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Establishment of a National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing Econ04.02</p> <p>By 2024, the federal government convenes a process of joint development with community delegates of a draft policy of commitment to the welfare of all Australians that is designed to protect and promote the economic and social wellbeing of all citizens by adherence to principles of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> equality of opportunity, fair sharing of the burden of raising national wealth, fair and more equitable distribution of national wealth, public responsibility by Australia as a community for those unable to avail themselves of the minimum provisions for a dignified life, and any other principles deemed essential by the Australian community in accordance with the public interest. <p>See Note⁴⁵ for more detail on the proposed Accord.</p> <p>By 2025, nation-wide community engagement on the commitment is to be completed.</p>	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p> <p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p> <p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p> <p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p> <p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p> <p>Soc 9 A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.</p> <p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p> <p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.</p> <p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p>	<p>In 2020, Australians had no guarantee of mutual obligations to each other and they were facing the risk of removal of most or even all aspects of their welfare safety net and opportunity for education (due to increasing education fees). The universality of health care was also under threat, particularly in aged care and Australians had no principles in place to guide fair sharing of national wealth for the wellbeing of all Australians.</p> <p>Before any further erosion of benefits and access to social support, and in anticipation of transitional issues associated with robotization and artificial intelligence, a joint statement of mutual commitment within a social safety net is advisable for purposes of social cohesion, inclusion, fuller development of our human capital and ongoing national economic prosperity.</p>

⁴⁵ Design of a possible structure for and content of a National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing is a work in progress by Australian Community Futures Planning. For more information visit <https://austcfp.com.au/supporting-activities#national-accord>

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>By 2025, a legislative and policy review is to be undertaken to give effect and security to any expressed mutual obligations.</p>		
<p>National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Revocation of policies restricting government sector and taxpayer participation in Australia’s economy Econ04.02.01</p> <p>By 2024/25, consistent with establishment of a National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing under Econ04.02, legislate to revoke any policy which restricts government sector participation in the national economy. As a minimum, and in support of Econ02.04.01, this should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • revocation of policies imposing a tax-to-GDP cap; • abolition of the public sector efficiency dividend (annual funding cuts for the public service); • reform of federal government budget planning processes to ensure that they are driven first and foremost by engagement with the Australian public in preparation of a national long term financial plan for public revenues and expenditures as per Econ01.04.01; and • reversal of the tax cuts legislated in 2018 and 2019, consistent with Econ04.03, unless and until a new progressive tax regime is installed with sufficient potential to ensure maintenance of floor expenditures on any section of the federal 	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>	<p>In 2020, the Australian government operated on a policy of capping the total tax raised to 23.9% of GDP and set budget arbitrarily to restrain growth in taxation revenues which had the effect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing funds available to taxpayers for services which are important to them, • unnecessarily constraining and even reducing employment opportunities for Australians in the public sector, • reducing the shares of national wealth that may be returned to Australians, • reducing total size of Australia’s economy, and • reducing GDP growth. <p>Source: Parliamentary Budget Office, 2019-20 Medium Term Fiscal Projections</p> <p>Despite the policy capping tax-to-GDP at 23.9%, Australia raises more than that in actual revenues from taxation. In 2019, Australia had an actual tax-to-GDP ratio of 27.7% compared with the OECD average of 33.5% in 2020 and 33.4% in 2019.</p> <p>Among OECD countries, Australia ranks as a low taxing country. Australia's 2019 tax-to-GDP ratio ranked it 30th out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio. The country with the highest tax-to-GDP ratio was Denmark with 46.5%.</p> <p>Source: OECD, Revenue Statistics 2021 - Australia</p>
	<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 9 A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.</p>	
	<p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p>	
	<p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.</p>	
<p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p>		
<p>Soc 16 A society prepared & resilient in times of disaster.</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy

Economy 4 – National wealth generation & sharing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data																																													
<p>budget for which floor expenditures are recommended in this plan.</p> <p>National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Community engagement on and justification of national budget priorities – participatory budgeting Econ04.02.02</p> <p>By 2025, consistent with establishment of a National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing under Econ04.02 and ideally in tandem with the strategy for public engagement in long term national financial planning under Econ01.04.01 and the strategy for skills development in National Integrated Planning & Reporting and community engagement in national long term financial planning under Gov01.05:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. establish a structure for determination of priority federal budget expenditure allocations capable of ensuring that national wealth is spent by Australians on services which are the highest priority for them; 2. legislate to make open community engagement obligatory for determination of national spending priorities; and 3. legislate to make it mandatory that government justify priorities for spending on the basis of the results of community engagement in 2 above. <p>Note: This Strategy is derived from research by ACFP. For</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Econ</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td>A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Econ</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td>A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Econ</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td>An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Soc</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td>A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Soc</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td>A model of lifelong educational opportunity</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Soc</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td>A society of equals.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Soc</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> <td>A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Soc</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> <td>A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Soc</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11</td> <td>A land without child disadvantage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Soc</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12</td> <td>A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Soc</td> <td style="text-align: center;">16</td> <td>A society prepared & resilient in times of disaster.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Gov</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>A proactive participatory democracy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Gov</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td>Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Gov</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td>A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Gov</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td>Committed to public service independence & excellence.</td> </tr> </table>	Econ	4	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	Econ	3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	Econ	6	An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.	Soc	4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	Soc	5	A model of lifelong educational opportunity	Soc	6	A society of equals.	Soc	9	A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.	Soc	10	A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	Soc	11	A land without child disadvantage.	Soc	12	A sure provider of lifelong dignity.	Soc	16	A society prepared & resilient in times of disaster.	Gov	1	A proactive participatory democracy.	Gov	5	Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	Gov	6	A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	Gov	7	Committed to public service independence & excellence.	<p>In its 2019/20 budget, the federal government – without community engagement and without any justification based on taxpayer preferences – structured the following changes in budgeted expenditures (as a percent of GDP) by 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDIS – increase by 0.4%, • Defence – increase by 0.3%, • Aged care – increase by 0.2%, • Medicare & childcare – increase by 0.1%, • Public hospitals, government superannuation, carer income support, fuel tax credit scheme, schools, aged pension, private health insurance rebate, parenting payments – no increase (0.0%), • Official development assistance, Jobseeker, road and rail infrastructure, commonwealth grants – reduction of 0.1%, • Disability support pension, veterans support, family tax benefit, pharmaceutical benefits – reduction of 0.2%. <p>Source: Parliamentary Budget Office, 2019-20 Medium Term Fiscal Projections</p>
Econ	4	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.																																													
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Economy 4 – National wealth generation & sharing

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>more information on proposals for Community Engagement on National Budget Priorities, view the ACFP video series on <i>What is National Integrated Planning & Reporting?, Episode 2, Part 2: Long term financial planning</i>⁴⁶.</p>	Gov 8	Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.
	Gov 9	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.
<p>National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Community Australia Bank Econ04.02.03</p> <p>By 2026:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognising that sustainable economic growth will be dependent on expansion of the services base within the economy; and in association with the creation of the publicly owned, government administered financial corporation/bank under Econ06.01, (which is for investment in ownership of new government commercial trading enterprises), <p>establish a 100% publicly owned (government administered) Community Australia Bank to support delivery of the workforce plan in Econ02.04.01 for expansion of government-owned services in health, welfare, education, housing, conservation and land care, renewable energy, buildings efficiency and transport – and any associated infrastructure which will generate sustainable economic growth.</p>	Econ 4	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.
	Econ 1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.
	Econ 2	A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.
	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.
	Econ 6	An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.
	Soc 3	Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.
	Soc 4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.
	Soc 5	A model of lifelong educational opportunity.
	Soc 6	A society of equals.
	Soc 9	A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all
	Soc 10	A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse
Soc 11	A land without child disadvantage	
		<p>Between 1991 and 1996 the Australian government fully privatised the Commonwealth Bank. Between 1994 and 2000 the Bank of New South Wales was also privatised. Sale of these assets has not resulted in cheaper or more reliable services for Australians.</p> <p>Withdrawal by the government sector from operation of profitable enterprises has resulted in Australia's economy being smaller and less competitive than it would otherwise be and smaller shares of return on investment for taxpayers. Nor is the banking system in 2021 structured to finance direct investment in publicly owned services and infrastructure that will provide returns to working Australians without profits being syphoned off to shareholders and private owners.</p> <p>In 2021, industry super funds provided an avenue for returns to Australians from investment in commercial sector and public sector projects and infrastructure. However, a publicly owned bank established for the purpose of taking deposits and issuing bonds will complement the supply of funds for services owned and operated by Australians and significantly</p>

⁴⁶ ACFP, [What is National Integrated Planning & Reporting?, Episode 2, Part 2: Long term financial planning](#).

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data	
<p>Note that the Postbank proposal by Per Capita may serve as a forerunner to establishment of a publicly owned Community Australia Bank.</p>	Soc 12	A sure provider of lifelong dignity	
	Env 2	A net zero emissions nation.	
	Env 6	A renewable energy superpower.	
	Env 7	Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.	
	Env 8	Environmentally & economically sustainable in agriculture & fisheries.	
	Env 9	Confident of the safety & security of its water supplies.	
	Env 10	A biodiversity haven.	
	Env 11	A replanted & reforested land.	
	Env 12	A protector of scarce resources.	
	Env 13	A provider of accessible national & urban parkland.	
	Env 18	Multi-central in its cities, efficiently connecting people with jobs, health, education & recreation.	
	Env 19	A land of thriving self-supporting regions.	
			<p>increase returns direct to all Australians both individual and in the wider economy. It would also increase competition in the banking sector to help reverse the market concentration that has had so many adverse impacts on finance in Australia. Source: Australian Community Futures Planning, The State of Australia in 2020, Episode 5.</p> <p>In 2020, Per Capita released a discussion paper making a case for the creation of a new public bank in Australia by providing Australia Post with an Authorised Deposit-taking Institution (ADI) licence, and moving in time to establishing “PostBank” as a full national savings and loan bank. The intention was to make up for the fact that due to privatisation of the Commonwealth Bank many Australians no longer had adequate access to basic financial services, and that even those who did were often ill-served by our existing financial institutions (as proved by the 2019 Hayne Royal Commission into Misconduct in the Banking, Superannuation and Financial Services Industry). Source: Per Capita, “PostBank: Filling a Void, Securing Essential Services,” August 2020.</p>
			<p>In 1948, Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (to which Australia is a signatory) stated among other things that:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself [sic] and of his [sic] family, including food, clothing, housing and</i></p>
	<p>National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing –</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Community engagement on introduction of a universal basic income</p> <p>Econ04.02.04</p> <p>By 2024, in association with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the nation-wide community engagement on 		
	Econ 4	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>establishment of a National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing as per Econ04.02;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community engagement on the national plan for full employment supported by a universal basic income as per Econ02.04; • pilot programs for community engagement on development of long term financial plans for federal revenues and spending as per Gov01.05; and • the pilot scheme for a universal basic income – a UBI for artists – under Soc13.01, <p>require the federal government to:</p> <p>a) develop a draft set of options for introduction of a universal basic income (UBI) for all Australians using models of options for introduction of UBIs at various scales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Option A: An option for a smaller scale UBI could be modelled based on the “Australian Income Security (AIS)” 	<p>Econ 2</p> <p>A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	<p><i>medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his [sic] control.</i></p> <p>Prior to and since the Declaration, proponents of a means of protecting this right have supported the introduction of a social wage, otherwise variously called a “universal basic income”, a minimum income guarantee” or a “negative income tax”.⁴⁷</p>
	<p>Econ 3</p> <p>A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	<p>In 2021, Professor Ross Garnaut provided substantial arguments in favour of the introduction of an “Australian Income Security (AIS)” – in effect, a social wage or limited form of a universal basic income in which all adult</p>
	<p>Econ 6</p> <p>An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.</p>	<p>Australians (except those earning above \$250,000 or with net assets above \$2 million) would receive, unconditionally, \$15,000 per annum (non-taxable). This would be accompanied by a flatter taxation system (\$0.325 for all other income up to \$180,000).⁴⁸</p>

⁴⁷ Proponents of a universal basic income have spanned the full spectrum of politics, from left to right including Thomas Moore (of Moore’s *Utopia* fame), Thomas Paine, John Stuart Mill, H G Wells, George Bernard Shaw, John Kenneth Galbraith, Bertrand Russell, Martin Luther King, Friedrich Hayek, and Milton and Rose Friedman.

⁴⁸ Professor Garnaut’s rationale for an “Australian Income Security (AIS)” was that it would be an essential part of a wider set of strategies to support a return to full employment, which in turn is central to the restoration of the Australian economy. He argued that “Ways have to be found to raise the incomes of workers on low wages without increasing costs of labour to employers. This leads us to a minimum basic income, which can be augmented by earnings from employment which are taxed at a moderate rate.” (*Reset*, page 185). The logic of the strategy is that the cost to the federal budget of the fiscal stimulus from the AIS in the first few years would be offset after full employment was reached, providing an increase in total tax receipts from higher employment rates. The proposal, however, is built on a view that stimulus for the private sector and competitiveness in trade exposed industries is the best way to restore Australia’s economy after the Covid-19 pandemic. This potentially disregards the value of expanded government services in health, education and welfare to GDP growth and to the extent that an AIS modelled at the smaller scale envisaged by Professor Garnaut (which was well below the poverty line) may remove funds for essential services for a number of years, it may be self-defeating and significantly less beneficial than a full scale universal basic income set at the poverty level. Community engagement on a National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing as per **Econ04.02** is thus an essential prerequisite for introduction of a universal basic income. For more information on the advantages of setting a UBI at or above the poverty level see ACFP, [What is the strategy in Australia Together for a universal basic income?](#) June 2024.

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>suggested by Professor Ross Garnaut.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Option B: The option of a full scale UBI for all Australians could be modelled on a basis similar to that suggested by Brian Donaghy and/or ACFP; and <p>b) establish a citizens’ jury process tasking participants with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. comparing the costs and benefits of the various models, ii. consideration of options for fair taxation reforms accompanying each model, particularly with regard to ensuring they are designed to securely fund services vital to the wellbeing of all Australians as per Econ04.03.01, and iii. recommending a preferred option for a UBI plus the preferred forms of funding for it and the preferred taxation reforms consistent. <p>By 2026, incorporate the preferred design of a UBI resulting from the citizens’ jury recommendation into the consultation for establishment of a National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing, to ensure that a UBI is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consistent with the principles of fairness and justice preferred by the Australian community; and is • not introduced at the expense of recovery initiatives for participation of the public sector and 	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p> <hr/> <p>Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.</p> <hr/> <p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p> <hr/> <p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	<p>Source: For full details see Ross Garnaut, <i>Reset: Restoring Australia After the Pandemic</i>, Chapter 8.</p> <p>In 2021, Brian Donaghy provided substantial arguments in favour of the introduction of a Universal Basic Income (UBI) for all Australians (including a proportion for children). In this model the intention was to commence the UBI at a level in the vicinity of the aged pension (including supplements), meaning it would commence at \$24,544 for adults (in 2021 \$). Donaghy calculated the cost of that at almost \$544 billion for the year and modelled cost-offsets for the entire amount, indicating this form of UBI is affordable.</p> <p>Source: Brian Donaghy, <i>A Basic Income for Australia: A fair go for all</i>, Adelaide Independent Reporter, 2021.</p> <p>In 2024, Australian Community Futures Planning provided further arguments in favour of the introduction of a Universal Basic Income (UBI) for all Australians (including a proportion for children). In the ACFP model the intention was to commence the UBI at the poverty line estimated by ACOSS and the ABS in 2019/20 to be \$25,428. ACFP calculated the cost of that at almost \$592 billion for the year. ACFP also modelled cost-offsets for the entire amount, indicating that with equitable restructuring of Australia’s tax system this form of UBI is affordable.</p> <p>Source: ACFP, What is the Strategy in Australia Together for a Universal Basic Income? June 2024.</p>

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<p>taxpayers in economic restructuring and growth under Econ02.04.01.</p>		
<p>Fair & progressive taxation</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Restoration of a fair and progressive taxation system Econ04.03</p> <p>Australia’s taxation system is increasingly progressive and regressive income tax measures legislated since 2018 are reversed or suspended until:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an accord is agreed on wealth, welfare and wellbeing consistent with the principles indicated in Econ04.02; and • as per Econ04.02.01, there is sufficient potential to ensure maintenance of floor expenditures on any section of the federal budget for which floor expenditures are recommended in this plan. 	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p> <p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p> <p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	<p>In 2018 and 2019, the Australian government legislated tax cuts which increased regression in the tax system via tax bracket changes in which people earning less than \$58,000 will see a significant <i>rise</i> in their average tax over the decade to 2030 and people earning above \$90,000 will actually see a <i>drop</i> in their average tax.</p> <p>In addition, the tax cuts will remove a total of \$302 billion from the tax revenue that would otherwise have been put aside for services over the decade to 2029. This is the equivalent of deleting the entirety of what Australians budgeted to spend on their own social security, welfare, health and education in 2019/20. The tax cuts are unsustainable unless they are funded by deletion of services equivalent to a full year of funding for pensions, Medicare the family tax benefit, disability support pension, pharmaceutical benefits, carer income support and the federal government’s contribution to schools and higher education.</p> <p>Source: Parliamentary Budget Office, 2019-20 Medium Term Fiscal Projections</p>
<p>Fair & progressive taxation</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Transformation of Australia’s taxation system consistent with transition to universal income security and universal</p>	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p> <p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards</p>	<p>In 2024, Australian Community Futures Planning (ACFP) developed a detailed proposal for a National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing which laid the basis for two major transitions towards sustainability</p>

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data	
<p>services security under a National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing Econ04.03.01</p> <p>By 2025, recognising that:</p> <p>a) creation of a National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing under Econ04.02 is likely to affirm that security of vital services is a fundamental objective of Australia’s economy; and that in any case</p> <p>b) sustainability and equity of access to vital services for health, disability, aged care, childcare, lifelong education, housing and food could not be effectively and efficiently secured without integrated reform of Australia’s welfare and taxation system,</p> <p>ensure that community engagement on the introduction of a universal basic income under Econ04.02.04 incorporates consideration of options for fair reforms of Australia’s taxation policies, particularly with regard to ensuring they are designed to securely fund services vital to the wellbeing of all Australians.</p>	<p>improve continuously for all.</p>	<p>and equity in Australia’s welfare and taxation system:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> transition from Australia’s expensive and ineffective targeted welfare system to a system of universal income security for all Australians, including by introduction of a universal basic income (UBI); and transition from a system of insecure human services to a system of secure public funding for vital human services via transformation of Australia’s taxation system. <p>ACFP identified that the opportunity to achieve the transition to vital human services security without adversely impacting the incomes of Australians (eg., through increased regressive taxation) would arise from the introduction of a universal basic income if the UBI were to be introduced in accordance with pre-agreed principles for fairness in national wealth raising and sharing under the National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing envisaged in Econ04.02, or similar.</p> <p>Source: ACFP, What is the proposal in Australia Together for a National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing? April 2024.</p> <p>Source: ACFP, What is the Strategy in Australia Together for a Universal Basic Income? June 2024.</p> <p>Source: Bronwyn Kelly, Australia could be the first nation in the world to eliminate poverty, John Menadue’s Pearls and Irritations, 8 July 2024.</p>	
	Econ 6		An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.
	Soc 1		A safe home.
	Soc 2		A land with an Indigenous heart.
	Soc 3		Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.
	Soc 4		A place of optimal health and wellbeing.
	Soc 5		A model of lifelong educational opportunity.
	Soc 6		A society of equals.
	Soc 7		A success because of its diversity.
	Soc 8		A success because of gender equality.
	Soc 9		A land without homelessness and with decent affordable housing for all.
	Soc 10		A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.
	Soc 11		A land without child disadvantage.
Soc 12	A sure provider of lifelong dignity.		
Gov 9	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.		
<p>Corporate taxation – maintenance of corporate tax contributions Econ04.04</p> <p>Between 2021 and 2035, ensure that the corporate tax rate for businesses with a turnover of more than \$50</p>	Econ 4	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	
	Econ 1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
	Econ 2	A model of employment planning & justice in	

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>million does not drop below 30% unless and until:</p> <p>a) corporate income taxation is replaced by a new corporate tax system such as a corporate cash flow tax as per Econ04.04.01 – such alternative tax system to be modelled and validated to maximise the possibility of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintaining corporate taxation over 15 years to at least the same proportion of federal revenue that it supplied in 2021, and establishing full employment in Australia (where full employment is defined consistent with Econ02.02); and <p>b) a corporate super profits tax is re-introduced as per Econ04.04.02.</p>	<p>industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	<p>to more competitive company tax arrangements.”</p> <p>Source: Business Council of Australia, A Plan for a Stronger Australia, 2019</p>
	<p>Econ 3</p> <p>A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 5</p> <p>A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6</p> <p>A society of equals.</p>	
<p>Corporate taxation – Introduction of a corporate cash flow tax, replacing corporate income tax Econ04.04.01</p> <p>By 2024/25, legislate to replace Australia’s current corporate income taxation system with a corporate cash flow tax, such tax to be structured to compensate businesses for negative cash flows at the same rate as positive cash flows, thus reducing the corporate tax rate effectively to zero but increasing the capacity to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reverse falls in private sector capital investment in the Australian economy; tax economic rents at sustainable rates without adversely affecting employment growth and private investment; generate new investment and employment sufficient 	<p>Econ 4</p> <p>A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>	<p>In 2020 Australia’s economy entered a recession due to the Covid-19 pandemic. However, the economy had been in decline since the Global Financial Crisis of 2008 – a decline exhibited not just by a significant slowing of growth in GDP but also by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a rise in unemployment and underemployment, falls in productivity and private capital investment, a drop in competitiveness of exports, stagnation of wages, and a rise in income and wealth inequality. <p>In the decade to 2020, Australia also experienced a significant rise in tax evasion by large corporations, many of which made enormous profits but paid no tax by offshoring their company registration locations and by attributing (without proving) expenses incurred in</p>
	<p>Econ 1</p> <p>A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
	<p>Econ 2</p> <p>A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3</p> <p>A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 5</p> <p>A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6</p> <p>A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Gov 9</p> <p>A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice &</p>	

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<p>to increase the total (but not the average) of income tax from individuals and repair the federal budget over ten to fifteen years;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reverse recent falls in corporate tax receipts from large traders across time by prohibiting deductibility of interest and indirect costs; stimulate Australia’s competitiveness in trade exposed industries and insulate Australia from loss of investment to countries with lower tax rates; and remove the current bias in taxation against new domestic entrants. <p>Note⁴⁹</p>	<p>ethics serve the public good.</p>	<p>earning income in Australia to their foreign owned parent companies.</p> <p>In 2021, Professor Ross Garnaut proposed a new system to replace corporate income tax with a tax on economic rents – a corporate cash flow tax – as part of a wider program of initiatives to stimulate the Australian economy back to full employment by 2025.</p> <p>Source: Ross Garnaut, Reset: Restoring Australia After the Pandemic Recession.</p>
<p>Corporate taxation – Re-introduction of a corporate super profits tax Econ04.04.02</p> <p>By 2024/25, legislate to reintroduce a corporate super profits tax of 40% applicable not just to mining but to all businesses (including multinationals operating in Australia) with an annual turnover of \$100 million – such tax to be applied to profits remaining after normal income tax and a fair return to shareholders (generally profits in excess of 6%).</p> <p>For an example of a possible model for the super profits tax see the Parliamentary Budget Office Costing web page: Advice to Adam Bandt, Corporate Super Profits Tax 18 June 2021</p>	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>	<p>In 2010, the Henry Tax Review recommended introduction of a resource rent of 40% on non-renewable oil, gas and mineral resources, applying to net income minus an allocation for capital.</p> <p>In 2012, the federal government introduced a (“super profits”) Minerals Resources Rent Tax (MRRT) of 30% for mining of iron ore and coal, payable by a company when annual profits reached \$75 million.</p> <p>In 2014, the Abbott government repealed the MRRT.</p> <p>A January 2014 poll conducted by UMR Research found that a majority of Australians still think that multinational mining companies do not pay enough tax. Supporters of the tax also point to continually large profits produced by Australian-based mining operations, 83% of which are foreign owned.</p>
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
	<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector</p>	

⁴⁹ In Garnaut’s model the cash flow tax would have the following structure: “The new tax would allow immediate deductibility of all capital expenditures; deny deductibility for all interest payments and financing costs; allow deductibility for imported services (including royalties, marketing and management fees) only if the taxpayer demonstrates that the costs have been incurred directly in producing the service for the taxpayer; and provide a cash credit for any negative cash flows, payable at the time of processing the tax return.” Source: Ross Garnaut, Reset: Restoring Australia After the Pandemic Recession, page 146.

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<p>and Mining Super Profits Tax 3 September 2021.⁵⁰</p> <p>Note: The super profits tax is intended to be applied in addition to, not instead of, the proposed cash flow tax in Econ04.04.01. The cash flow tax removes objections that may arise from advocates such as the Business Council of Australia that businesses may depart Australia to centre their operations in countries with lower tax rates. It also acknowledges the legitimacy of complaints from wage earners that corporations are corralling too high a proportion of national income as private profit while wages have been suppressed and services have declined. Arguments that big companies will depart Australia have no basis.</p>	<p>business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	<p>In June 2021 the ABS recorded that the profit share of national income for corporates reached its highest level (30.3%) since records began. Corporate profits as a share of national income have doubled since 1975, whereas the share of national income for wages dropped from 62% to 50% in the same period. Source: Australian Government Treasury, Australia’s Future Tax System Review Final Report, (Ken Henry 2010); Wikipedia, Mineral Resources Rent Tax webpage; and ABS, 5206.0 Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2021, Table 34</p>
<p>Corporate taxation – planning for and reporting on closure of corporate tax loopholes Econ04.04.03</p> <p>By 2024/25, legislate to mandate the development by the Australian Taxation Office of biennial rolling plans for and performance reports on closure of all corporate tax loopholes as they arise particularly from off-shoring and other means of accounting that artificially reduce taxable income or permit reduction of tax on income earned in Australia.</p>	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p> <p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p> <p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p> <p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p> <p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.</p> <p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	<p>In 2017, 81% of Australians supported “closing corporate tax loopholes” and 66% supported “raising the corporate tax rate [which in 2017 was 30% and for small businesses was being lowered to 25%]”. Source: Centre for Policy Development Study, “What Do Australians Want? Active and Effective Government Fit for the Ages”, December 2017.</p>

⁵⁰ Parliamentary Budget Office: https://www.apf.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Budget_Office/Publications/Costings

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	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	
<p>Royalties – Mining exports Econ04.05 By 2024/25, legislate to mandate uniform royalties for all states and territories on mining exports across Australia and stipulate a minimum of 20% in any year.</p> <p>Note: Had this rate been applied in 2018/19, Australians would have earned a total of \$45.4 billion, almost \$31 billion more than they did and the mining sector would still have retained over \$100 billion in gross operating profits for the year.</p> <p>Further note: The above royalties may or may not be reviewed for possible repeal in the event that both a corporate tax flow cash as per Econ04.04.01 and a super profits tax as per Econ04.04.02 are implemented and in the event that arrangements for fair sharing of new corporate taxes between the states and federal government can be reached.</p>	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>	<p>In 2018/19, the mining industry make up 1% of exporters but 61% of the total value of Australia’s exports (\$227 billion). Gross operating profits for the mining sector in 2018/19 were \$151.7 billion.</p> <p>In 2018/19, Deloitte Access Economics estimated that the Australian minerals sector paid \$14.6 billion in royalties which equals 6% of the value of exports. However some states earned much more in royalties as a proportion of their exports than others.</p> <p>In 2019/20 Queensland’s royalties rose to 15% of export value.</p> <p>Source: ABS 5368.0.55.006, Characteristics of Australian Exporters 2020 and ABS 5676.0; Deloitte Access Economics, Estimates of Royalties and Company Tax Paid by the Minerals Sector, 2021; and Callum Foote, MW Media, 2 June 2021</p>
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.</p>	
	<p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.</p>	
	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 9 A land without homelessness & with decent affordable housing for all.</p>	
	<p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p>	
<p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.</p>		
<p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p>		

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	Soc 16 A society prepared & resilient in times of disaster.	
	Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.	
	Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.	
<p>Fossil fuel taxes – gas exports Econ04.06 By 2024/25, legislate to apply a royalty on all gas exports at least comparable to that charged on North West Shelf production to all projects in Commonwealth waters.</p>	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	<p>In 2022/23, Australians paid four times more in HECS/HELP repayments than gas companies paid in PRRT – Petroleum Resources Rent Tax. Australian governments charged no royalties on 56% of the gas that was exported from Australia.</p> <p>Between 2020 and 2024, “multinational companies made \$149 billion exporting gas they got for free. If royalties had been charged on this gas, at least \$13.3 billion in revenue could have been raised.”</p> <p>The Australia Institute recommended the imposition of a royalty on all gas exports at least comparable to that charged on NWS (North West Shelf) production to all projects in Commonwealth waters. Source: The Australia Institute, <i>Australia’s great gas giveaway How Australia gives gas to multinational corporations for free</i>, April 2024.</p>
	Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.	
	Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.	
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	
	Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	
	Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.	
	Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	
	Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.	
	Env 7 Efficiently connected through low emissions transport.	
	Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.	
	Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.	
Env 15 A marine wildlife haven.		

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Env 16 Regenerative by design in consumption & production.</p>	
	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Electronic financial transactions tax Econ04.07 By 2024/25, legislate to establish a tax on all financial transactions in the electronic banking system at the rate of a minimum of 0.5 cents in the dollar (half a cent per dollar transacted).</p> <p>Note: Assuming conservatively that a minimum of \$50 trillion of electronic transactions will occur in 2024, a levy of half a cent per dollar of transaction will yield approximately \$250 billion for public purposes including for coverage of the cost of a Universal Basic Income proposed under Econ02.04 and Econ04.02.04.</p>	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p> <p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p> <p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p> <p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.</p> <p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.</p> <p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p> <p>Soc 9 A land without homelessness and with decent affordable housing for all.</p> <p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p> <p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.</p> <p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p> <p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p>	<p>In 2024, Australia did not have a system for taxing financial transactions within the banking system and therefore did not have an efficient means of ensuring that a share of private/corporate profits arising from electronic exchanges of money via the banking system (eg., ATM withdrawals, debit and credit card transactions, direct debits and credits, EFTPOS transactions, foreign exchange, inter-bank loans, borrowing and settlements) could be returned to the public rather than being syphoned off-shore for purposes of corporate tax avoidance or distributed only to wealthy shareholders in banks.</p> <p>In 2024, the scale of corporate tax avoidance and the consequent income loss to Australia enabled by the failure to impose a tax on electronic financial transactions was extraordinary, considering that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in 2018/19 the value of ATM withdrawals, debit and credit card transactions, direct debits and credits and EFTPOS transactions through the banks was estimated at \$10.9 trillion (excluding credit unions); in 2016/17 foreign exchange turnover totalled \$37 trillion; and in 2016/17 turnover in the interbank cash market totalled just over \$1 trillion.

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.	These three categories of transactions alone totalled almost \$50 trillion per annum in 2018. Source: Brian Donaghy, <i>A Basic Income for Australia: A fair go for all</i> , Adelaide Independent Reporter, 2021.
	Env 11 A replanted and reforested land.	
	Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.	
	Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	

Economy 5 – Market regulation & competition policy

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Economy 5 – Market regulation & competition policy		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: National Competition Policy review Econ05.01</p> <p>By 2024, establish an independent review of the benefits and failures of 30 years of National Competition Policy with terms of reference which place equitable and affordable access by consumers to services at the top of the list of objective measures of performance of the Policy (recognising that the Policy gives priority to businesses over consumers).</p> <p>By 2025, subject to the findings of the above review, revise National Competition Policy to any extent necessary to fairly adjust the negative impact of both the Hilmer and Harper recommendations, (recognising that the focus of both is on artificially advantaging the private sector to help it compete rather than on maximising returns to taxpayers on their investments in services and minimising the price they then pay for those services when they use them).</p>	Econ 5	A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.
	Econ 1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.
	Econ 2	A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.
	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.
	Econ 4	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.
	Econ 6	An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.
	Econ 9	Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.
	Soc 3	Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.
	Soc 4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.
Soc 5	A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	
		<p>In 1995, pursuant to the “Hilmer Report”⁵¹, the federal government passed the Competition Policy Reform Act, adopted a “Competition Principles Agreement” and established the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC).⁵² The intent of the reforms was to promote efficiency in service delivery but the inevitable outcome was price rises for consumers of services where large GTEs are competing with the private sector.⁵³</p> <p>In 2015, a Competition Policy Review (the “Harper Report”) recommended the policy be widened beyond GTEs to “encompass the provision of government services more generally”⁵⁴, including not-for-profit human services. The government adopted the majority of Harper Report recommendations, paving the way for easier access by private companies to provide core services in education, health and social services, regardless of whether this</p>

⁵¹ For a history of Competition Policy in Australia, see Parliament of Australia, Australia’s National Competition Policy at https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/Publications_Archive/archive/ncpebrief

⁵² The objective of the reforms was to: prevent anti-competitive conduct by any business, government or private; introduce competitive neutrality principles restricting governments from gaining business advantages (in business of a certain size) merely by being government owned (and eg., by not having to pay tax); prevent mergers and acquisitions that are contrary to the public interest; and provide access to monopoly infrastructure on fair and equitable terms.

⁵³ See Competition Policy Review Final Report March 2015 (the Harper Report), page 255: “The [competitive neutrality principles in national competition] policies require government business activities to charge prices that fully reflect costs and to compete on the same footing as private sector businesses in terms of taxation, debt, regulation and earning a commercial rate of return.” The implicit assumption was that fair price competition between public and private sector would result in price advantages for the consumer but the principle actually made price rises inevitable for consumers of services where large GTE’s are competing with the private sector. https://treasury.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019-03/Competition-policy-review-report_online.pdf

⁵⁴ Ibid., page 31.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy

Economy 5 – Market regulation & competition policy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p> <p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</p> <p>Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.</p> <p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p> <p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p> <p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	<p>would lead to cheaper or better services for Australians. Source: Parliament of Australia, Australia’s National Competition Policy webpage, Competition Policy Review Final Report March 2015 (the Harper Report)</p>
<p>Ethical regulation of carbon credits markets Econ05.02</p> <p>By 2024, recognising that in order to facilitate Australia’s entry into international carbon credits trading and markets (in line with initiatives under Env11.01 and Econ01.07) Australia will need to establish a reputation as a producer of genuine carbon credits, ensure that the Australian Clean Energy Regulator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintains its reputation as a credible agency for certifying carbon credits, is sufficiently funded to maintain its capacity for development of credible, low cost methodologies for certification of credits (including low cost methods for measuring carbon in the landscape), and is enabled to exercise its leadership role in international trade negotiations and market structure adjustments. 	<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.</p> <p>Econ 9 Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.</p> <p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p> <p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p> <p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p> <p>Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.</p> <p>Env 11 A replanted & reforested land.</p> <p>Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.</p> <p>Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.</p> <p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p> <p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	<p>During the period of carbon pricing in Australia (2012 to 2014), a Clean Energy Regulator was established which among other things developed an international reputation for defining acceptable approaches to carbon sequestration which could be used to produce genuine, accredited carbon credit units (Australian Carbon Credit Units – ACCUs). The Australian Clean Energy Regulator survived the demise of the carbon price and has retained some status as a credible regulator. In 2021, this made the Australian Clean Energy Regulator a “valuable asset” in emerging markets for carbon and in establishing a foothold for Australian businesses in international carbon credits trade. Source: Professor Ross Garnaut, Reset: Restoring Australia After the Pandemic Recession, 2021</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy

Economy 5 – Market regulation & competition policy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	
<p>Ethical certification and regulatory enforcement of plans by businesses for achievement of net zero carbon emissions by 2033 Econ05.03</p> <p>By 2025, synchronising with initiatives under Gov09.04, which prohibit government contracts for businesses that do not have certified plans to achieve net zero emissions by 2033, ensure that the Australian Clean Energy Regulator is vested with full capacity (in staff, expertise and funding) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> certify that the plans for achievement of net zero emissions by 2033 submitted by businesses seeking government contracts are authentic, feasible and fully financed; monitor compliance with plans of those businesses whose approved government contracts are conditional on their compliance; and advise the agency administering contracts of any non-compliance or unsuitability for renewal. 	<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.</p>	<p>In 2021, schemes to incentivise companies to reach carbon neutrality (eg., the Emissions Reduction Fund) were limited in scope, number, structure and actual effectiveness (in terms of achieving carbon neutrality rather than just reducing emissions by small amounts). The incentives framework also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> relied on voluntary investments with very little financial assistance from government; imposed no obligation as to actual emissions that must be reduced in order to qualify for an agreed quantum of assistance; operated without the addition of support to a business case for approval of grants that would arise from imposition of a price on carbon; and operated with no complementary regulatory settings encouraging businesses to decarbonise. <p>Source: Australian Government Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources webpage for the Emissions Reduction Fund</p>
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>	
	<p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.</p>	
	<p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p>	
	<p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p>	
	<p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p>	
	<p>Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.</p>	
	<p>Env 11 A replanted & reforested land.</p>	
	<p>Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.</p>	
	<p>Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.</p>	
	<p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	
	<p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>	
<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy

Economy 5 – Market regulation & competition policy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.	

Economy 6 – Government competitive business participation

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy		
Economy 6 – Government competitive business participation		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Government sector workforce plan and economic participation</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Program for recovery of ownership and operation of government trading enterprises Econ06.01</p> <p>By 2024/25, develop a timeline for recovery wherever possible of divested assets and operations and a policy of non-renewal of contracts for private operation of government assets as those contracts expire.</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Program for recovery of ownership and operation of government trading enterprises – direct investment of public funds Econ06.01.01</p> <p>By 2025 establish a publicly owned, government administered financial corporation/bank (aligned with the proposed Community Australia Bank under Econ04.02.03) to invest immediately and directly in ownership of new government trading enterprises, particularly in lucrative services or industries such as renewable energy, data base management, tertiary education, and any other identified service which can provide positive returns to taxpayers on their invested funds (rather than to private operators).</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Program for recovery of ownership and operation of government trading</p>	<p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.</p>	<p>Between 1990 and 2020 Australian federal and state governments divested ownership and/or operations of a vast array of taxpayer-owned assets including ports, airports, QANTAS, the Commonwealth Bank, toll roads, buses, electricity generation and transmission infrastructure, water treatment, a commercial health insurer, commercial laboratories, and vital data bases including land titles data bases.</p> <p>These sales transferred profits and all other forms of return on investment away from taxpayers and into the hands of a small number of private owners.</p> <p>Sale of these assets has not resulted in cheaper or more reliable services for Australians.</p> <p>Withdrawal by the government sector from operation of profitable enterprises has resulted in Australia's economy being smaller and/or less competitive than it might otherwise be and smaller shares of return on investment for taxpayers.</p> <p>Source: Australian Community Futures Planning, The State of Australia in 2020, Episode 5.</p>
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
	<p>Econ 2 A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>	
	<p>Econ 7 A collaborative, intelligent nation.</p>	
	<p>Econ 8 Enabled in meeting the communication & information demands of the future.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.</p>	
	<p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy

Economy 6 – Government competitive business participation

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>enterprises – publication of plans Econ06.01.02 By 2025, publish a plan for expansion of government trading enterprises as a profitable sector of Australia’s economy wholly owned by taxpayers and align this plan with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the national plan for full employment supported by a universal basic income under Econ02.04, • the program of expansion of public sector direct employment under Econ02.04.01; and • the National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing under Econ04.02. 		

Economy 7 – Science, research, innovation & collaboration

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy			
Economy 7 – Science, research, innovation & collaboration			
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data	
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Research and Development Expenditure – Increasing public and private investment in R&D Econ07.01</p> <p>By 2024/25, recognising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the urgent need to catapult Australia from its 2024 economic composition of low-productivity, low-wage industries to the high productivity, high-skill jobs and industries of the future as per Econ01.06.03; and that R&D is essential to productivity and skills development; and that underinvestment in R&D, relative to other countries, will mean loss of Australia’s competitiveness in trade, establish policies to increase R&D as a proportion of GDP to at least 2.4% by 2028 and ensure further growth thereafter as necessary to achieve the objectives of Econ01.06.02 and Econ01.06.03. 	Econ 7	A collaborative intelligent nation.	<p>In 2019, the World Bank and the OECD reported that Australia’s expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) as a proportion of GDP was 1.83% and 1.8% respectively, having dropped steadily from 2.4% in 2008. Australia’s R&D expenditure was significantly below the OECD average of 2.95% in 2021.</p> <p>Source: Wikipedia, List of sovereign states by research and development spending.</p> <p>Source: Our World in Data, Research & development spending as a share of GDP.</p> <p>Source: World Bank, Research and development expenditure (% of GCP) – OECD countries, 2021.</p>
	Econ 1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
	Econ 2	A model of employment planning & justice in industry transition.	
	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4	A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.	
	Econ 5	A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.	
	Econ 6	An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.	
	Econ 9	Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.	
	Soc 5	A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	
	Soc 7	A success because of its diversity.	
	Env 2	A net zero emissions nation.	
	Env 5	An environmentally educated community.	
	Env 6	A renewable energy superpower.	
	Env 7	Efficiently connected through low emissions transport.	
Env 8	Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.		
Env 16	Regenerative by design in consumption & production.		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy

Economy 7 – Science, research, innovation & collaboration

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.	
	Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	

Economy 8 – Technology development & digitisation

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy		
Economy 8 – Technology development & digitisation		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>No specific Targets or Strategies have yet been established for this Direction. However, some Strategies which are closely integrated with and contribute to the achievement of this Direction are incorporated into the plan under:</p> <p>Soc05.01 Soc05.01.04 Soc05.01.05 Soc05.01.06 Sco05.04 Econ02.05.02 Econ06.01 Econ06.01.01 Econ06.01.02 Gov05.02.03 Gov05.04 Gov05.04.01 Gov08.02 Gov08.02.01 Gov08.02.02 Gov08.02.03 Gov10.02 Gov12.01.04</p>	<p>Econ 8</p> <p>Enabled in meeting the communication & information demands of the future.</p>	<p>No baseline data have yet been established specifically for this Direction. However, baseline data are available relevant to this Direction under the Targets and Strategies listed at left.</p>

Economy 9 – International economic engagement & trade

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Economy		
Economy 9 – International economic engagement & trade		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>No specific Targets or Strategies have yet been established for this Direction. However, some Strategies which are closely integrated with and contribute to the achievement of this Direction are incorporated into the plan under:</p> <p>Soc05.01.04 Soc07.04 Soc16.01 Env01.01 Env01.02 Env02.05.01 Env06.03 Env11.01 Env11.02 Econ01.03.02 Econ01.03.03 Econ01.06.01 Econ01.06.02 Econ01.06.03 Econ01.07 Econ01.08 Econ02.05 Econ02.05.01 Econ05.01 Econ05.02 Econ07.01 Gov03.01 Gov03.01.01 Gov09.05 Gov12.01.05 Gov12.04 Gov12.04.02 Gov12.05</p>	<p>Econ 9</p> <p>Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.</p>	<p>No baseline data have yet been established specifically for this Direction. However, baseline data are available relevant to this Direction under the Targets and Strategies listed at left.</p>

Chapter 8 – Targets & Strategies for Success in Our Governance



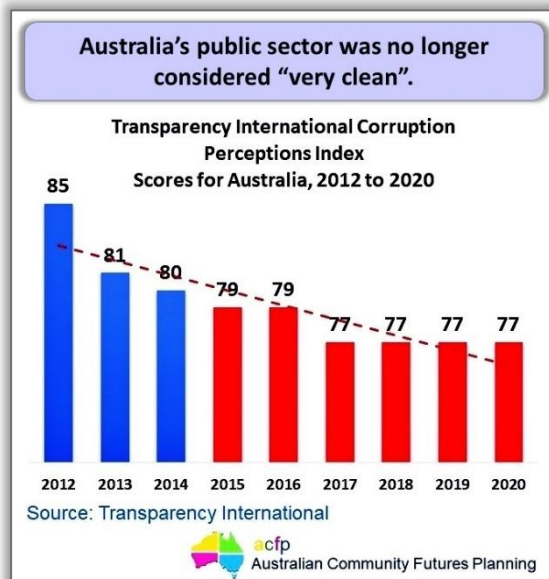
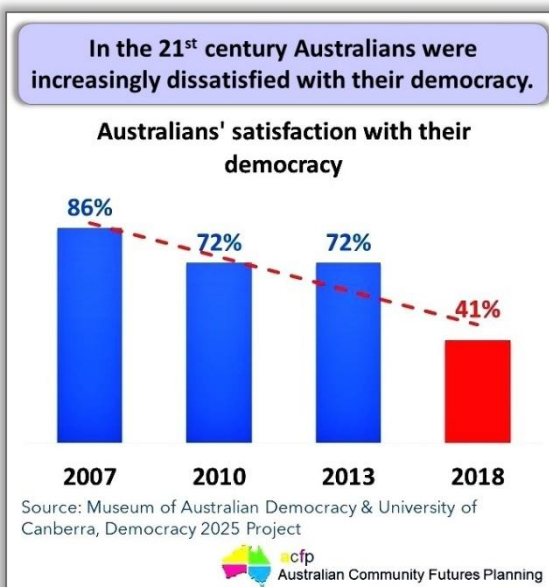
Brief context for the Indicators, Targets & Strategies for Our Governance

The following information summarises the health of Australia’s governance at the very start of the planning period. Australians were quite dissatisfied with their democracy and voter turnout at elections was dropping. Voter turnout, however, is not a great indicator of the strength of a democracy and the shares of power that individual Australians can assert. Better indicators include:

- our levels of political activism,
- freedom of expression and of access to information,
- our sense of justice and equity, and
- our perception of the ethical standards and conduct of leaders, both elected and corporate.

In 2020, Australia’s democracy could be deemed healthy only on the basis of the first of these indicators. Since 2009, according to the Scanlon Index of Social Cohesion⁵⁵, political activism within our democracy had risen each time we perceived a drop in social justice and equity, indicating that, **among Australians, there was still a fairly healthy sense of the value of participation in democracy, including in political campaigns.**

On all the other indicators, however, particularly in perceptions of corruption, the health of Australia’s democracy had declined, as can be seen in the drop in scores for public sector/government corruption in Transparency International’s Corruption Perceptions Index⁵⁶. Worldwide, only 22 out of 180 countries had made progress in decreasing corruption since 2012 and 137 countries had made no progress at all. **Australia was one of 21 countries that had shown significant declines in their scores on the Corruption Perceptions Index.** In fact, Australia’s score declined so significantly that it was 10 points lower than countries like New Zealand and Denmark. We used to be ranked in the “very clean” category, but in 2020 that no longer applied.



⁵⁵ See “Mapping Social Cohesion 2019, The Scanlon Foundation Surveys”, <https://scanloninstitute.org.au/sites/default/files/2019-11/Mapping%20Social%20Cohesion%202019.pdf>

⁵⁶ See Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index at <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2019/index/nz> and on Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corruption_Perceptions_Index

After two decades of national security legislation that had had the effect of removing numerous civil, political and human rights for Australians⁵⁷ it was apparent that in the 2020s the fundamentals of Australia's democracy and governance were weak, not strong. Much of this weakness could be attributed to the fact that **our Constitution is outdated and is silent on what Australians value**. It is:

- silent on what we stand for as a nation,
- silent on the rights and even existence of First Nations, and
- silent on almost all our human rights, effectively conferring no rights on Australians other than freedom of religion.

Australia's Constitution is the product of 19th century thinking for a distant land. It is singularly ill-suited for a 21st century Australian democracy.

Being so silent, the Constitution also was exposing Australians to a heightened risk of being led into wars with countries that do not threaten Australia's sovereignty and which have had nothing at all to do with protecting what we genuinely value (such as the Iraq War). The combination of:

1. the Constitution's silence on national values;
2. the attenuation of rights for Australians under ever-tightening national security legislation (particularly rights to information vital to the public interest and the right to fair and open trial),
3. the rise of a poisonous discourse in government policy in favour of hawkishness and against international cooperation and humanitarian global citizenship, and
4. the failure to develop soft power through ethical diplomacy and sensible strategy

had made Australia much less secure and more exposed to economic sanctions than was ever necessary. It was a deadly combination and one which cannot assist Australia to deal with the geopolitical and economic shift that will surely dominate our 21st century evolution as a nation – the rise of China. For more information on Australia's unnecessary exposure to risk through the lack of a coherent strategy on China and a commitment to build an independent defence capability, see [The State of Australia in 2020 Episode 4 Part 2 on Fractious International Relations](#).

Australia is unprepared for the inevitable geopolitical and economic shift that will dominate the 21st century. We have no plan for dealing with the rise of China.

Most notably in terms of weaknesses, **the Australian Constitution acknowledges and provides for "the people" but only insofar as they may elect representatives, not insofar as they might play a more influential role in a participatory democracy**. It entrenches 21st century Australians in a reactive or passive role in their own democracy rather than the proactive role that is entirely necessary for achievement of an inclusive society of equals. In providing for a 19th century style representative government, the Constitution severely limits the shares of power for individual Australians and the right of self-determination, the realisation of which Australia is bound to promote under Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights⁵⁸.

In summary, Australia's Constitution does little more than transfer all power from the many to the few without specifying what such power may be used for and to what ends. **Australians have organised their democracy without providing guidance to any government about their preferred direction for our country.**

⁵⁷ For a detailed list of rights lost under various types of legislation since 2002, see [Chapter 8 of By 2050](#), Ibid.

⁵⁸ Australia is a signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/ccpr.aspx>

If Australians want to see a better report card on the state of our democracy and our faith in it in the next few years, it will be necessary to augment the more reactive and/or passive roles we have taken to date with more organised communications about what we want for the long term.

Specifically it will be necessary to organise the introduction of an extra step in our democratic process.

That extra step is open community engagement in the process of preparing a national integrated community futures plan. From there it will be necessary to monitor progress against the plan and report on movement towards or away from its Vision for the long term. For more information on this necessary extra step in democracy, view [The State of Australia in 2020, Episodes 3 and 7](#).

Australians can increase their shares of power by inserting an extra step in their democratic process.

They can develop their own national integrated long term plan, with instructions on what they want to achieve and how.

Detailed context for the Targets, Indicators & Strategies in **Our Governance** can be found in *The State of Australia in 2020* – especially Episodes 2, 3, 4 and 7.

[Click here for The State of Australia video playlist](#)



The following Indicators, Targets and Strategies for **our governance** are derived consistent with the primary objectives of building a governance system for Australia that:

- is fit for a 21st century open democracy;
- creates equal rights for all, including First Nations;
- strengthens protections against government and corporate corruption;
- builds the nation itself along the lines of clearly articulated shared values; and
- as per the **Vision for Australia Together**:
 - ensures that our democracy is assured by a well informed and engaged community of political equals,
 - assists leaders to listen to Australians, act in our best interests, and govern for all rather than a few, and
 - assists Australia to become a responsible international citizen, active in building a safe, peaceful and united world.

With the Targets and Strategies that are crafted here consistent with those primary objectives, the overarching intention or desired outcome is that Australia will move in the following Directions:

In our governance Australia will become:

- A proactive participatory democracy
- A nation knowing & affirming decency
- A nation with avowed rights for all
- A free, self-governing, modern nation
- Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions
- A world benchmark in leaders' conduct
- Committed to public service independence & excellence
- Protected from undue sectional influence in elections
- A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good
- A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market
- A just & cooperative participant on the global stage
- A nation assured of enduring peace
- A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion

Targets and Strategies will also contribute positively to multiple other Directions in **Australia Together**, as displayed.

Governance 1 – Strength of democracy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance		
Governance 1 – Strength of democracy		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Consistency of legislative programs with the Vision for Australia Together Gov01.01</p> <p>The proportion of legislation enacted during the term of a federal parliament that is consistent with, or has no effect either way on, the Vision and Directions of <i>Australia Together</i> equals 100%.</p> <p>The proportion that is antithetical to the Vision and Directions of <i>Australia Together</i> equals zero.</p>	<p>Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.</p>	<p>Between 2002 and 2019 legislation was passed in the Parliament of Australia which had the effect of diminishing human rights and equality for all Australians, including by reducing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • free speech and rights of protest, • freedom of assembly and organisation, • freedom of the press, • transparency in government, • access to government information, • equity and transparency in lobbying and electoral funding, • rights to privacy, • rights to fair trials in public, • rights in unlawful detention and search without warrants. <p>All such legislation and some other legislation weakens the strength of a democracy. As such, it is antithetical to the Vision and Directions of <i>Australia Together</i>. Source: Kelly, <i>By 2050</i></p>
	<p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>	
	<p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.</p>	
<p>Strength of democracy Gov01.01.01</p> <p>Australia rises to rank No. 1 on the world Democracy Index.</p>	<p>Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.</p>	<p>Between 2020 and 2023, Australia's ranking on the world Democracy Index declined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2020 and 2021, Australia ranked in equal 9th place. • In 2022, Australia's rank dropped to 15th place. • In 2023, Australia ranked in equal 14th place. <p>Australia's scores were adversely affected by relatively poor performance in functioning of government, political participation and political culture. Source: Economist Intelligence – EIU, Democracy Index.</p>
	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.</p>	
	<p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>	
	<p>Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.</p>	
	<p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 1 – Strength of democracy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	Gov 8 Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.	
	Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	
	Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.	
<p>Satisfaction with democracy Gov01.02 85% of Australians are satisfied with the way democracy works by 2035.</p>	Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.	<p>In 2018, 41% of Australians were satisfied with the way democracy works. Source: MOAD, Museum of Australian Democracy, Democracy 2025, "Trust and Democracy in Australia: Democratic decline and renewal", Report No. 1</p> <p>In 2019, after the federal election, 59% of Australians on survey said they were satisfied with democracy, down from 86% in 2007. Source: ANU Trends in Australian Political Opinion, 1987 to 2019</p> <p>In 2019, 48% of Australians said they trusted institutions of democracy (government, business, NGOs, media). Source: Edelman Trust Barometer 2019.</p>
	Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	
	Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	
	Gov 8 Protected from undue sectional influence in elections	
	Gov 4 A free, self-governing modern nation.	
<p>Satisfaction with Australia's system of government Gov01.02.01 70% of Australians are satisfied with Australia's system of government by 2030.</p>	Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.	<p>In 2014, satisfaction with Australia's "system of government"⁵⁹ was reported as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48% said it works fine as is, • 15% said it needs minor change, • 34% said it needs major change or should be replaced. <p>More than twice as many Australians thought major change or replacement was</p>
	Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.	
	Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.	
	Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.	
	Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	

⁵⁹ Scanlon Foundation, Mapping Social Cohesion, 2020 and 2021. The Scanlon Foundation does not define what they mean by "the system of government".

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 1 – Strength of democracy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	needed compared to those who said only minor change was needed. Between 2014 and 2019, an average of 54% of Australians thought the system of government needed change, compared to 44% who said the system works fine as is. Source: Scanlon Foundation Mapping Social Cohesion 2020.
	Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
<p>Participation in democracy – participation and social justice Gov01.03</p> <p>The index of political participation in the Scanlon Index of Social Cohesion does not fall below 100 unless Australians simultaneously perceive an improvement in the index of social justice and equity within the Scanlon Index of Social Cohesion.</p> <p>Note that in 2020, the index of social justice and equity in the Scanlon Index of Social Cohesion was renamed as the index of “social inclusion and justice”⁶⁰.</p>	Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.	In 2019, the index of political participation in the Scanlon Index of Social Cohesion was 102.9 (2.9 points above the baseline of 100 in 2007), up from 90.8 in 2013 but down from its highest of 106.6 in 2012.
	Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.	
	Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.	
	Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.	
	Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.	Between 2013 and 2019, the average score for political participation was 98.7. Source: Scanlon Foundation Mapping Social Cohesion 2020.
	Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.	
	Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.	The index of political participation generally has an inverse relationship with the Scanlon index of social justice and equity because poorer results in social justice and equity have tended to result in heightened political participation, which is healthy.
	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	
	Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.	
Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.	In 2019, the index of social justice and equity in the Scanlon Index of Social Cohesion was 93.1 (6.9 points below the baseline of 100 in 2007) and 19.3 points down from its highest score of 112.4 in 2009.	

⁶⁰ In 2021, the Scanlon Index of Social Cohesion changed the name of the index of social justice and equity to the index of “social inclusion and justice”. Extra questions were added to determine the Index going forward from 2021. No explanation appears to be available for the name change but it is assumed that the scores for social justice and equity will be projected out without disruption under the name of “social inclusion and justice” as though they are comparable.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 1 – Strength of democracy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	Between 2013 and 2019, the average score for social justice and equity was 92.4. Source: Scanlon Foundation Mapping Social Cohesion 2020.
Participation in democracy – voter turnout Gov01.03.01 Voter turnout at federal elections for the House of Representatives is steadily maintained above 94%.	Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.	Between 2001 and 2016, voter turnout in federal elections for the House of Representatives trended in decline from 94.85% to 91.01%, the lowest recorded since the introduction of compulsory voting ahead of the 1925 federal election. Source: Australian Electoral Commission
	Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.	
	Gov 8 Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
Participation in democracy – ability to have a say Gov01.03.02 The proportion of Australians who feel able to have a say within the community on important issues rises continuously.	Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.	In 2019, 58.2% of Australians on survey felt they were “able to have a say within community on important issues”, some, most or all of the time – up from 53.4% in 2014. Source: ABS General Social Survey 2020, Table 17.1
	Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
Top Priority Target/Strategy: Participation in democracy – Legislation to lower the voting age to 16 years Gov01.03.03 By 2024, pass legislation in the Commonwealth parliament to lower the voting age in Australia to 16 years.	Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.	In 2024, the voting age in Australia was 18 years. Those under 18 could work and pay tax but could not vote.
	Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.	
	Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.	In 2024, the voting age was already 16 in Argentina, Austria, Bosnia, Brazil, Cuba, East Timor, Ecuador, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Israel, Malta, Nicaragua, Scotland and Wales.
	Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	
	Gov 8 Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	In 2023, Senator Jordon Steele-John tabled a bill to amend the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918 and Referendum (Machinery Provisions) Act 1984 to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lower the minimum voting age in Australian federal elections and referenda from 18 to 16 years; and • provide for 16 and 17 year olds to be included in the certified list of voters (but not to be given a penalty notice if they do not vote).
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	
Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 1 – Strength of democracy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
		Source: Parliament of Australia, Electoral Legislation Amendment (Lowering the Voting Age) Bill 2023 [No. 2].
<p>Cohesion and stability of democracy Gov01.03.04 The income based trust inequality gap does not rise above 10 points on a rolling three year average.</p>	<p>Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.</p>	<p>In 2018, Australians on both high and low incomes were distrusting of institutions within our democracy. Trust scores were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High income = 46. • Low income = 35. • Income based trust inequality gap = 11 points. <p>Between 2012 and 2018, the average income based trust inequality gap was 10.6 points. Source: Edelman Trust Barometer Australian Results 2021 and 2022</p> <p>Note: This indicator and target have been selected as a reasonable means of monitoring changes in societal cohesion which may foreshadow a decline in the cohesion and stability of democracy itself, for example in the way that growing income inequality has split communities of the USA along economic lines and built a groundswell of populism which in turn resulted in the insurrection of 6 January 2022 and the violent attack on the Capitol Building in Washington aimed at stopping the peaceful transfer of democratic control from one administration to the next.</p> <p>Increases in the trust inequality gap signal impending danger for the stability of democracy.</p>
	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.</p>	
	<p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>	
	<p>Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.</p>	
	<p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>	
	<p>Gov 8 Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.</p>	
	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	
	<p>Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p>	
<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>		
<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>		
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Constitutional reform – Establishment of The National People’s Voice – Legislation in</p>	<p>Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.</p>	<p>In 2021, Australians had:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no right and no organised means to express their values and preferences for

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 1 – Strength of democracy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>lieu of the more preferable constitutional enshrinement Gov01.04 By 2026, in association with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Constitutional Convention under Gov04.01; and/or the National Collaborative Process for Development of The Australian People’s Constitution under Gov04.01.01; but regardless of progress with decisions arising from the Constitutional Convention and the Collaborative Process, federal parliament is to legislate to establish the unconstrained and inalienable right of the people of Australia to a National People’s Voice wherein they (as opposed to their parliaments or governments) can freely exercise their right to express their sovereign will as equals for the future of the society, environment, economy and democracy, and can do so in the form of their own collaboratively assembled and regularly monitored and reviewed, integrated plan for the wellbeing and security of all Australians over the longer term (up to 30 years). <p>Note: Establishment of a National People’s Voice should be secured in the Constitution. But in the event of delays in constitutional reform there is no reason why a National People’s Voice should not be legislated.</p>	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.</p>	<p>their wellbeing and security in the future;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> no long term plan for the nation as a whole; no say in developing such a plan; no say in what the nation should become; no assembled, easily accessible data about the nation’s current health and wellbeing; no means of transparently measuring the commitment and performance of governments in delivery of improved quality of life; no permitted role in providing guidance on preferences for how national wealth should be raised and fairly shared; no means of developing terms of trust with those they elect; and no transparent means of holding governments to account for conduct contrary to the public interest or for failures in delivery of longer term safety, security and wellbeing. <p>Source: Bronwyn Kelly, By 2050: planning a better future for our children in 21st century democratic Australia.</p> <p>In 2023, ACFP’s Founder Bronwyn Kelly therefore proposed that an Australian People’s Constitution should accord to all Australians their sovereign right as equals to express their will for the future of their society, environment, economy and democracy, and that to facilitate this a National People’s Voice should be established as a right of all Australians under Australia’s Constitution. The National People’s Voice was envisaged as a right to engage in the process</p>
	<p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>	
	<p>Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.</p>	
	<p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders’ conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>All All All other Directions</p>	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 1 – Strength of democracy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
		<p>of determining the preferred direction of the nation and development of targets and strategies for the wellbeing and security of current and future generations – that is, the National People’s Voice was envisaged as a human right, not as an institution of the state.</p> <p>Source: Bronwyn Kelly, <i>The People’s Constitution: the path to empowerment of Australians in a 21st century democracy</i>, ACFP Publishing, January 2023, https://www.austcfp.com.au/publications</p> <p>For full details on the proposed form and function of the National People’s Voice, see Chapter 7 of <i>The People’s Constitution</i>.</p>
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Constitutional reform – Independent Commission for National Engagement and Integrated Planning Gov01.04.01</p> <p>By 2026, to ensure effective support for and facilitation of the National People’s Voice envisaged under Gov01.04, federal parliament is to legislate to establish an Independent Commission for National Engagement and Integrated Planning as per Note⁶¹.</p>	Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.	<p>In 2023, ACFP’s Founder Bronwyn Kelly proposed that for purposes of assisting the people in orderly composition of their National People’s Voice (as described in Gov01.04), there is a need to establish an Independent Commission for National Engagement and Integrated Planning with a charter of independence from the parliament and executive government.</p> <p>Source: Bronwyn Kelly, <i>The Peoples’ Constitution: the path to empowerment of Australians in a 21st century democracy</i>, ACFP 2023, Chapter 7.</p>
	Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.	
	Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.	
	Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.	
	Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	
	Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders’ conduct.	
	Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.	

⁶¹ In [The People’s Constitution](#), Chapter 7, the **design of the Independent Commission for National Engagement** was that: “The Commission shall be accountable by annual reports to the People of Australia, and shall be charged as a minimum with responsibility to the People of Australia for development and maintenance of fully open forums and accessible processes by which all Australians may be enabled to:

- accurately assess the state of their health, wellbeing and security as a nation;
- participate at will in planning processes to articulate a vision for their preferred future and their preferred safe paths to that future; and
- receive independent reports on the progress of the nation towards or away from that future.

The Commission shall be established and maintained with sufficient funding and resources to support Australians in the orderly composition, review and revision of their National Voice, including as a minimum:

- all research resources necessary to ensure that The National People’s Voice can be formulated and monitored on the basis of credible and comprehensive data and information on all aspects of the performance of the Australian society, environment, economy and democracy; and

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 1 – Strength of democracy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...			Baseline data
	Soc	6	A society of equals.	
	All	All	All other Directions	
<p>Skills development in National Integrated Planning & Reporting and community engagement in national long term financial planning – participatory budgeting Gov01.05</p> <p>By 2026, regardless of whether Australians have succeeded in establishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • their own National People’s Voice as per Gov01.04 and/or • an Independent Commission for National Engagement and Integrated Planning as per Gov01.04.01, <p>establish a federally funded Institute for National Long Term Financial Planning within a major Australian University in association with the Parliamentary Budget Office with a charter to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. develop expertise in community engagement for National Integrated Planning & Reporting with a particular focus on national government sector long term financial and asset planning; 2. teach techniques of Integrated Planning & 	Gov	1	A proactive participatory democracy.	<p>In 2021, Australians had:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no say in the composition of federal budgets; • no say in tax levels or distribution of burdens for taxation; • no say in how their taxes should be spent; • no forums in which they could set out their spending priorities for the long term based on properly foreshadowed demand and need; • no forum in which to negotiate with governments about their preparedness to increase taxes or other forms of national income in return for services and infrastructure that will ultimately expand national wealth and fair sharing of that wealth; • no ability to assess annual federal budgets and estimates in accordance with whether they reflect their projected long term demands and needs for and equitable access to services; and • no way of holding governments to account for departing, without
	Gov	2	A nation knowing & affirming decency.	
	Gov	3	A nation with avowed rights for all.	
	Gov	4	A free, self-governing, modern nation.	
	Gov	5	Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	
	Gov	6	A world benchmark in leaders’ conduct.	
	Gov	7	Committed to public service independence & excellence.	
	Econ	1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
	Econ	2	A model of employment planning & justice in industrial reform & economic transitions.	
	Econ	3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
Econ	4	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.		
Econ	6	An economy with competitive & profitable		

- all communications and facilitation resources necessary to enable best practice in inclusive community engagement and active citizen participation in building a cohesive nation.

The Commission shall also be entitled to access and rely on the financial and economic planning capacities of the Treasury and the Parliamentary Budget Office for any information necessary to conduct dialogues with Australians on options for sustainably financing their preferred future.”

It was also envisaged that:

“Statements and plans arising from the operation of the National People’s Voice shall be understood to be non-binding on the Executive Government and shall not constrain the Parliament in its power to make laws in accordance with this Constitution but shall constitute guidance to the Parliament as to the People’s Sovereign Will for the future and shall therefore be accorded the status of a primary consideration in all parliamentary deliberations. In making laws (including laws pertaining to budgets and appropriations) and in reviewing the appropriateness of administrative decisions on and adherence to policy, Executive Governments shall accordingly be obligated to prepare and Parliaments shall be required to consider comprehensive Statements of Compatibility with the National People’s Voice and to provide reasons for any incompatibility with its expression of the People’s Sovereign Will.”

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 1 – Strength of democracy

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
Reporting and long term financial and asset planning to federal public servants (preparing them for the introduction of National Integrated Planning & Reporting under Gov01.04.01); and 3. establish pilot programs for community engagement on development of long term financial plans for federal revenues and spending on the nation within the context of a community-owned national long term plan for Australia’s society, environment, economy and democracy.	public sector participation.	explanation, from known community preferences for living standards, fair sharing of national wealth and intergenerational equity.
	Econ 7 A collaborative, intelligent nation.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	All All All other Directions	

Governance 2 – National values & identity

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance		
Governance 2 – National values & identity		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Pride in Australian culture Gov02.01</p> <p>The proportion of Australians reporting that they have great pride in their culture and way of life improves continuously.</p>	Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.	<p>In 2018, 43% of Australians reported that they took pride in the Australian way of life and culture “to a great extent”, while the proportion reporting that they took pride “only slightly or not at all” was 13%.</p> <p>Source: Scanlon Foundation Mapping Social Cohesion 2022</p>
	Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.	
	Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.	
	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling	
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	
	Soc 13 A wellspring of inspiration & creativity.	
<p>Satisfaction with national direction Gov02.02</p> <p>The proportion of Australians reporting that they are dissatisfied with the direction of the country or that the country is headed in the wrong direction continuously declines.</p>	Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.	<p>In 2019, 57% of Australians were dissatisfied with the direction of the country.</p> <p>Source: ABC Australia Talks National Survey 2019</p> <p>In 2021, 61% of Australians “did not believe that the country was any better than it was 5-10 years ago”.</p> <p>Source: Next25 Navigator, Social Research report 2021</p>
<p>Support for the Vision and Directions of Australia Together – support for the Vision elements Gov02.03</p> <p>The proportion of Australians who support the Vision for <i>Australia Together</i> as a whole reaches 80%.</p> <p>Each element of the Vision for <i>Australia Together</i> is rated at or above 3.1 out of 5 as important.</p>	Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.	<p>In 2020, there were no established data for approval of the Vision for <i>Australia Together</i>.</p> <p>Provision of a baseline is subject to availability of resources for statistically valid surveys of Australians.</p>
<p>Support for the Vision and Directions of Australia Together – support for the Directions Gov02.03.01</p> <p>Each Direction for <i>Australia Together</i> is rated at or above 3.1 out of 5 as important.</p>	Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.	<p>In 2020, there were no established data for approval of the Directions for <i>Australia Together</i>.</p> <p>Provision of a baseline is subject to availability of resources for statistically valid surveys of Australians.</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance		
Governance 3 – Human & other rights		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Constitutional reform – A National Agreement on Human Rights and Obligations in the Australian Constitution Gov03.01</p> <p>By 2030, as an essential and defining part of nation-wide community engagement for a new Constitution under Gov04.01 and Gov04.01.01, ensure that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Australia’s Constitution recognises explicitly all the human rights of Australians consistent with a modern open democracy enabling political equality, dignity and freedom for all citizens; and 2. the process of inclusion of human rights and obligations in the Constitution is consistent with Gov03.01.01 for comprehensive and fully open nationwide engagement on enshrinement of a National Agreement on Human Rights and Obligations in the Constitution. 	Gov 3	A nation with avowed rights for all.
	Gov 1	A proactive participatory democracy.
	Gov 2	A nation knowing & affirming decency.
	Gov 4	A free, self-governing, modern nation.
	Gov 5	Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.
	Gov 6	A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.
	Gov 10	A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.
	Gov 11	A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.
	Gov 12	A nation assured of enduring peace.
	Soc 1	A safe home.
	Soc 2	A land with an Indigenous heart.
	Soc 3	Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.
	Soc 6	A society of equals.
	Soc 7	A success because of its diversity.
	Soc 8	A success because of gender equality.
Soc 15	Confident of justice for all.	
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Constitutional reform – Nation-wide community engagement for enshrinement of a National Agreement on Human Rights and Obligations in the Constitution Gov03.01.01</p> <p>By 2025, as an essential and defining part of nation-wide community engagement for a new Constitution under Gov04.01 and Gov04.01.01, ensure that any charter issued to independent facilitators of the National Collaborative Process for Development of The</p>	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.
	Econ 4	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.
	Econ 9	Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.

In 2021, Australians did not have explicitly conferred rights to:

- freedom of speech,
- peaceful assembly and protest,
- freedom of the press,
- trial in open court,
- justice itself and without delay, or
- freedom from unlawful detention.

Some human rights were being provided in state legislation but these could and were being actively extinguished because there was nothing in Australia’s Constitution which ensured that those rights could not be extinguished.

Source: *By 2050*, Chapter 8 and *The State of Australia in 2020*, Episode 3.

In 2023, Australian Community Futures Planning’s Founder asserted in testimony to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights’ Inquiry into Australia’s Human Rights Framework that:

- human rights cannot be secured for Australians through legislation – they can only be secured in law if they are enshrined in the Constitution;
- failure by successive governments since World War II to provide in domestic law human rights that Australians are entitled to in international law has resulted in Australian governments having a dreadful track record of abuse of the rights of Australians and others: and that

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 3 – Human & other rights

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Australian People’s Constitution envisaged under Gov04.01.01 includes a requirement for nation-wide engagement on development and adoption in the Constitution of a National Agreement on Human Rights and Obligations, such engagement as a minimum to secure for the people of Australia the prospect of conferring on themselves and each other in their Constitution ALL human rights and obligations already conferred in any treaty in international law or instruments signed by Australia.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> it is fundamental that if human rights are inalienable (as they are acknowledged to be in official government policy) and if we are to be protected from the potential for injustice by an arbitrary sovereign (parliamentary or monarchical) then we need a system of law and law-making which will prevent parliaments and governments from overriding the rights that Australian governments have otherwise declared to be universal and inalienable. <p>In accordance with this it was further submitted that “the government should consider working towards a human rights framework in which it is a key principle that the people of Australia (not the parliaments or the executive governments or the judicature) are to be accorded sovereignty in this particular area of law and that this sovereignty can only be protected by constitutional enshrinement of all rights and obligations in the human rights treaties and declarations to which Australia is already a State Party.”</p> <p>For this purpose, ACFP submitted that “the valid and safe way is to create a process by which Australians may freely grant all rights to themselves and each other as equals and impose all necessary obligations on themselves and their governments. This may be done efficiently and fairly through a referendum to enshrine in the Constitution a National Agreement on Human Rights and Obligations.” A</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 3 – Human & other rights

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data																																																									
		starting draft of a possible National Agreement on Human Rights and Obligations was made available to the PJCHR. Source: ACFP, Bronwyn Kelly, Supplementary Submission to the PJCHR Inquiry into Australia’s Human Rights Framework , September 2023.																																																									
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Constitutional reform – A National Agreement on Human Rights and Obligations in the Constitution – Rights conferred under international treaties, conventions and covenants Gov03.01.02</p> <p>By 2030, regardless of whether a nation-wide community engagement for a new Constitution under Gov04.01 and Gov04.01.01 has occurred and regardless of whether the federal parliament has passed legislation for human rights, ensure that provision is made in Australia’s Constitution that automatically grants all Australians the rights granted at any time in accordance with any international treaty, covenant or convention signed by Australia –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether or not Australia has ratified the treaty, covenant or convention, and • whether or not such rights are legislated by states or federally. 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Gov</td> <td>3</td> <td>A nation with avowed rights for all.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov</td> <td>1</td> <td>A proactive participatory democracy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov</td> <td>2</td> <td>A nation knowing & affirming decency.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov</td> <td>4</td> <td>A free, self-governing, modern nation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov</td> <td>6</td> <td>A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov</td> <td>10</td> <td>A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov</td> <td>11</td> <td>A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov</td> <td>12</td> <td>A nation assured of enduring peace.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov</td> <td>13</td> <td>A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soc</td> <td>1</td> <td>A safe home.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soc</td> <td>2</td> <td>A land with an Indigenous heart</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soc</td> <td>3</td> <td>Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soc</td> <td>4</td> <td>A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soc</td> <td>6</td> <td>A society of equals.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soc</td> <td>7</td> <td>A success because of its diversity.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soc</td> <td>8</td> <td>A success because of gender equality.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soc</td> <td>11</td> <td>A land without child disadvantage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soc</td> <td>12</td> <td>A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soc</td> <td>15</td> <td>Confident of justice for all.</td> </tr> </table>	Gov	3	A nation with avowed rights for all.	Gov	1	A proactive participatory democracy.	Gov	2	A nation knowing & affirming decency.	Gov	4	A free, self-governing, modern nation.	Gov	6	A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	Gov	10	A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.	Gov	11	A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.	Gov	12	A nation assured of enduring peace.	Gov	13	A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.	Soc	1	A safe home.	Soc	2	A land with an Indigenous heart	Soc	3	Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	Soc	4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	Soc	6	A society of equals.	Soc	7	A success because of its diversity.	Soc	8	A success because of gender equality.	Soc	11	A land without child disadvantage.	Soc	12	A sure provider of lifelong dignity.	Soc	15	Confident of justice for all.	<p>In 2021, Australia was a party to the seven core international human rights treaties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) • International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) • International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) • Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) • Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) • Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) • Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) <p>but only some rights under these treaties had been conferred by law on Australians and, at the Federal level, Australia remained the only democracy in the world not to have passed a law directly implementing the ICCPR.</p> <p>In 2021, Australia had not complied with the requirement of the ICCPR (and other human rights treaties) that a ratifying state ensure that everyone has access to the rights set out in the treaty, together with effective remedies for breaches. This leaves Australia</p>
Gov	3	A nation with avowed rights for all.																																																									
Gov	1	A proactive participatory democracy.																																																									
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Gov	12	A nation assured of enduring peace.																																																									
Gov	13	A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.																																																									
Soc	1	A safe home.																																																									
Soc	2	A land with an Indigenous heart																																																									
Soc	3	Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.																																																									
Soc	4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.																																																									
Soc	6	A society of equals.																																																									
Soc	7	A success because of its diversity.																																																									
Soc	8	A success because of gender equality.																																																									
Soc	11	A land without child disadvantage.																																																									
Soc	12	A sure provider of lifelong dignity.																																																									
Soc	15	Confident of justice for all.																																																									

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 3 – Human & other rights

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	<p>in breach of its obligations under international law. Source: Australian Government Attorney-General’s Department webpage on International human rights system; State Library of NSW, Find Legal Answers webpage on human rights.</p>
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Legislated obligation for parliamentarians and members of the executive to swear a Statement of Commitment to the Rights of Future Generations of Australians Gov03.01.03 By 2030, unless governments have adopted a statutory obligation to consider the rights of future generations in accordance with the introduction of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a National Agreement on Human Rights and Obligations under Gov03.01, Gov03.01.01 and/or Gov03.01.02; or an Australian People’s Constitution as per Gov04.01 and Gov04.01.01; or legislation imposing sovereign and personal liability for ecocide and genocide through climate change as per Env02.05.01, <p>legislate to ensure that parliamentarians and members of the executive in government are obliged to swear a legally binding Statement of Commitment to the Rights of Future Generations of Australians with a minimum requirement:</p> <p>a) to fully and transparently consider the right of future generations to a safe and sustainable future in all law-making and</p>	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p> <p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p> <p>Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.</p> <p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p> <p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p> <p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p> <p>Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.</p> <p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p> <p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p> <p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p> <p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p> <p>Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.</p> <p>Soc 16 A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.</p> <p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p>	<p>In 2022, the Australian government succeeded in arguing in law that governments can deny the right of the young and future generations to a sustainable future in the face of climate change, when the federal minister for the environment, Sussan Ley, successfully appealed against a high-profile court decision that had found she had a duty of care to protect young people from the climate crisis when assessing fossil fuel developments. Source: Adam Morton and Tamsin Rose, “Sussan Ley does not have duty of care to protect young from climate crisis, appeal court rules”, The Guardian, 15 March 2022.</p> <p>From 2022, federal governments under the Liberal/National Coalition and Labor, proceeded to approve new fossil fuel developments despite their impact on environmental and economic sustainability for future generations.</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 3 – Human & other rights

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
administrative decisions; and b) to ensure that the rights of future generations shall not be reduced or threatened by economic or environmental policies and laws which pass or have the potential to pass unsustainable liability onto future generations or which have the potential to cause significant intergenerational inequality.	Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.	
	Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.	
	Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	
	Env 6 A renewable energy superpower.	
	Env 7 Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.	
	Env 8 Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.	
	Env 9 Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.	
	Env 10 A biodiversity haven.	
	Env 11 A replanted and reforested land.	
	Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.	
	Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.	
	Env 15 A marine wildlife haven.	
	Env 16 Regenerative by design in consumption & production.	
	Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.		
Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.		
Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 3 – Human & other rights

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...		Baseline data
<p>Voluntary assisted dying - legislation Gov03.02 By 2024, all states and territories have legislated rights for voluntary euthanasia and voluntary assisted dying/suicide.</p> <p>Constitutional reform – Voluntary assisted dying – rights in the Constitution Gov03.02.01 By 2024, as part of the process of a Constitutional Convention established under Gov04.01, ensure that Australia’s Constitution confers explicit rights on Australians to determine the circumstances and timing of their own death by means of safe and lawful euthanasia or assisted suicide.</p>	Gov	3 A nation with avowed rights for all.	<p>In June 2019, only one state of Australia had passed laws regarding euthanasia or voluntary assisted dying – Victoria. Voluntary euthanasia and assisted dying/suicide were illegal in all other Australian states and territories. Source: Wikipedia, Euthanasia in Australia, July 2021</p>
	Gov	2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.	
	Gov	4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.	
	Soc	1 A safe home.	
	Soc	6 A society of equals.	
	Soc	7 A success because of its diversity.	
<p>Maintenance of political rights and civil liberties Gov03.03 By 2025, attain a score of 100/100 in the Freedom House international survey of access to political rights and civil liberties and maintain that score thereafter.</p>	Gov	3 A nation with avowed rights for all.	<p>In 2017, Australia achieved a score of 98/100 in the Freedom House international survey of access to political rights and civil liberties. Between 2017 and 2022 this score dropped steadily to 95/100. Countries in 2022 with a score of 100/100 included Finland, Norway and Sweden. New Zealand scored 99/100, United Kingdom 93/100, and the United States 83/100. Source: Freedom House, Freedom in the World, 2022.</p>
	Gov	1 A proactive participatory democracy.	
	Gov	2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.	
	Gov	4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.	
	Gov	5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	
	Gov	6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	
	Gov	8 Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.	
<p>.....</p> <p>Australia’s performance on observing and maintaining human rights – civil, political, economic and social Gov03.03.01 All scores in the Human Rights Measurement Initiative (HRMI)</p>	Gov	9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	<p>.....</p> <p>In 2023, the latest scores on Australia’s performance on human rights were recorded by the Human Rights Measurement Initiative (HRMI) Rights Tracker as follows: In economic and social rights (as at 2020):</p>
	Gov	10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media &	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 3 – Human & other rights

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
Rights Tracker are recorded as “Good”.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education: 78.7% = Bad • Food: 84.3% = Bad • Health: 92.4% = Fair • Work: 62.2% = Very bad In civil and political rights – safety from the state (as at 2022) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arbitrary arrest: 6.4/10 = Fair • Forced disappearance: 7.7/10 = Fair • Death penalty: 10/10 = Good • Extrajudicial execution: 6.8/10 = Fair • Torture and ill-treatment: 5.4/10 = Bad In civil and political rights – empowerment (as at 2022) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly and association: 7.0/10 = Fair • Opinion and expression: 7.3/10 = Fair • Participate in government: 7.6/10 = Fair Source: HRMI 2023 rightstracker.org
	the wider information market.	
	Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.	
	Soc 1 A safe home.	
	Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	
	Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	
	Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.	
	Soc 9 A land without homelessness and with decent affordable housing for all.	
	Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.	
	Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.	
	Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.	
Soc 14 A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing.		
Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.		
Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 3 – Human & other rights

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.	

Governance 4 – Constitutional reform

Important Note: Strategies and Targets in **Governance 4 – Constitutional reform** are formulated recognising that Australia’s Constitution excludes Australians from any share of power in their own democracy and in particular makes it impossible to hold executive governments to account.

<i>Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance</i>		
<i>Governance 4 – Constitutional reform</i>		
<i>Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance</i>	<i>In the Directions of becoming ...</i>	<i>Baseline data</i>
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Constitutional reform – Constitutional Convention Gov04.01</p> <p>By 2025, and in full coordination and accord with:</p> <p>a) any process for constitutional recognition of First Nations in Soc02.01 and Soc02.01.01;</p> <p>b) any process for development of a National Agreement on Human Rights and Obligations under Gov03.01 and Gov03.01.01;</p> <p>c) any national collaborative process for development of an Australian People’s Constitution, including a justiciable constitutional Statement of Australian Values, under Gov04.01.01;</p> <p>d) any process to establish a National People’s Voice as per Gov01.04;</p> <p>e) any process for establishing an Independent Commission for National Engagement and Integrated Planning as per Gov01.04.01;</p> <p>f) any referendum to establish Australia as a Republic under Gov.04.02;</p> <p>g) any process of constitutional (or legislative) reform to establish parliamentary supremacy in decisions on entry into war as per Gov12.06;</p>	<p>Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.</p>	<p>The last Constitutional Convention was held in 1998. A National Constitutional Convention attended by 250 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander delegates was also held in 2017.</p> <p>No Constitutional Convention has yet considered a bill, charter or agreement on human rights for Australians, although the Constitutional Convention of 1998 did result in a Communique calling for a preamble which may have articulated some national values (the Howard preamble). This was drafted without community engagement and was rejected by over 60% of voters. Source: Parliament of Australia, Research Paper 16, 1999/2000</p> <p>In 2023, ACFP’s Founder Bronwyn Kelly published <i>The People’s Constitution: the path to empowerment of Australians in a 21st century democracy</i>. This book invited all Australians to take up positions of rightful power within their democracy, calling on them to choose to exercise much greater influence in their own governance and control over their own future than they have been able to exercise to date. It also offered them a way to exercise that greater level of control, both as individuals and collectively as a nation, by establishing a place for themselves in the central, defining statement of the nation – the Australian Constitution. The book identified:</p>
	<p>Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.</p>	
	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.</p>	
	<p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>	
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
<p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p>		
<p>Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 4 – Constitutional reform

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>h) any process under Gov11.03 to ensure constitutional enshrinement of the rights of refugees under international law;</p> <p>i) any process of constitutional or legislative reform to achieve electoral funding reform capable of enhancing political equality for Australians as per Gov08.02;</p> <p>and:</p> <p>j) regardless of whether the federal parliament resolves to hold or endorse a constitutional convention, Australia convenes a constitutional convention for purposes of developing a new Constitution fit for a 21st century democratic Australia where everyone has political equality and which as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • affirms the values of the nation – what we stand for and what holds us together; • secures all the human rights of all citizens as equals; • establishes the obligations of parliaments and governments to observe and realise those rights, particularly the right to self-determination; • affirms Australian citizens as the <i>source</i> of sovereignty; and • establishes Australia as an independent sovereign nation capable of securing the future of all its citizens in terms acceptable to them. <p>As per Gov04.01.01, a constitutional convention of this nature and depth is</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existential risks for Australia arising from the design of their democracy which is fundamentally disempowering; and • the urgent need for a people’s constitution. <p>It also offered an orderly, practical and efficient means by which Australians could collaborate to build the world’s first truly democratic constitution where the people are sovereign and can build the nation and future they prefer.</p> <p>Source: Bronwyn Kelly, <i>The People’s Constitution: the path to empowerment of Australians in a 21st century democracy</i>, ACFP Publishing, January 2023, https://www.austcfp.com.au/publications</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 4 – Constitutional reform

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>expected to take 5 years to ensure genuine open engagement by Australians and is expected to be led independently by the people, not the parliament or government.</p>		
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Constitutional reform – National Collaborative Process for Development of The Australian People’s Constitution Gov04.01.01</p> <p>By 2025, in preparation for constitutional renewal pursuant to the Constitutional Convention established under Gov04.01, require the federal parliament to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> establish a Joint Parliamentary or Senate Committee (with representation from the government, the opposition, independents and all other parties on the cross-bench) to commission development of a National Collaborative Process for Development of a New Australian Constitution – The Australian People’s Constitution, noting that this Collaborative Process is to be led by the people of Australia, not by anyone already empowered under the current undemocratic Constitution which accords sovereignty to a foreign monarch and unaccountable executive rather than to the people of Australia; preferably adopt the principles for conduct of the Collaborative Process outlined in the draft 	<p>Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.</p>	<p>In 2022, Australians occupied no place in their own Constitution other than as people whose vote was necessary to establish who shall govern them. Constructing the nation as a constitutional monarchy, the Constitution offered them no voice in their democracy beyond voting in elections. The vote itself was not guaranteed for all Australians in the Constitution and the system offered no mechanism for input to or determination of policy beyond what elected parliaments may see fit to permit. Nor did the Constitution confer human rights on Australians that are standard in Western liberal democracies.</p> <p>The Constitution offered Australians no means of playing an influential role in a participatory democracy and no means of establishing a plan to deliver a sustainable future for themselves, their children or the natural environment.</p> <p>In 2020, ACFP’s Founder Bronwyn Kelly stated that, “120 years after we, or rather our distant Victorian-age sovereign, first defined how we were to govern ourselves, we still have not defined to what end we want to govern ourselves and how we might fairly make our nation together. The Constitution should go to the heart of our national identity. At present, it and we are silent on that topic.</p>
	<p>Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.</p>	
	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.</p>	
	<p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>	
	<p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>	
	<p>Gov 8 Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.</p>	
	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	
	<p>Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.</p>	
	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	
	<p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p>	
	<p>Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</p>	
<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>		
<p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 4 – Constitutional reform

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>program for the collaboration suggested by ACFP in Making a new Australian Constitution – by collaboration, the purpose of which is to achieve the maximum inclusion of (and therefore the confidence of) the Australian people recognising that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Constitution is for their nation and is therefore theirs to design collaboratively; and that Australians value fairness and equality and must be given sufficient agency to collaborate on the writing of a Constitution that will ensure fairness for all, based on their own explicit Statement of Australian Values; <p>3. issue a charter to a group of suitably independent facilitators of the National Collaborative Process and appoint an independent person responsible for chairing the Process and providing reports on the progress of deliberations to parliament;</p> <p>4. ensure that the charter protects the complete independence of the facilitators to prevent the politicisation and corporate or interest group capture of the Collaborative Process;</p> <p>5. ensure fully adequate funding, based on an expectation that this Process of nation-wide engagement and</p>	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	<p>We are silent on what we stand for. A Constitution which lifts ‘we the people’ from a passive player on the sidelines to an active and respected partner in our own governance is a vital prerequisite for our future as a nation.”</p> <p>Source: Australian Community Futures Planning, The State of Australia in 2020, Episode 3 YouTube.</p> <p>In 2023, ACFP’s Founder Bronwyn Kelly submitted a proposal to the federal Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights outlining a seven-step process for collaboration by Australians to build a new Constitution fit for a 21st century democracy with equal rights for all its members.</p> <p>Source: ACFP, Making a new Australian Constitution – by collaboration and ACFP: National Collaborative Constitutional Convention webpage.</p>
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.</p>	
	<p>Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.</p>	
	<p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p>	
	<p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p>	
	<p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 4 – Constitutional reform

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>collaborative design may take up to five years; and follow all other steps proposed for the National Collaboration – as designed and amended by appointed facilitators of the Collaboration from time to time, acting in accordance with the accepted principles of the Collaboration, so as to ensure that by 2030 Australians can establish their own new people’s constitution capable of ensuring political equality in democracy and stable sovereignty arrangements that are in the public interest.</p>		
<p>Constitutional reform – Referendum to establish Australia as a Republic Gov04.02 By 2030, assuming it is deemed consistent with and/or does not prevent the introduction of The Australian People’s Constitution under Gov04.01.01, conduct a referendum seeking the support of the Australian people to establish Australia as a republic consistent with the “Australian Choice Model” proposed by the Australian Republican Movement.</p>	<p>Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.</p>	<p>In January 2022, the Australian Republican Movement, after significant consultation with Australians and constitutional experts, released “The Australian Choice Model” for establishment of Australia as a republic. The model described “what changes need to be made to our Constitution so we can vote for our own Aussie Head of State”. The model was developed based on nation-wide research suggesting that 73% of Australians in a referendum would support the proposed method for election of an Australian “Head of State” to replace the Governor General. The ARM proposed specific constitutional amendments consistent with that model on the advice of constitutional experts. Source: Australian Republican Movement, The Australian Choice Model webpage</p>
<p>Constitutional reform – A permanent, independent constitutional review commission Gov04.03 By 2030, establish a National Independent Constitutional</p>	<p>Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation. Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy. Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.</p>	<p>Australia’s Constitution was adopted as an Act of the British parliament in 1900. Since then 44 amendment proposals have been put to Australians in referendums but only eight have succeeded. In 2022 the Constitution had not</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 4 – Constitutional reform

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Review Commission as a permanent institution of the Commonwealth and charge it with the functions of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring fully open and unhindered community engagement in review of the Constitution; generating proposals for constitutional reform based on the results of engagement; and ultimately recommending reforms to parliament that may be put to the people in referendums. <p>The National Independent Constitutional Review Commission is to function as a conduit between:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the people of Australia, and the other entities empowered under their Constitution (including the parliaments, executive governments, the judicature, the states and territories) <p>for all matters arising from community engagement processes deliberating on the Constitution and must convey to the parliament the demonstrated preferences of Australians for the arrangements of their state consistent with their nation-wide constitutional deliberations, plebiscites, surveys and referendums.</p>	<p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>	<p>been amended for 45 years (the last successful referendum was in 1977). As a result, Australia has a Constitution which, through its review mechanisms is unable to move with the times and adjust to changes in the values of Australians.</p>
	<p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>	<p>Australians have the power (in fact they are the only ones with the power) not just to amend the Constitution but to <i>alter</i> it even to the point of conducting fundamental rewrites. However, the machinery to facilitate the community engagement necessary for amendments and alterations has not been established. As such constitutional reform is the prisoner of parliaments and politics. The consequence of a failure to engage Australians in revision of the Constitution is that “the community must pay the high price of having a second-best system of government” and a succession of governments that do not support the values of the nation.</p> <p>Source: George Williams and David Hume, <i>People Power: The history and future of the referendum in Australia</i>, UNSW Press, 2010, page 5.</p>
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.</p>	

Governance 5 – Transparency, openness & accountability

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance		
Governance 5 – Transparency, openness & accountability		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Trust in federal parliaments Gov05.01</p> <p>Trust in the federal parliament to reach 55% and stabilise or increase.</p>	<p>Gov 5</p> <p>Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	<p>In 2019, 35% of Australians (net) said they trusted the federal parliament. Source: Essential Research, Trust in Institutions 2019</p>
	<p>Gov 6</p> <p>A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	<p>Between 2016 and 2019, 30% of Australians trusted federal parliament on average per annum. Essential Research Report, Trust in Institutions. 21 April 2020</p>
<p>Trust in state and territory parliaments Gov05.01.01</p> <p>Trust in state and territory parliaments to reach 55% and stabilise or increase.</p>	<p>Gov 5</p> <p>Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	<p>In 2019, 36% of Australians (net) said they trusted the state and territory parliaments. Source: Essential Research, Trust in Institutions 2019</p> <p>Between 2016 and 2019, 31% of Australians trusted state parliaments on average per annum. Essential Research Report, Trust in Institutions. 21 April 2020</p>
<p>Trust in elected local governments (councils) Gov05.01.02</p> <p>Trust in local governments to reach 55% and stabilise or increase.</p>	<p>Gov 5</p> <p>Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	<p>In 2019, 43% of Australians (net) said they trusted their local council. Source: Essential Research, Trust in Institutions 2019</p> <p>Between 2016 and 2019, 40% of Australians trusted their local council on average per annum. Essential Research Report, Trust in Institutions. 21 April 2020</p>
<p>Trust in federal governments Gov05.01.03</p> <p>The proportion of Australians who trust the federal government almost always or most of the time rises continuously and reaches at least 70% by 2030.</p>	<p>Gov 5</p> <p>Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	<p>Between 2007 and 2019, an average of 32% of Australians thought the government in Canberra could be trusted almost always or most of the time, compared to an average of 66% who said it could be trusted only some of the time or almost never. Source: Scanlon Foundation Mapping Social Cohesion 2020</p>
	<p>Gov 1</p> <p>A proactive participatory democracy.</p>	
	<p>Gov 4</p> <p>A free, self-governing, modern nation.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6</p> <p>A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 7</p> <p>Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 5 – Transparency, openness & accountability

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
<p>Trust in state and territory governments Gov05.01.04 Trust in state and territory governments to reach 70% and stabilise.</p>	Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	In August 2020, 60% of Australians said they trusted state and territory governments. Source: Essential Research, Trust in Institutions 2021
	Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.	
	Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.	
	Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
<p>Openness and accountability of governments</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Royal Commission and community engagement to review national security legislation and its impact on key safeguards for Australia’s democracy, including free speech, freedom of the press and transparency in government conduct Gov05.02 By 2024, establish a royal commission or other powerful review mechanism with full open community engagement to review the full suite of Australia’s national security legislation to determine whether such legislation safeguards democracy by a reasonable balance between genuine national security concerns and the public’s right to know when the government is and is not acting in the public interest.</p>	Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	Between 2002 and 2019 the Australian government enacted more than 82 pieces of legislation which have cited “national security” as a basis for heavily limiting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • freedom of expression, • freedom of assembly and protest, • freedom of information, • freedom of the press, • whistleblower protections, • rights to open trial, and • the public’s right to know of possible misconduct and illegal conduct by elected and government officials. Source: By 2050, Chapter 8 and The State of Australia in 2020, Episodes 3 and 4 Part 1. Source: The Conversation, 30 September 2019 ⁶²
	Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.	
	Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.	
	Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.	
	Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	
	Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.	
	Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.	
	Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.	
	Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.	

⁶² Nicola McGarrity and Jessie Blackburn, “Australia has enacted 82 anti-terror laws since 2001. But tough laws alone can’t eliminate terrorism”, The Conversation, 30 September 2019, <https://theconversation.com/australia-has-enacted-82-anti-terror-laws-since-2001-but-tough-laws-alone-cant-eliminate-terrorism-123521>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 5 – Transparency, openness & accountability

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Openness and accountability of governments</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Protection of whistleblowers making genuine public interest disclosures Gov05.02.01</p> <p>By 2024, regardless of the progress of any commissions of inquiry under Gov05.02, overhaul the Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013 (Cth) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognise professional journalists as legitimate recipients of protected Emergency or External Disclosures; identify the public interest as a ground of defence in prosecutions of whistleblowers; identify public and democratic accountability as relevant public interest considerations; introduce a limited framework for external disclosures of intelligence information; limit the scope of “intelligence information” insofar as it includes information relating to law enforcement; and impose a statutory obligation on any federal agency proposing legal action against a whistleblower to first prove that the action is justified and in the public interest, such proof to be adjudged satisfactory by a formal report of the Commissioner of the National Independent Whistleblower Protection Authority (to the Attorney-General) under Gov05.02.02 before proceedings can be lawfully commenced against 	<p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	<p>In 2020, the University of Queensland Law Faculty identified that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> “Whistleblowing is an important, legitimate and protected mechanism for ensuring integrity and accountability in the public and private sectors;” and “There are significant gaps and weaknesses in [whistleblower] protections, particularly in the intelligence sector.” <p>Between 2013 and 2020, several high profile cases emerged of government intimidation of whistleblowers known to have made external disclosures that are strongly in the public interest (and that the government has not denied are in the public interest), including prosecutions and threatened prosecutions of those making disclosures in the public interest and those receiving them (journalists and lawyers). By 2021, multiple sources reported this was having a chilling effect on efforts to expose corruption in Australia. Source: University of Queensland Dr Rebecca Ananian-Welsh, Whistleblowing to the Media, 2020</p> <p>In 2023, the Commonwealth government succeeded in obtaining a ruling in the ACT Supreme Court in favour of their argument that the public interest could not be used as a defence in prosecutions of whistleblowers who had taken the oath of enlistment and had disclosed classified, confidential, or other national security information. The ruling effectively established a precedent binding Australian armed forces personnel to</p>
	<p>Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.</p>	
	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.</p>	
	<p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>	
	<p>Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>	
	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	
	<p>Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 14 A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.</p>	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 5 – Transparency, openness & accountability

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data																										
<p>a whistleblower by a Commonwealth agency.</p>		<p>give their sole loyalty to a foreign monarch and to lawfully act contrary to the interests of Australians and the Australian state. In effect, the ruling made it lawful (or not unlawful) for army personnel to turn their weapons on Australians if so ordered by the Crown. Source: John Jiggins, Crown successfully overturns Nuremberg war crimes principles in Australian court, John Menadue’s Pearls and Irritations, 22 November 2023.</p>																										
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Establishment of a National Independent Whistleblower Protection Authority Gov05.02.02 By 2024, recognising the need to make whistleblower laws work properly to protect whistleblowers and to encourage them to come forward, legislate federally to establish a National Independent Whistleblower Protection Authority for protection of people making disclosures of both public and private sector wrongdoing. As a minimum, the Authority must have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • authority to function as an independent doorway where whistleblowers can go confidentially for guidance and support; • an independent statutory commissioner supported by adequate resources and staff who cannot be diverted onto other jobs; and • the authority to act impartially to conciliate disputes between whistleblowers and organisations, investigate when whistleblowers allege detriment for raising their concerns, and act as a 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 786 719 920">Gov 5</td> <td data-bbox="719 786 1034 920">Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 920 719 999">Gov 1</td> <td data-bbox="719 920 1034 999">A proactive participatory democracy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 999 719 1077">Gov 2</td> <td data-bbox="719 999 1034 1077">A nation knowing and affirming decency.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1077 719 1155">Gov 3</td> <td data-bbox="719 1077 1034 1155">A nation with avowed rights for all.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1155 719 1234">Gov 4</td> <td data-bbox="719 1155 1034 1234">A free, self-governing, modern nation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1234 719 1312">Gov 6</td> <td data-bbox="719 1234 1034 1312">A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1312 719 1391">Gov 7</td> <td data-bbox="719 1312 1034 1391">Committed to public service independence & excellence.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1391 719 1559">Gov 9</td> <td data-bbox="719 1391 1034 1559">A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1559 719 1727">Gov 10</td> <td data-bbox="719 1559 1034 1727">A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1727 719 1805">Soc 1</td> <td data-bbox="719 1727 1034 1805">A safe home.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1805 719 1883">Soc 4</td> <td data-bbox="719 1805 1034 1883">A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1883 719 1962">Soc 12</td> <td data-bbox="719 1883 1034 1962">A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1962 719 2027">Soc 14</td> <td data-bbox="719 1962 1034 2027">A model of community service & responsible</td> </tr> </table>	Gov 5	Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	Gov 1	A proactive participatory democracy.	Gov 2	A nation knowing and affirming decency.	Gov 3	A nation with avowed rights for all.	Gov 4	A free, self-governing, modern nation.	Gov 6	A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	Gov 7	Committed to public service independence & excellence.	Gov 9	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	Gov 10	A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.	Soc 1	A safe home.	Soc 4	A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	Soc 12	A sure provider of lifelong dignity.	Soc 14	A model of community service & responsible	<p>In 2024, Transparency International, the Human Rights Law Centre and Griffith University released draft design principles for a whistleblower protection authority based on the premise that whistleblowers should be protected, not punished. The principles reflected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a rejection of legal actions taken by the Commonwealth against whistleblowers acting in the public interest (eg., David McBride and Richard Boyle), and other punishments suffered by whistleblowers, and • their need for lawful protection while making disclosures. <p>Source: Transparency International, the Human Rights Law Centre and Griffith University, <i>Making Australian Whistleblowing Laws Work: Draft Design Principles for a Whistleblower Protection Authority</i>, February 2024</p>
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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 5 – Transparency, openness & accountability

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
powerful circuit breaker against reprisals.		exercise of authority in policing.
	Soc 15	Confident of justice for all.
<p>Openness and accountability of governments</p> <p><u>Top Priority Target/Strategy:</u> Legislation prohibiting failure to disclose findings of risk assessments and inquiries identifying security and safety threats to Australia and its people Gov05.02.03 By 2025, introduce legislation making it illegal to withhold reports and information from the Australian people vital to their security and safety in relation to threats arising from climate change and any other potentially existential threat to the nation such as war, genocide, ecocide, pandemics, state failure (inside or outside Australia), loss or ceding of sovereignty, and vital resource loss (including threats to food production and water supply).</p>	Gov 5	Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.
	Gov 1	A proactive participatory democracy.
	Gov 3	A nation with avowed rights for all.
	Gov 4	A free, self-governing, modern nation.
	Gov 5	Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.
	Gov 6	A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.
	Gov 7	Committed to public service independence & excellence.
	Gov 8	Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.
	Gov 9	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.
	Gov 10	A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.
	Gov 11	A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.
	Gov 12	A nation assured of enduring peace.
	Gov 13	A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.
Soc 1	A safe home.	
Soc 4	A place of optimal health and wellbeing.	
		<p>In 2022, Australia's prime minister Anthony Albanese commissioned a review by the Office of National Intelligence (ONI) of the security threats posed by the climate crisis. In 2023, the government refused to release the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> leaving Australians bereft of information essential to their ability to develop effective plans to mitigate risks arising from climate change required under Soc16.01, Soc16.02, Soc16.02.01, Env03.01, Env02.05, Env02.05.01 and Gov12.04; and significantly reducing their ability to hold the government accountable for exacerbating or failing to mitigate such risks. <p>The government's refusal to release the ONI report stood in contrast to its decision to release a de-classified version of the Defence Strategic Review 2023 and in direct disregard of the Australian people's vital need to know of risks faced by the nation. Failure to release the ONI report exposed Australia to being inadequately prepared for known threats to its security and even its existence as a stable state.</p> <p>Source: David Spratt, "What does Australia's first climate and security risk assessment say?", Breakthrough National Centre for Climate Restoration, August 2023.</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 5 – Transparency, openness & accountability

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.	
	Soc 16 A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.	
	Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	
	Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.	
	Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.	
	Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	
	Env 5 An environmentally educated community.	
	Env 8 Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.	
	Env 9 Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.	
	Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.	
	Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.	
	Econ 7 A collaborative intelligent nation.	
	Econ 8 Enabled in meeting the communication & information demands of the future.	
Top Priority Target/Strategy: Security of funding for open and accountable governance Gov05.03	Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	Between 2014 and 2020 the federal government reduced the budget of the Australian Broadcasting Commission by

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 5 – Transparency, openness & accountability

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>By 2024, ensure that major components of transparency in Australia’s democracy are securely funded by legislating to establish a floor increase in annual federal funding allocations for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the Australian National Audit Office, and the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner, <p>with the base for such funding increases from 2022/23 onwards to be established first by applying annual increases of CPI+5% year-on-year to whatever the budgets of these organisations were in 2013/14 and thereafter by applying statutory increases to the new 2022/23 base budgets of CPI+3% until 2030.</p> <p>Make provision in this legislation to protect the independence of these organisations from political interference by permanently outlawing real budget cuts and mandating annual increases which meet agreed floor increase requirements set by review every ten years from 2030 onwards.</p>	<p>Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.</p>	<p>\$783 million, resulting in the loss of over 1,000 jobs at the ABC. Budget cuts were also applied to the ABS, the ANAO and the OAIC by virtue of the imposition of the public sector efficiency dividend. Australian taxpayers have provided no indication of support for these cuts, despite the vital importance of these agencies to democracy. In the case of the ABC, surveys have suggested that 70% of Australians think the ABC should not have funding cuts and should have the same or more funding each year.</p> <p>Source: Per Capita, <i>It’s Our ABC</i>, 2020 and The State of Australia in 2020, Episode 4, Part3.</p>
	<p>Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>	
	<p>Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
<p>Transparency in lobbying, gifts and donations – Real-time disclosure Gov05.04</p> <p>By 2024, as an interim measure preparatory to a community engagement process under Gov08.02 to determine informed community support for reforms of electoral funding laws, legislate to establish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a fully funded, centralised, real-time register of all instances of lobbying 	<p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	<p>In 2021, the Australian Government’s Lobbying Code of Conduct required lobbyists to register and list their clients but did not require lobbyists and/or elected officials to register instances of lobbying (such as dates and issues discussed), gifts or donations – in real time or otherwise. Real-time disclosure is essential for transparency and assurance of ethical conduct.</p>
<p>Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.</p>		
<p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>		
<p>Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.</p>		

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<p>(meetings, phone calls and other contacts), gifts and political donations for all three levels of government in Australia – federal, state/territory and local – with compulsory requirements for 100% compliance and statutory penalties for non-compliance; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an independent office of audit within the federal anti-corruption authority, or other suitable established auditing office, to monitor compliance with the real-time lobbying and donations register and to prosecute elected officials, political parties, and lobbyists for breaches. <p>Note: This strategy is an interim measure only. Requirements for real time disclosure of donations assist with transparency but strategies which prohibit certain forms of donations under Gov08.02.01 and cap spending in elections under Gov08.02.02 will be more effective for protection of representative democracy where voters have political equality.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 344 710 398">Gov 6</td> <td data-bbox="710 344 1027 398">A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 398 710 504">Gov 8</td> <td data-bbox="710 398 1027 504">Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 504 710 772">Gov 9</td> <td data-bbox="710 504 1027 772">A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 772 710 936">Gov 10</td> <td data-bbox="710 772 1027 936">A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 936 710 1012">Soc 3</td> <td data-bbox="710 936 1027 1012">Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1012 710 1088">Soc 6</td> <td data-bbox="710 1012 1027 1088">A society of equals.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1088 710 1164">Soc 7</td> <td data-bbox="710 1088 1027 1164">A success because of its diversity.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1164 710 1240">Soc 8</td> <td data-bbox="710 1164 1027 1240">A success because of gender equality.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1240 710 1317">Soc 15</td> <td data-bbox="710 1240 1027 1317">Confident of justice for all.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1317 710 1512">Econ 3</td> <td data-bbox="710 1317 1027 1512">A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</td> </tr> </table>	Gov 6	A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	Gov 8	Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.	Gov 9	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	Gov 10	A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.	Soc 3	Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.	Soc 6	A society of equals.	Soc 7	A success because of its diversity.	Soc 8	A success because of gender equality.	Soc 15	Confident of justice for all.	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	<p>Source: Australian Government, Attorney-General's Department Lobbying Code of Conduct 2019</p> <p>In 2020 and 2023, two private members' bills were submitted to federal parliament which proposed measures to regulate lobbying and achieve greater transparency in political donations.</p> <p>Source: Parliament of Australia, Commonwealth Electoral Amendment (Banning Dirty Donations) Bill 2020 (lapsed in 2022) and Electoral Legislation Amendment (Restoring Trust) Bill 2023 (removed from the notice paper in 2024).</p>
Gov 6	A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.																					
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<p>Transparency in lobbying, gifts and donations – Prohibition of gifts to politicians and public officials Gov05.04.01</p> <p>By 2024, in association with Gov05.04, legislate to prohibit acceptance of gifts by politicians and public service staff at all levels (and their spouse, partner, or families) and to mandate records of all gifts offered and the date of refusal and/or return.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1512 710 1639">Econ 5</td> <td data-bbox="710 1512 1027 1639">A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1639 710 1744">Econ 6</td> <td data-bbox="710 1639 1027 1744">An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1744 710 1821">Econ 7</td> <td data-bbox="710 1744 1027 1821">A collaborative intelligent nation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1821 710 2016">Econ 8</td> <td data-bbox="710 1821 1027 2016">Enabled in meeting the communication & information demands of the future.</td> </tr> </table>	Econ 5	A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.	Econ 6	An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.	Econ 7	A collaborative intelligent nation.	Econ 8	Enabled in meeting the communication & information demands of the future.	<p>.....</p> <p>In 2021, the Australian Government's Statement of Ministerial Standards required that ministers "must not seek or encourage any form of gift in their personal capacity" but did not prohibit the acceptance of gifts that could then be retained "in their personal capacity". Nor did the Standard place a \$ limit on the value of gifts that could be accepted and concessional arrangements were in place to</p>												
Econ 5	A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.																					
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		allow officials to retain gifts of high value at discounted rates. Source: Australian Government, Statement of Ministerial Standards, August 2018, Parliament of Australia, Registration and Declaration of Senators' Interests, and Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet Guidelines Relating to Official Gifts Received																																										
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Post-separation employment of politicians – stopping the revolving door Gov05.05 By 2024 legislate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prohibit, for a period of five years after leaving office, post-separation employment of state/territory and federal elected members of parliament to any position within a private corporation (including a lobbying firm) with which they have had any dealings in ministerial roles in their last five years in office; and to • permanently prohibit any elected member from employment in, or other forms of remunerative association with, private corporations in any of the following industries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ fossil fuels, ○ arms and military, ○ private health insurance, ○ gaming and racing, ○ tobacco and alcohol, and ○ pharmaceuticals, on the grounds that the public interest is unlikely to be served by free flow of employment between government and these industries. 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 658 644 680">Gov</td> <td data-bbox="676 658 692 680">5</td> <td data-bbox="740 607 1018 734">Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 763 644 786">Gov</td> <td data-bbox="676 763 692 786">6</td> <td data-bbox="740 734 1018 808">A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 837 644 860">Gov</td> <td data-bbox="676 837 692 860">7</td> <td data-bbox="740 808 1018 904">Committed to public service independence & excellence.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 949 644 972">Gov</td> <td data-bbox="676 949 692 972">8</td> <td data-bbox="740 904 1018 1001">Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 1084 644 1106">Gov</td> <td data-bbox="676 1084 692 1106">9</td> <td data-bbox="740 1001 1018 1173">A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 1240 644 1263">Gov</td> <td data-bbox="676 1240 692 1263">10</td> <td data-bbox="740 1173 1018 1330">A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 1375 644 1397">Gov</td> <td data-bbox="676 1375 692 1397">11</td> <td data-bbox="740 1330 1018 1426">A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 1464 644 1487">Gov</td> <td data-bbox="676 1464 692 1487">12</td> <td data-bbox="740 1426 1018 1500">A nation assured of enduring peace.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 1532 644 1554">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="676 1532 692 1554">4</td> <td data-bbox="740 1500 1018 1574">A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 1621 644 1644">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="676 1621 692 1644">6</td> <td data-bbox="740 1574 1018 1648">A society of equals.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 1711 644 1733">Env</td> <td data-bbox="676 1711 692 1733">1</td> <td data-bbox="740 1648 1018 1753">A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 1800 644 1823">Env</td> <td data-bbox="676 1800 692 1823">2</td> <td data-bbox="740 1753 1018 1827">A net zero emissions nation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 1890 644 1912">Env</td> <td data-bbox="676 1890 692 1912">4</td> <td data-bbox="740 1827 1018 1955">A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 2002 644 2024">Env</td> <td data-bbox="676 2002 692 2024">6</td> <td data-bbox="740 1955 1018 2029">A renewable energy superpower.</td> </tr> </table>	Gov	5	Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	Gov	6	A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	Gov	7	Committed to public service independence & excellence.	Gov	8	Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.	Gov	9	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	Gov	10	A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.	Gov	11	A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.	Gov	12	A nation assured of enduring peace.	Soc	4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	Soc	6	A society of equals.	Env	1	A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	Env	2	A net zero emissions nation.	Env	4	A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	Env	6	A renewable energy superpower.	<p>In 2021, federal ministers were “required to undertake that, for an eighteen month period after ceasing to be a Minister, they will not lobby, advocate or have business meetings with members of the government, parliament, public service or defence force on any matters on which they have had official dealings as Minister in their last eighteen months in office. Ministers are also required to undertake that, on leaving office, they will not take personal advantage of information to which they have had access as a Minister, where that information is not generally available to the public.”</p> <p>The above standards have been proved to be unenforceable and do not serve the public interest.</p> <p>Source: Australian Government, Statement of Ministerial Standards, August 2018</p>
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Gov	9	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.																																										
Gov	10	A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.																																										
Gov	11	A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.																																										
Gov	12	A nation assured of enduring peace.																																										
Soc	4	A place of optimal health & wellbeing.																																										
Soc	6	A society of equals.																																										
Env	1	A leading global advocate for action on climate change.																																										
Env	2	A net zero emissions nation.																																										
Env	4	A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.																																										
Env	6	A renewable energy superpower.																																										

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 5 – Transparency, openness & accountability

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>	
	<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.</p>	

Governance 6 – Government ethics

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance		
Governance 6 – Government ethics		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Perceptions of corruption Gov06.01 Australia's score in Transparency International's annual Corruption Perceptions Index is continuously improving and reaches the top rank (no. 1) by 2026.</p>	Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	<p>In 2019, Australia was ranked no. 12 in the world in Transparency International's annual Corruption Perceptions Index with a score of 77/100. New Zealand was ranked equal first with Denmark with scores of 87/100 each. In the eight years to 2019, Australia's score dropped by 8 points. Source: Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index 2019</p>
	Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	
	Gov 8 Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.	
	Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	
	Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.	
<p>Trust in leaders' conduct - parliamentarians Gov06.02 Trust in elected members of parliament to reach and be maintained at a minimum of 55%.</p>	Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	<p>In 2018, 48% of Australians distrusted members of parliament and only 21% trusted them a little or very much. Source: MOAD, Democracy 2025, "Trust and Democracy in Australia: Democratic decline and renewal", Report No. 1.</p> <p>In 1969, 49% of Australians said "people in government look after themselves" and 51% said "people in government can be trusted." Source: ANU Trends in Australian Political Opinion, 1987 to 2022.</p>
<p>Trust in leaders' conduct – executive governments Gov06.02.01 Australia is ranked as a truster of government.</p>	Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	<p>In 2019, 42% of the general population said they trusted government. Source: 2019 Edelman Trust Barometer Australian Results</p>
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Binding code of ethics and conduct for federal parliamentarians Gov06.03 By 2024, ensure the passage of the National Integrity (Parliamentary Standards) Bill 2019 or similar with a binding</p>	Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	<p>In 2017, 79% of Australians supported "strengthening the code of conduct for parliamentary behaviour". Source: Centre for Policy Development Study, "What Do Australians Want? Active and Effective Government Fit for the Ages", December 2017.</p>
	Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 6 – Government ethics

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
Code of Conduct that meets modern standards of ethics in democratic governance.	Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	In 2020, a Senate Committee with Liberal, Labor and One Nation senators unanimously rejected the introduction of a Code of Conduct for parliamentarians. Source: Australian Senate, Finance and Public Administration Legislation Committee – Report on the National Integrity (Parliamentary Standards) Bill 2019. See also The State of Australia in 2020, Episode 4, Part 1.
	Gov 8 Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.	
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Compulsory and satisfactory completion of training in ethics and proof of competency in permissible voting practice for parliamentarians Gov06.03.01</p> <p>By 2024, introduce legislation requiring all elected federal parliamentarians (on election to each new parliament) to complete training and pass examinations to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prove comprehensive knowledge of the Code of Conduct arising from the passage of a National Integrity (Parliamentary Standards) Bill as per Gov06.03; • demonstrate competency in the rules of behaviour under Codes of Meeting Practice and disclosure of conflicts of interest; • maintain accreditation in the above through updated training; and <p>comply with programs of professional development suited to their role as elected members, ministers, committee chairs, etc.</p>	Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders’ conduct.	In 2016, no compulsory training or tests were in place for federal parliamentarians to prove competency in relation to basic behaviours, norms, procedures, rules of voting, declaration of conflicts, policy and legislation analysis, and general understanding of ethical standards and parliamentary procedures. Source: Colleen Lewis, Ken Coghill, Editors, <i>Parliamentarians’ Professional Development: The need for reform</i> , 2016.
	Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	
	Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.	
	Gov 8 Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.	
<p>Federal independent commission against corruption</p> <p>Federal independent commission against corruption Gov06.04</p>	Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders’ conduct.	In 2017, 77% of Australians supported “introducing an independent federal corruption Commission”. Source: Centre for Policy Development Study, “What Do Australians Want?”
	Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 6 – Government ethics

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>By 2024, a national independent and transparent body for investigation of corruption by federal parliamentarians and public servants commences operation.</p>	<p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>	<p>Active and Effective Government Fit for the Ages”, December 2017.</p>
	<p>Gov 8 Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.</p>	<p>In 2020, all states of Australia had established some form of independent commissions against corruption by elected members and officers of governments. No such body existed for the federal government.</p> <p>Updated baseline data – Issue No. 7 of Australia Together: In 2022, the federal parliament passed legislation to establish the National Anti-Corruption Commission (the NACC) with powers to investigate Commonwealth ministers, public servants, statutory office holders, government agencies, parliamentarians, and personal staff of politicians. The NACC is independent of government, with the power to initiate its own investigations as well as in response to tip-offs from referrals, including whistleblowers and the public. The NACC is overseen by a statutory bipartisan Joint Standing Committee of the Parliament. The NACC has the power to investigate retrospectively and to hold public hearings when it is in the public interest but can only hold public hearings in “exceptional circumstances”. The NACC legislation also created an Inspector of the NACC, an independent officer of the parliament that investigates corruption in the NACC itself.</p>

Governance 7 – Public service independence & excellence

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance		
Governance 7 – Public service independence & excellence		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Trust in the public service Gov07.01 Trust in the Commonwealth public service improves continuously.</p>	<p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>	<p>In 2019, 42% of Australians (net) said they trusted the Commonwealth public service. Source: Essential Research, Trust in Institutions 2019</p>
<p>Satisfaction with the public service – federal and state Gov07.02 Satisfaction with the public service improves continuously.</p>	<p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>	<p>In 2021, 27% of Australians felt “the public service acts on the needs of Australians and in the public interest”. Source: Next25 Navigator, Social Research report 2021</p>
<p>Satisfaction with the public service – Commonwealth Gov07.02.01 Satisfaction with the Commonwealth public service improves continuously.</p>	<p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>	<p>In 2019, the Australian Government reported that “Only 56 per cent of Australians are satisfied with the services they receive from the Australian Government, well below levels for leading governments and private-sector businesses.” Source: 2019 Independent Review of the Australian Public Service, “Our Public Service Our Future”, known as the “Thodey Review”.</p>

Governance 8 – Electoral system & funding reform

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance		
Governance 8 – Electoral system & funding reform		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Truth in advertising – legislative program Gov08.01</p> <p>By 2023, introduce legislation federally and in all states requiring truth in political advertising, including stipulated penalties such as loss of public funding and fines.</p>	Gov 8	Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.
	Gov 1	A proactive participatory democracy.
	Gov 5	Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.
	Gov 6	A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Constitutional reform – community engagement on electoral funding reform Gov08.02</p> <p>By 2024, in association with the establishment of a Constitutional Convention under Gov04.01, commence a community engagement process to determine informed community support for reforms of electoral funding laws so that they increase the possibility of fairness in elections and equality for citizens as electors (one vote = one value).</p> <p>Minimum terms of reference for this section of the Constitutional Convention must provide for engagement on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the need to ensure that no laws shall be permitted which do not promote, or which militate against, equal suffrage; the issue of transparent taxpayer funding of election campaigns vs private funding and the appropriate proportions of each in election campaigns; options for any reforms that will eliminate the influence of corporate money and wealthy donors 	Gov 8	Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.
	Gov 1	A proactive participatory democracy.
	Gov 3	A nation with avowed rights for all.
	Gov 4	A free, self-governing, modern nation.
	Gov 5	Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.
	Gov 6	A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.
	Gov 9	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.
	Gov 10	A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.
	Soc 3	Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.
	Soc 6	A society of equals.
Soc 7	A success because of its diversity.	
		<p>In 2019, 84% of Australians supported the introduction of laws for truth in political advertising but South Australia was the only state with truth in advertising laws. Source: Australia Institute</p> <p>Between 2015 and 2020, amendments by the federal parliament to legislation on electoral funding and disclosure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> focussed on attempted capping or other constraints on the small donations of the many to non-party organisations engaged in political policy development (such as GetUp and charities like the Climate Council), rather than capping the large donations of the few to registered political parties; and did nothing to strengthen disclosure requirements such as requiring real-time disclosure. <p>In effect, in 2021, it was lawful for anyone to buy an election – as Malcolm Turnbull did in 2016 with a \$1.75 million personal donation to the Liberal Party campaign and as Clive Palmer attempted to do with an \$83 million campaign designed to preference the Liberal Party. Source: By 2050, Chapter 8 and Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918.</p> <p>In 2020 and 2023, private members' bills were submitted to federal parliament which proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prohibitions on donations from some types of

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 8 – Electoral system & funding reform

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>in democratic elections; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> options for arranging and distributing funding for candidates seeking election to any level of government (federal, state, or local) which will not undermine political equality for electors. 	<p>Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.</p>	<p>commercial entities, corporations and industries (“dirty money”); and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> amendments to laws on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> disclosure, disclosure thresholds, and publication of donations; misleading or deceptive electoral or referendum matter; definition of gift; prohibited donors; government advertising; postal vote applications; independent campaign entities; and nomination of candidates; removal of exemptions relating to data protection that apply to political parties and members of Parliament; removal of exemptions relating to unsolicited electronic messages that apply to political parties. <p>Source: Parliament of Australia, Commonwealth Electoral Amendment (Banning Dirty Donations) Bill 2020 and Electoral Legislation Amendment (Restoring Trust) Bill 2023.</p>
	<p>Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.</p>	
	<p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.</p>	
	<p>Econ 7 A collaborative intelligent nation.</p>	
	<p>Econ 8 Enabled in meeting the communication & information demands of the future.</p>	
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Electoral funding and expenditure reform – prohibition and/or regulation of permissible donations to political parties and candidates Gov08.02.01</p> <p>Preparatory to Gov08.02 (and subject to review after completion of that community engagement process), but in any case by 2024/25, legislate at the federal level (but for application to elections and</p>	<p>Gov 8 Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.</p> <p>Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.</p> <p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p> <p>Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.</p> <p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	<p>Between 2012 and 2020, cumulative donations by corporations to Australia’s two major political parties were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to Labor = \$80.3 million to Liberal/National = \$129.9 million <p>The largest donations were from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> banking and finance = \$71.6 million developers and property = \$28.4 million energy and resources = \$16.6 million

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 8 – Electoral system & funding reform

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
political parties at all three levels of government) to: a) prohibit donations to any registered political party by corporations, non-profits, unions and any other incorporated body or commercial/industrial/for-profit entity – such ban to include a ban on individuals self-funding their own campaign or that of their party other than by the party membership fees for individuals permitted under b) below; b) prohibit donations to any political party by individuals other than by membership fees capped on an annual basis at \$1,000 per membership; c) prohibit corporations and any entity that is not an individual natural person from seeking and being granted membership of a political party and prohibit any transaction between such an entity and a political party that may amount to provision or acceptance of membership fees; d) permit donations by individuals to any and all approved independent candidates (i.e., any candidate unaffiliated with a registered party) but limited to \$6,000 per candidate over the three years prior to the election for which the candidate is seeking office ⁶³ , and e) prohibit all other possible forms of donations to any	Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> government contractors = \$14.4 million private health insurance and services = \$14.2 million media and communications = \$11.9 million Source: Guardian Australia Transparency Project, Citizens Hub for exploration of political transparency and open governance. In 2018, the Grattan Institute opined that, “Political donations provide resources for political activity and advertising, and therefore restrictions on donations indirectly impinge on the Constitution’s implied freedom of political communication. As a result, there are limits on how political donations can be regulated. The High Court has ruled that restrictions on political donations are valid only if they are compatible with representative democracy, and if they are reasonably appropriate and adapted to their stated purpose. To determine whether a law is valid under the Constitution, the High Court considers whether it is suitable, necessary and ‘adequate in its balance’. The Court would be likely to view full public funding – equivalent to a ban on political donations – as unnecessary to protect representative democracy. But other, less extreme, measures such as donations caps have been ruled as constitutionally valid.” Source: The Grattan Institute, “Who’s in the Room? – Access and Influence in Australian Politics”, September 2018.
	Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	
	Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	
	Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.	
	Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.	
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.	
	Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.	
	Econ 7 A collaborative intelligent nation.	
Econ 8 Enabled in meeting the communication & information demands of the future.		

⁶³ Note that the suggested permissible donation by an individual to independent candidates is twice as high as the amount that might be amassed in donations from individuals for a political party in the form of membership fees in a three-year period. This recognises that independent candidates do not have access to economies of scale, cannot cross-subsidise between candidates and have capital start up costs that party candidates do not. It is intended to reduce barriers to entry by new independent candidates.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 8 – Electoral system & funding reform

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>candidate or party by any individual, corporation or other entity including for events, dinners, merchandise, sponsorships and other forms of fund raising.</p> <p>For the rationale as to the constitutional validity of the above strategy see Note⁶⁴.</p>		
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Electoral funding and expenditure reform – imposition of spending caps for political parties, candidates and associated entities (“third parties”) in elections Gov08.02.02</p> <p>Before the 2025 election (or before the election of a 48th federal parliament) legislate at the federal level (but for application to elections and political parties at all three levels of government) to introduce spending caps in election campaign periods (defined as six weeks prior to an election) for all advertising and campaign activities as follows:</p> <p>a) For each approved candidate:</p>	<p>Gov 8 Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.</p>	<p>In 2023 it was revealed that in the year leading to the 2022 federal election, Australia’s political parties declared spending of \$418 million:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Coalition declared \$132 million; • Clive Palmer’s United Australia Party declared \$123 million; • Labor declared \$116 million; and • Independents and other individual candidates declared total collective expenditure of approximately \$21 million. <p>Source: Kate Griffiths and Iris Chan, “Big money was spent on the 2022 election – but the party with the deepest pockets didn’t win”, The Conversation, 1 February 2023 and Australian Electoral Commission.</p>
	<p>Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.</p>	
	<p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>	
	<p>Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.</p>	
	<p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	

⁶⁴ **Rationale for proposals for prohibition and/or regulation of permissible donations to political parties and candidates:**
 The strategy suggested in [Gov08.02.01](#) limits donations to political parties and candidates to zero if the donations are coming from organised entities rather than individual natural persons. However, under [Gov08.02.01](#), as long as they come from individual natural persons, donations in the form of political party membership fees are permissible up to a point, as are donations direct to any individual approved independent candidates. In this system every natural person has the same right to make “donations”, a proposal which is intended to enhance representative democracy. ACFP is of the view that the strategy in [Gov08.02.01](#) does not infringe on the implied right of political communication inasmuch as no person is limited more than any other in their decisions on donations and no non-human entity (such as a corporation) is inhibited in political communication that can be achieved by other means (such as direct and transparent publication of preferred policies under their own company name in such a way as to communicate those preferences to political parties, candidates and the public). The process of political communication is not adversely impacted by banning donations from non-human entities, especially if they are so large as to enable those entities to buy elections. Corporate donations are not political communication – they are simply buying elections and bribing candidates. They attempt corruption. Donations from non-human entities are highly likely to be unconstitutional wherever they result in inequalities in the system of representative government as the High Court found in the case of [McCloy vs NSW, 2015](#). In any case it should be noted that the strategy suggested in [Gov08.02](#) established community engagement on electoral reform within a constitutional convention. If established this will give Australians the chance to consider the principles of legitimate political communication in a representative democracy and design funding arrangements for elections that are consistent with that.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 8 – Electoral system & funding reform

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a spending cap of \$100,000 per candidate for the house of representatives (Where candidates are affiliated with a party, only one may be fielded per party per electorate.), and a spending cap of \$75,000 per candidate for the senate (Where candidates are affiliated with a party, permissible spending is capped at six candidates on a party ticket per state or two per territory); and <p>b) For each entity associated with a political party or candidate and each unaligned entity, such as a charity, engaged in political advocacy (aka “third parties”)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a uniform spending cap of \$20,000 on political advertising and any campaign activities for the six week period prior to an election. <p>For the rationale on spending caps see Note⁶⁵.</p>	<p>Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.</p>	
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.</p>	
	<p>Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.</p>	
	<p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.</p>	
	<p>Econ 7 A collaborative intelligent nation.</p>	
<p>Econ 8 Enabled in meeting the communication & information demands of the future.</p>		
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Electoral funding and expenditure reform – protection of democracy through introduction of equitable taxpayer funding for elections Gov08.02.03</p>	<p>Gov 8 Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.</p>	<p>In 2019, electoral funding laws operated on a principle of one vote, one value, but only insofar as redistributions of electoral boundaries were required by law to ensure that electorates have the same number of enrolled voters within a</p>
	<p>Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.</p>	
	<p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>	

⁶⁵ **Rationale for proposals for expenditure caps during election periods:** As noted in relation to [Gov08.02.01](#), expenditure caps of the magnitude proposed for a limited period are not expected to run foul of the Constitution inasmuch as they do not inhibit political communication. Political parties, candidates and third parties can all still spend on advertising and political activities but in a pre-election period it is advisable to impose a uniform limit within each type of campaigning group. This protects freedom of political communication but also levels the electoral playing field because it reduces the potential for disproportionate influence in campaigns by the more well-heeled entities.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 8 – Electoral system & funding reform

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Recognising that, under parts a), b), c) and e) of Gov08.02.01, the ability of political parties and candidates to fund necessary research and community engagement for high quality policy development and communications will be significantly reduced, the federal parliament should acknowledge the need to transform the basis on which political parties and independent candidates may qualify for public funding and may do so in a manner that is consistent with the need in democracy to foster equity in elections and the principle of “one vote = one value”.</p> <p>Consistent with these principles and to enable payments to candidates who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have satisfied the legal requirements for nomination and are seeking election to the lower or upper house of the federal parliament; and who • meet all other criteria for eligibility for access to public funds for election campaigns, <p>the federal parliament should legislate to create the following sovereign funds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Parliamentary Candidate Research and Policy Development Fund – \$50 million per annum (thereafter indexed to CPI); and • the Parliamentary Candidate Community Engagement and Communications Fund – 	<p>Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.</p>	<p>specified percentage of variance (currently 10%). Source: Commonwealth Electoral Act (No. 2) 1973</p> <p>In 2019, the principle of one vote, one value was not applied in laws regarding funding of the campaigns of candidates and political parties seeking election.</p> <p>In 2019, in regard to fair and adequate funding for ethical campaigns by quality, competent political candidates, Australia’s electoral system was not positioned to protect its democracy from capture by wealthy donors motivated to act in their own sectional or vested interests against the wider public interest.</p> <p>In 2018, it was reported that between 2007/08 and 2015/16 “public funding makes up 30 per cent of election campaign funding”, leaving the door wide open for private entities to buy elections. Dominance of corporate and large donors within the system left it open to corruption. Source: The Grattan Institute, “Who’s in the Room? – Access and Influence in Australian Politics”, September 2018.</p>
	<p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	
	<p>Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.</p>	
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.</p>	
	<p>Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.</p>	
	<p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.</p>	
<p>Econ 7 A collaborative intelligent nation.</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 8 – Electoral system & funding reform

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>\$50 million per annum (thereafter indexed to CPI). Parliament may stipulate a formula for use in assessing applications for these funds as long as the formula may be deemed consistent with the need in democracy to foster equity in elections and the principle of “one vote = one value”. The proposed legislation is not intended to replace or reduce existing funding for political candidates under Part XX of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918 (in 2021 = \$2.871 per eligible vote – estimated at approximately \$48 million.) Creation of the two new funds should be in addition to funds available under Part XX.</p> <p>For the policy rationale behind proposals for rearrangement of electoral funding and expenditure under Gov08.02, Gov08.02.01, Gov08.02.02 and Gov08.02.03, see Note⁶⁶</p>	<p>Econ 8</p> <p>Enabled in meeting the communication & information demands of the future.</p>	

⁶⁶ **Rationale for proposals to transform arrangements for electoral funding and expenditure:** Operating on the principles that:

- in a democracy, no individual, corporate body or other entity should be able to buy an election; and that
- if democracy is worth having it is entirely in the public interest for the state to provide sufficient funds for quality candidates and ethical political campaigns,

the intention under the combined strategies of **Gov08.02, Gov08.02.01, Gov08.02.02 and Gov08.02.03** is:

- to transform Australia’s system of funding democratic elections from the current essentially undemocratic system heavily dominated by corporate funding and funding by the rich (70%), to a system with much greater taxpayer funding, accepting that this is more likely to enhance representative democracy and support political equality (one vote = one value);
- to cap spending for election purposes in the six weeks prior to any federal election but also to reduce or remove the distortions that can arise from the disproportionate influence of corporate or other large donors in periods prior to the announcement of an election;
- to transform election funding in such a way as to:
 - ensure security of adequate funding for all authorised candidacies in elections,
 - eliminate as far as possible undue or disproportionate influence and the potential for bribery and corruption, and
 - give taxpayers greater capacity to restrict unfair distribution of funds for candidates.

The proposals are designed to give Australians greater control of their elections, ensuring fairness according to principles of representative democracy. This will transfer more of the financial burden for elections to the public purse but is likely to result in substantial benefits in the quality of democracy per dollar spent by Australians.

Governance 9 – Corporate & NGO responsibility

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance		
Governance 9 – Corporate & NGO responsibility		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Trust in NGOs Gov09.01 Australia is ranked as a truster of NGOs.</p>	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	<p>In 2019, 56% of the general population said they trusted NGOs. Source: 2019 Edelman Trust Barometer Australian Results</p>
<p>Trust in private institutions and public institutions Gov09.01.01 Trust in both public and private sector institutions rises continuously.</p>	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	<p>Between 2016 and 2019, Australians generally trusted private institutions less than they trusted public/government institutions, although the private institutions of charitable organisations and environmental groups were more trusted than the public institutions of elected parliaments and the Commonwealth public service.</p> <p>Among private institutions, average trust between 2016 and 2019 was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charitable organisations = 47%. Environmental groups = 42%. Business groups = 29%. Trade unions = 27%. Religious organisations = 27%. Political parties = 17%. <p>Among public/government institutions, average trust between 2016 and 2019 was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal police = 68%. State police = 66%. High Court = 59%. The ABC = 53%. Reserve Bank = 49%. Your local council = 40%. Commonwealth public service = 39%. State parliament = 31%. Federal parliament = 30%. <p>Source: Essential Research Report, Trust in Institutions, 21 April 2020</p>
	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.</p>	
	<p>Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.</p>	
	<p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>	
	<p>Gov 8 Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.</p>	
	<p>Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.</p>	
	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	
	<p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 14 A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.</p>	
<p>Soc 16 A society prepared & resilient in times of disaster.</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 9 – Corporate & NGO responsibility

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Trust in corporates Gov09.02 Australia is ranked as a truster of business.</p>	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	<p>In 2019, 52% of the general population said they trusted business. Source: 2019 Edelman Trust Barometer Australian Results</p>
<p>Trust in corporates – perceptions of corporate versus worker power balance Gov09.02.01 Perceptions of the balance of power between corporates and unions are equal and neither corporates nor unions are perceived by more than 50% of Australians to have too much power.</p>	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	<p>In 2019, 76% of Australians said, “big business has too much power”, up from 51% in 1987. In 2019, 42% of Australians said, “unions have too much power, down from 71% in 1987. Source: ANU Trends in Australian Political Opinion, 1987 to 2019</p>
	<p>Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.</p>	
	<p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	
	<p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>	
	<p>Gov 8 Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	
	<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.</p>	
	<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.</p>	
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Prohibition of rent-seeking by for-profit companies in certain community services Gov09.03 By 2025, enact federal legislation to exclude for-profit companies from qualifying for any form of taxpayer assistance – including but not limited to direct funding, subsidies and tax breaks – for provision of services in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> aged care, childcare, vocational education (including Technical and Further Education), 	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p> <p>Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.</p> <p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p> <p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p> <p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.</p> <p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p> <p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p> <p>Soc 10 A place of supportive familial & other</p>	<p>In 2021, the Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety reported that, “private providers [in aged care] have much worse quality outcomes than government and not-for-profit providers. In effect, the increasingly private composition of the market has placed further pressure on quality and safety in aged care.” The finding has implications for the sustainability of taxpayer support and value-for-money returns for</p>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 9 – Corporate & NGO responsibility

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> placement services for the unemployed, and administration of welfare payments for the unemployed, the disabled, single parents, youth allowances and pensions. 		taxpayers when core community services are provided by for-profit companies. For-profit involvement in certain community services is not sustainable for taxpayers. Source: Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety, Final Report Volume 1, page 50. Note: Soc12.04.02 for accountability of service providers in return for public funding is a proposal to implement this strategy specifically in relation to aged care services.									
	Soc 11 A land without child disadvantage.										
	Soc 12 A sure provider of lifelong dignity.										
	Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.										
	Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.										
	Econ 4 A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.										
	Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.										
	Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.										
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Prohibition of government contracts to private sector companies that do not have certified plans to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2033 Gov09.04</p> <p>By 2024, legislate that by 2025, businesses seeking government contracts (federal, state and local) must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> submit to the Australian Clean Energy Regulator clear, credible and financed plans to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2033 and achieve certification by that Regulator of such plans before they can bid for government contracts; and demonstrate (by submission of annual compliance statements) compliance with approved plans for purposes of renewing any contract 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</td> <td rowspan="8"> In June 2021, the UK government announced measures requiring businesses to commit to net zero carbon emissions by 2050 and publish clear and credible carbon reduction plans before they can bid for major government contracts. In 2021, Australia had no similar requirements. Source: UK government, Cabinet Office Press Release 7 June 2021 </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soc 1 A safe home.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before</td> </tr> </table>	Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	In June 2021, the UK government announced measures requiring businesses to commit to net zero carbon emissions by 2050 and publish clear and credible carbon reduction plans before they can bid for major government contracts. In 2021, Australia had no similar requirements. Source: UK government, Cabinet Office Press Release 7 June 2021	Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.	Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.	Soc 1 A safe home.	Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.	Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before
Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	In June 2021, the UK government announced measures requiring businesses to commit to net zero carbon emissions by 2050 and publish clear and credible carbon reduction plans before they can bid for major government contracts. In 2021, Australia had no similar requirements. Source: UK government, Cabinet Office Press Release 7 June 2021										
Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.											
Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.											
Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.											
Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.											
Soc 1 A safe home.											
Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.											
Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.											
Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before											

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 9 – Corporate & NGO responsibility

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data	
<p>and/or bidding for any future contract, unless and until each business is accredited by the Australian Clean Energy Regulator as having fully reached net zero emissions.</p> <p>Important Note: No private certification or self-certification is to be permitted in this legislation, due to the increased potential for conflict of interest and corruption.</p>			
	Env 6	unsustainable consumption. A renewable energy superpower.	
	Econ 1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
	Econ 4	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.	
	Econ 5	A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.	
	Econ 6	An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.	
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Regulation of corporate misconduct – Reform of the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) Gov09.05</p> <p>By 2024, the federal government is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> legislate to separate the functions of the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) to create two new bodies for regulation and enforcement of corporate misconduct and crime: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a companies regulator, and a separate financial conduct authority; and take action to implement all other recommendations of the Hayne Royal Commission (2019) and the Senate Economic References Committee of inquiry into ASIC (2024), but as a minimum Recommendations 6 regarding whistleblower protection and 9 regarding an enforceable code of conduct for ASIC. 	Gov 9	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	<p>In 2019, the Hayne Royal Commission into Misconduct in the Banking, Superannuation and Financial Services Industry reported that the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) had consistently failed to take action against large financial institutions. It also found the commission was too reliant on low level sanctions and agreed enforcement outcomes and it simply did not bring enough court cases to address serious misconduct.</p> <p>In 2024, the Senate Economic References Committee recommended that the Australian Government should “recognise that the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) has comprehensively failed to fulfil its regulatory remit” and that “ASIC’s capacity to respond to corporate misconduct is now compromised by significant structural, resourcing and cultural issues.” The</p>
	Gov 5	Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	
	Gov 6	A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	
	Gov 7	Committed to public service independence & excellence.	
	Soc 1	A safe home.	
	Soc 14	A model of community service & responsible exercise of authority in policing.	
	Soc 15	Confident of justice for all.	
	Econ 1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	
	Econ 3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	
	Econ 4	A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 9 – Corporate & NGO responsibility

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.</p>	<p>Committee Chair stated that “ASIC has made Australia a haven for white-collar crime. ASIC has given up on their sole obligation to enforce corporate law.” The Committee recommended that ASIC’s “remit is too broad for it to be an effective and efficient agency, and the government should strongly consider separating its functions between a companies regulator and a separate financial conduct authority.” Source: Senate Economic References Committee, <i>Australian Securities and Investments Commission investigation and enforcement</i>, July 2024.</p>
	<p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.</p>	
	<p>Econ 9 Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.</p>	

Governance 10 – Free communications policy & regulation

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance		
Governance 10 – Free communications policy & regulation		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Trust in the media Gov10.01 Australia is ranked as a truster of the media.</p>	<p>Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.</p>	<p>In 2019, 40% of the general population said they trusted the media. Source: 2019 Edelman Trust Barometer Australian Results</p>
<p>Trust in news media and journalism – effectiveness of self-regulation Gov10.01.01 By 2024, unless and until the self-regulation system for Australian news media is replaced by a properly resourced independent standard-setter and compliance auditor as per Gov10.03 and Gov10.03.01, ensure a national survey is established which monitors trust in news media and journalism – in terms of perceptions of their performance as good corporate citizens and compliance with regulations or voluntary codes of practice in ethical information dissemination and journalistic standards of reporting.</p>	<p>Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.</p>	<p>In 2014, the Australian Press Council updated its Statement of General Principles⁶⁷:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the post-2014 Statement, “fairness and balance” are no longer required in relation to news “reporting” – either in individual reports or as an editorial whole. • Before 2014, the need for “balance” in editorials and journalism was required only in relation to opinion pieces and usually only where individuals or groups are a major focus of news reports. From 2014 onwards, “balance” is required, strangely, in relation to facts. <p>Whereas before 2014, a fact was a fact; after 2014 balance was required in relation to facts but no longer required in reporting as a whole. As such, the Press Council had laid a basis for and indeed authorised the propagation of alternative facts while removing the requirement for balance in overall reporting.</p>
	<p>Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.</p>	
	<p>Gov 8 Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.</p>	
	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	
<p>Trust in social media – effectiveness of self-regulation</p>	<p>Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political</p>	<p>In 2021, no regulations existed to hold social media to</p>

⁶⁷ The [Australian Press Council’s General Statement of Principles](#) is a half-page statement which is the peak document to indicate what standards journalism businesses are willing to hold themselves to account for in Australia. Once revised in 2014, journalists were no longer being required to hold themselves to account for veracity in reporting. The post-2014 Press Council Statement: removes the need for fairness and balance in reporting; effectively authorises journalists to publish “alternative facts”; loosens the need for comprehensive reporting of all essential facts; imposes no requirement to verify facts by citing sources; introduces the possibility of using “public interest” as a defence for reporting that causes or contributes materially to prejudice and health and safety risks; introduces the possibility of using “public interest” as a defence for racism, gender bias and all other sorts of discrimination; removes the need to publish the adjudication of a complaint; and imposes no obligation to prevent advertising and other commercial considerations from undermining accuracy, fairness or independence.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 10 – Free communications policy & regulation

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Gov10.01.02 By 2024, unless and until the self-regulation system for Australian social media is replaced by a properly resourced independent standard-setter and compliance auditor as per Gov10.03 and Gov10.03.01, ensure a national survey is established which monitors trust in social media – in terms of perceptions of their performance as good corporate citizens and compliance with regulations or voluntary codes of practice in ethical information dissemination.</p>	discourse, news media & the wider information market.	<p>account for dissemination of misinformation and disinformation. However, a voluntary “Australian Code of Practice on Misinformation and Disinformation” was adopted by Twitter, Google, Facebook, Microsoft, Redbubble and TikTok. Source: DIGI Australian Code of Practice on Disinformation and Misinformation, February 2021</p> <p>In 2019, Australians on survey said that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “There should be tighter regulation of online platforms like Facebook and Google.” = 80%. • “Platforms like Facebook and Google are responsible if deliberately misleading and harmful news stories are distributed on their platforms.” = 75%. • “A specialist body is needed to oversee the operations of Facebook and Google.” = 75%. <p>Source: Essential Research Report, 6 August 2019</p>
	Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.	
	Gov 8 Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.	
	Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	
<p>Regulation of an ethical, democratic information market</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Development of a national regulatory framework for an ethical, democratic information market</p> <p>Gov10.02 By 2024, establish a national community engagement process for collaborative planning of a democratic information market fit to handle the challenges to truth, ethics, community safety and fairly competitive markets, arising from the digital age.</p> <p>By 2025, consider the feedback from the community and design a draft framework for ethical</p>	Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.	<p>In 2020, no steps had been taken by the Australian government to develop an integrated regulatory framework for either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the operations of the digital-age information market (governing such things as ownership, competition rules and monopoly regulation), or • the conduct of users/operators of digital platforms. <p>In 2020, legislative reforms were instead being developed in a piecemeal fashion, often with the effect of increasing the possibility of unethical conduct in and concentration of markets and lessening</p>
	Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.	
	Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	
	Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.	
	Soc 4 A place of optimal health & wellbeing.	
	Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.	
	Soc 6 A society of equals.	
	Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 10 – Free communications policy & regulation

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>regulation of the information market in Australia that is consistent with that feedback.</p> <p>By 2026, introduce legislation consistent with the recommended regulatory framework.</p>	<p>Soc 8 A success because of gender equality.</p>	<p>accountability for responsible publishing.</p> <p>Source: ACFP, Bronwyn Kelly, Prospects for journalism, the free information market and democracy in Australia under the ACCC's News Media Bargaining Code⁶⁸</p>
	<p>Env 5 An environmentally educated community.</p>	
	<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets, creating confidence for investors.</p>	
	<p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public sector participation.</p>	
	<p>Econ 7 A collaborative, intelligent nation.</p>	
	<p>Econ 8 Enabled in meeting the communication & information demands of the future.</p>	
<p>Regulation and codes of ethical conduct for news media and social media</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Independent regulation of compliance with a code of ethical conduct by publishers and social media – development of a model Code Gov10.03</p> <p>By 2024, recognising that codes regulating:</p> <p>a) ethics and quality in journalism, and</p> <p>b) distribution of misinformation and disinformation in journalism and social media</p> <p>are inadequate for prevention of harm in digital-age open democracies, introduce legislation requiring the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) to develop a platform-neutral model Code of Conduct with binding standards for:</p>	<p>Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.</p>	<p>In 2021, both news media and social media businesses were “self-regulating” in terms of compliance with standards for truth and for prevention of harm that may be caused by published content.</p> <p>In 2021, “big tech” businesses – Google, Facebook, Twitter, Microsoft, TikTok and Redbubble established an Australian Code of Practice on Disinformation and Misinformation (the DIGI Code).</p> <p>Source: Digital Industry Group Inc. (DIGI).</p> <p>In 2014, the Australian Press Council changed its Statement of General Principles (its code of ethics for journalists) so that “fairness and balance” were no longer required in relation to news reporting but balance was henceforth required in relation to facts. The change ushered in a regime of support for the</p>
	<p>Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.</p>	
	<p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>	
	<p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	

⁶⁸ Bronwyn Kelly, [Prospects for journalism, the free information market and democracy in Australia under the ACCC's News Media Bargaining Code](https://austcfp.com.au/supporting-activities#mediadiversity), September 2020 and <https://austcfp.com.au/supporting-activities#mediadiversity>

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 10 – Free communications policy & regulation

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> news media on ethics in production and publication of journalistic content, and social media on practice in management of misinformation and disinformation on their platforms. <p>Independent regulation of compliance with a code of ethical conduct by publishers and social media – ensuring compliance with Codes Gov10.03.01</p> <p>By 2024/25, establish a well-funded, transparent and independent audit and complaints handling authority responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring compliance with, and examining breaches of, the model Code of Conduct; implementing statutory penalties which increase per proven offence and are scaled to reflect the size of the corporation committing any proven breaches; publishing adjudications of complaints and audit findings; and for maintaining an open, permanent register of all determined breaches of the model code and the journalist/news business responsible for each breach. 	<p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>	<p>generation of “alternative facts” and discarded the traditional role of journalism in seeking truth and distinguishing fact from opinion. The new Statement also laid the basis for several other types of unethical conduct by journalists, including permission to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cause a substantial risk to health or safety, gather material by deceptive or unfair means, and be offensive (including via racism) <p>if doing so is, in the view of the publisher, “sufficiently in the public interest”.</p> <p>By contrast, in 2021, the Media, Entertainment and Arts Alliance’s Code of Conduct effectively operated on the opposite basis to the Press Council Statement.</p> <p>Source: Australian Press Council Statements of General Principles pre-2014 and post-2014 & MEAA Journalist Code of Ethics</p>
	<p>Gov 8 Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.</p>	
	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	
	<p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	

Governance 11 – International participation & global justice

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance		
Governance 11 – International participation & global justice		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Participation in international cooperative forums Gov11.01 Australia is ranked as a truster of the United Nations.</p>	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	<p>In 2019, Australia was one of 8 markets globally which neither trusted nor distrusted the United Nations. Comparing trust rankings for Australia with major powers, on a nine point scale, trust rankings in 2019 were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia = 56, neutral trust • US = 54, neutral trust • Russia = 32, distrust • China = 83, trust <p>Source: Edelman Trust Barometer Global Report 2019</p>
	<p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p>	
	<p>Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</p>	
<p>International cooperation for global sustainability Gov11.02 By 2030, attain a minimum score of 90/100 on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals International Spillover Index.</p>	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	<p>In 2021, Australia scored 63.9/100 on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals International Spillover Index, below the average for OECD members. The Spillover Index records the extent to which rich countries generate negative international spillovers that undermine other countries' ability to achieve the SDGs.</p> <p>Source: Jeffrey D. Sachs, Christian Kroll, Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller, and Finn Woelm, Sustainable Development Report 2021, The Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Goals</p>
	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</p>	
	<p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p>	
	<p>Env 2 - 19 All remaining Directions for our Environment</p>	
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>		
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Constitutional reform – Protection of refugees seeking asylum Gov11.03 By 2025, as part of the process of a Constitutional Convention established under Gov04.01, and establishment of a Charter of Rights under Gov03.01 and Gov03.01.01, ensure provision is made in Australia's Constitution</p>	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	<p>In October 2001, Prime Minister John Howard proclaimed that, "we will decide who comes to this country and the circumstances in which they come", ushering in a period of increasing injustice for refugees and illegal acts of detention by Australia including cases of children</p>
	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.</p>	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 11 – International participation & global justice

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>that automatically grants all refugees seeking asylum in Australia the full rights and protections granted under the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol and any other relevant Convention, Covenant, and international law.</p>	<p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>	<p>who were indefinitely detained without charge in onshore and offshore detention facilities in full denial of their rights under international law and our commitments to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), • the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), • the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and • the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. <p>In 2013, the Australian government under Prime Minister Rudd legislated to make offshore detention mandatory for all asylum seekers who arrive by boat, resulting in more than 3,000 refugees being sent to offshore detention, where 12 died and the remainder endured cruel, inhumane treatment equating to torture.</p> <p>In 2021, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees urged Australia (not for the first time) to end offshore asylum processing which, “undermined the rights of those seeking safety and protection and significantly harmed their physical and mental health”. But in 2021 approximately 230 refugees who legally sought asylum in Australia were still being held illegally</p>
	<p>Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.</p>	
	<p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p>	
	<p>Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming and enabling.</p>	

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 11 – International participation & global justice

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	<p>by Australia in offshore detention, because they arrived by boat.</p> <p>In 2021, the Australian government also passed laws making indefinite detention of asylum seekers lawful in Australia in contravention of international law and defiance of the “rules based order”.</p> <p>Sources: Parliament of Australia, Asylum seekers and the Refugee Convention webpage and Migration Amendment Bill 2021; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 1951 Refugee Convention webpage; and Ben Doherty Guardian Australia 20 July 2021</p> <p>In 2023, the High Court ruled that it is unlawful and unconstitutional for the Australian Government to detain people indefinitely in immigration detention.</p> <p>Sources: Human Rights Law Centre, “High Court rules indefinite immigration detention unlawful”, November 2023.</p>
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Strategic planning for humanitarian aid and global adaptation in response to climate change Gov11.04 By 2024/25, acknowledging:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conclusions on sustainable population levels in Australia arising from the strategic plan for population devised under Econ01.03.02 and Econ01.03.03; and acknowledging that sustainable population levels are unlikely to be achieved and maintained in Australia in the absence of effective programs sponsored by developed countries to enable developing countries that 	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p> <p>Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.</p> <p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p> <p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p> <p>Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</p> <p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p> <p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p> <p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p>	<p>In 2022/23, Australia’s foreign aid budget – Official Development Assistance (ODA) was set at \$4.55 billion or a mere 0.7% of the federal budget and was budgeted to decline in real terms to \$4.091 billion by 2024/25. No coordinated plan existed for effective expenditures within that allocation, meaning that not only was the allocation insufficient in terms of assisting developing nations to sustain their populations in situ, it is likely that the allocation will also be ineffectively spent.</p> <p>Source: Australian Aid Tracker</p>

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>are most at risk from climate change to both control population and adapt to climate change (thereby avoiding the need for mass migrations),</p> <p>develop a draft plan for expenditure of Commonwealth Development (Official Development Assistance – ODA) funds and other foreign aid funds such as those under Gov13.01, and design priority areas of expenditure to maximise the chances of nations that are threatened by climate change (such as by sea inundation and famine) to adapt in situ and successfully retain economic independence.</p> <p>Ensure that the draft plan includes, as a minimum, prioritisation of funding for programs in developing countries in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • family planning and contraception services, • agricultural innovation and support, • education particularly for women and girls, • economic opportunity, • disease control, including vaccinations, • environmental and housing infrastructure (such as sea walls and insulated housing) to enhance disaster preparedness, • women’s participation in the economy, and • women’s rights advocacy. <p>By 2025, conduct community engagement on the draft plan in line with the Green Paper and community engagement to define Australia’s Strategic Interests in Territorial Sovereign Defence under Gov12.04.01.</p> <p>Ensure that the results of this</p>	<p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p>	
	<p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p>	
	<p>Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</p>	
	<p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p>	
	<p>Env 5 An environmentally educated community.</p>	
	<p>Env 8 Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.</p>	
	<p>Env 9 Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.</p>	
	<p>Env 10 A biodiversity haven.</p>	
	<p>Env 12 A protector of scarce resources.</p>	
	<p>Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.</p>	
	<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>	
<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>		

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data																																																			
<p>engagement are linked back into strategies developed for national resilience and security in the face of climate change, including the Integrated Strategy for Defence, Diplomacy and Security under Gov12.04 and the Sovereign Capability Strategy for National Resilience in Global Crises under Soc16.01.</p>																																																					
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Earth System Treaty – Proposal for establishment in international law Gov11.05 By 2025, in recognition of the existential threat to humanity and the planet posed by 10 megathreats and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that these threats must be addressed together if humanity is to survive and thrive; and that this will demand the cooperation and commitment of the whole human family, acting together as one people on one planet, <p>ensure that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the Commonwealth of Australia proposes an Earth System Treaty at the United Nations, promoting it as an essential, legally binding treaty in international law alongside the seven core treaties on human rights and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; and the treaty contains: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a universal ban on all nuclear weapons; an international plan to combat climate change; an international plan to restore forests, soils, fresh waters, oceans, atmosphere, and biodiversity to stable, 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 689 639 719">Gov</td> <td data-bbox="667 689 703 719">11</td> <td data-bbox="735 658 1034 757">A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 763 639 792">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="667 763 687 792">1</td> <td data-bbox="735 757 1034 792">A safe home.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 799 639 828">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="667 799 687 828">2</td> <td data-bbox="735 792 1034 855">A land with an Indigenous heart.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 862 639 891">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="667 862 687 891">4</td> <td data-bbox="735 855 1034 918">A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 925 639 954">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="667 925 687 954">5</td> <td data-bbox="735 918 1034 981">A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 965 639 994">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="667 965 687 994">6</td> <td data-bbox="735 981 1034 1016">A society of equals.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1023 639 1052">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="667 1023 687 1052">8</td> <td data-bbox="735 1016 1034 1079">A success because of gender equality.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1086 639 1115">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="667 1086 687 1115">9</td> <td data-bbox="735 1079 1034 1214">A land without homelessness and with decent affordable housing for all.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1220 639 1249">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="667 1220 703 1249">10</td> <td data-bbox="735 1214 1034 1348">A place of supportive familial & other connections & without domestic abuse.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1355 639 1384">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="667 1355 703 1384">11</td> <td data-bbox="735 1348 1034 1406">A land without child disadvantage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1413 639 1442">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="667 1413 703 1442">12</td> <td data-bbox="735 1406 1034 1464">A sure provider of lifelong dignity.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1471 639 1500">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="667 1471 703 1500">15</td> <td data-bbox="735 1464 1034 1523">Confident of justice for all.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1529 639 1559">Soc</td> <td data-bbox="667 1529 703 1559">16</td> <td data-bbox="735 1523 1034 1621">A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1628 639 1657">Env</td> <td data-bbox="667 1628 687 1657">1</td> <td data-bbox="735 1621 1034 1720">A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1727 639 1756">Env</td> <td data-bbox="667 1727 687 1756">2</td> <td data-bbox="735 1720 1034 1778">A net zero emissions nation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1785 639 1814">Env</td> <td data-bbox="667 1785 687 1814">3</td> <td data-bbox="735 1778 1034 1877">A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1883 639 1912">Env</td> <td data-bbox="667 1883 687 1912">4</td> <td data-bbox="735 1877 1034 2038">A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</td> </tr> </table>	Gov	11	A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.	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Env	4	A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	<p>In 2023, the Council for the Human Future reported that the Earth system is breaking down due to ten massive threats that are the direct result of human activity, our excessive numbers, over-consumption and over-pollution. The ten threats are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Eco-breakdown and [biodiversity] extinction, Resource scarcity, Hothouse earth, Nuclear threat, Food risks, Global poisoning, Pandemic disease, Overpopulation, Uncontrollable technologies, and Mass delusion. <p>It was noted that “There is no universal plan to prevent and reverse such a catastrophic event – or even talks on a world agreement to do so,” but also that “unless all ten megathreats are addressed, together, the survival of human civilisation remains in doubt.”</p> <p>In response, the Council for the Human Future proposed we adopt an Earth System Treaty. This is a global legal accord, to be negotiated, signed and ratified by all the nations of the Earth, under the UN umbrella. It recognises that in 2024 there is no legal</p>
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<p>sustainable levels and to end extinction;</p> <p>d. an international agreement to operate a circular economy and end waste;</p> <p>e. a plan for a renewable world food supply sufficient for all;</p> <p>f. a plan to end universal chemical pollution in all forms;</p> <p>g. a plan to reduce human population voluntarily to sustainable levels;</p> <p>h. a plan to anticipate and prevent future pandemic diseases;</p> <p>i. a global technology convention to prevent harm from wrongful use of powerful new technologies;</p> <p>j. all 16 of the principles enunciated in the Earth Charter; and</p> <p>k. all of the Safe Global Boundaries described by the Stockholm Resilience Centre.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Env</td> <td>5</td> <td>An environmentally educated community.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env</td> <td>6</td> <td>A renewable energy superpower.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env</td> <td>7</td> <td>Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env</td> <td>8</td> <td>Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env</td> <td>9</td> <td>Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env</td> <td>10</td> <td>A biodiversity haven.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env</td> <td>11</td> <td>A replanted and reforested land.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env</td> <td>12</td> <td>A protector of scarce resources.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env</td> <td>14</td> <td>A pollution free biosphere.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env</td> <td>15</td> <td>A marine wildlife haven.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env</td> <td>16</td> <td>Regenerative by design in consumption & production.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Econ</td> <td>1</td> <td>A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Econ</td> <td>3</td> <td>A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Econ</td> <td>7</td> <td>A collaborative intelligent nation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov</td> <td>1</td> <td>A proactive participatory democracy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov</td> <td>2</td> <td>A nation knowing and affirming decency.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov</td> <td>3</td> <td>A nation with avowed rights for all.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov</td> <td>6</td> <td>A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov</td> <td>9</td> <td>A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov</td> <td>10</td> <td>A guardian of freedom & accountability in political</td> </tr> </table>	Env	5	An environmentally educated community.	Env	6	A renewable energy superpower.	Env	7	Efficiently connected with zero-emissions transport.	Env	8	Environmentally and economically sustainable in agriculture and fisheries.	Env	9	Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.	Env	10	A biodiversity haven.	Env	11	A replanted and reforested land.	Env	12	A protector of scarce resources.	Env	14	A pollution free biosphere.	Env	15	A marine wildlife haven.	Env	16	Regenerative by design in consumption & production.	Econ	1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	Econ	3	A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.	Econ	7	A collaborative intelligent nation.	Gov	1	A proactive participatory democracy.	Gov	2	A nation knowing and affirming decency.	Gov	3	A nation with avowed rights for all.	Gov	6	A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	Gov	9	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	Gov	10	A guardian of freedom & accountability in political	<p>instrument which commits us to saving our children and grandchildren, and the world they will inhabit. The Council proposed a format for the Treaty, the overarching purpose of which would be to create a framework for international law capable of protecting and restoring the Earth System, so that humans can inhabit it indefinitely. It is a global instrument for achieving human survival and wellbeing and for caring for the planet and its systems that sustain life.</p> <p>Source: Council for the Human Future and Julian Cribb, <i>How to Fix a Broken Planet: Advice for Surviving the 21st Century</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2023; and the Earth Charter.</p>
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<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Earth System Treaty – Promotion in Australia Gov11.05.01</p> <p>By 2025, regardless of whether the United Nations has adopted an Earth System Treaty, the federal government must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promote a draft treaty faithfully incorporating all elements described in Gov11.05; invite all individuals, corporations, non-government bodies and other groups and organisations to consider and voluntarily sign the draft; 																																																														

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> establish a target for 65% of Australians above the age of five to sign the draft (or any version adopted by the UN) by 2030; and if necessary, hold a plebiscite for this purpose by 2027. 	discourse, news media & the wider information market.	
	Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.	
	Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.	

Important Note: In 2022, the Independent and Peaceful Network Australia (IPAN) conducted a national Independent People’s Inquiry, “Exploring the Case for an Independent and Peaceful Australia”. 283 groups and individuals made submissions and a panel of experts provided the analysis and results, outlining the views of Australians who hold concerns about the US Alliance and making recommendations on steps to be taken to ensure a genuinely independent and peaceful foreign policy for Australia. The Independent People’s Inquiry was a groundbreaking community engagement and collaborative policy development process which dared to place citizens alongside the parliament and at the centre of Australia’s foreign policy and defence decisions. Strategies and Targets throughout *Australia Together* are consistent with the findings and recommendations of the Inquiry in its final report, “[Charting Our Own Course: Questioning Australia’s involvement in US-led wars and the Australia-United States Alliance – A People’s Inquiry](#)”, November 2022.

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<i>Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance</i>	<i>In the Directions of becoming ...</i>	<i>Baseline data</i>
<p>Australian involvement in military operations Gov12.01</p> <p>Participation by Australian armed forces as combatants in military operations (other than genuine peacekeeping and humanitarian aid sanctioned by the United Nations) is zero unless Australia has been directly attacked or unless both houses of parliament agree in the majority that its security has been directly, demonstrably and imminently threatened.</p>	Gov 12	A nation assured of enduring peace.
	Gov 2	A nation knowing & affirming decency.
	Gov 6	A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.
	Gov 11	A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.
	Gov 13	A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.
	Soc 1	A safe home.
<p>Australian preference for peace versus war Gov12.01.01</p> <p>The proportion of Australians preferring neutral postures in military conflicts, especially between major powers, does not diminish.</p>	Gov 12	A nation assured of enduring peace.
	Gov 2	A nation knowing & affirming decency.
	Gov 4	A free, self-governing, modern nation.
	Gov 6	A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.
		<p>Between 1945 and 2021, Australian military forces participated in no less than 10 military operations overseas, none of which were the result of a direct or indirect threat to Australia’s security and only one of which could be justified on genuine humanitarian grounds (East Timor). Source: Wikipedia, List of Wars Involving Australia</p> <p>In 2021, the Lowy Institute stated that “Australians have become increasingly wary of military engagement in some parts of the world, and support for deploying military forces has been consistently low for hypothetical scenarios involving China”.</p> <p>In the 2021 Lowy Poll, in relation to a military conflict between China and the US, Australians preferred a passive, neutral response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 57% said “Australia should remain neutral”;

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	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 41% said “Australia should support the United States”; and 1% said “Australia should support China”. <p>The Lowy Institute noted that, “There is a stark divide between the youngest and oldest Australians on this question: only one in five (21%) Australians aged 18–29 say Australia should support the United States in the case of conflict, a view held by the majority (58%) of Australians aged over 60.”</p> <p>Source: Lowy Institute Poll 2021</p>
	<p>Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
<p>Australian preference and readiness for an independent defence capability versus dependence on the US alliance Gov12.01.02</p> <p>Australians’ support for the US alliance does not detract from their capacity to develop independent defence capability and does not lead Australia into instigation of military conflict or other involvement in military conflict that may be inconsistent with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Statement of Australia’s Strategic Interests in Territorial Sovereign Defence to be developed by the Green Paper and community engagement process under Gov12.04.01; or the recommendations of the People’s Inquiry coordinated by IPAN in 2022 to explore the case for an independent and peaceful Australia, as per Gov12.01.03; or any strategies which may increase Australia’s safe passage through to 	<p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p>	<p>Between 2005 and 2019, an average of 77% of Australians on survey reported support for Australia’s alliance with the US.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lowest support was in 2007 – 63%. The highest support was in 2010 – 86%. <p>Source: Lowy Institute Poll 2021</p> <p>In 2019, a turning point in Australia’s understanding of the utility and future of the US alliance was marked by Hugh White, Emeritus Professor of Strategic Studies at the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre of the Australian National University, as follows: “The simple, historical fact is that Western powers, and especially our great allies Britain and America, have been able to dominate Asia strategically and keep Australia safe because they have been far richer, stronger and more technologically advanced than any Asian rival. The rise of these immense Asian powers means those material foundations of Western</p>
	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.</p>	
	<p>Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	

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<p>independence in sovereignty in decisions on war, such as Gov12.06 and Gov12.04; or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strategies which arc towards neutrality in confrontations between major powers, such as Gov12.04.02; or • strategies which arc towards safe disarmament such as Gov12.04.03; or • strategies that aim to establish: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a cultural discourse affirming peace as an Australian value, ○ a national commitment to peaceful resolution of conflict with other nations, and ○ participation in programs of multilateral action for peace sponsored by the United Nations <p>as per Gov12.01.04.</p>	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	<p>preponderance have decayed, and without them the Western position in Asia, which we have taken for granted and depended on for so long, cannot last. Indeed, its passing is already far advanced. This changes fundamentally the nature of Australia’s strategic choices. For the first time we have to contemplate defending ourselves independently. ... It means that ‘defending ourselves’ must now encompass defending ourselves from a major Asian power without the substantive help of a major-power ally, or committing our forces alongside those of Asian neighbours rather than relying on Western allies to protect our strategic interests.”</p> <p>Source: Hugh White, <i>How to Defend Australia</i>, La Trobe University Press, 2019, page 316, Scribd edition.</p>
	<p>Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
<p>Government readiness for an independent defence capability versus dependence on the US alliance Gov12.01.03</p> <p>From 2024/25, recognising that the national People’s Inquiry led by IPAN in 2022 on Australia’s involvement in the US Alliance revealed that Australians strongly prefer foreign and defence policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to be developed independent of foreign powers; and • to “better serve the interests of the Australian nation and its people”, <p>ensure that the direction of any reforms by the government in defence and foreign policy is towards fulfilment of the needs of Australians as expressed in the IPAN-led People’s Inquiry, particularly in relation to:</p>	<p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p>	<p>In 2022, in the final report of the Independent and Peaceful Network Australia’s national Independent People’s Inquiry, “Exploring the Case for an Independent and Peaceful Australia”, it was reported that: “Australia’s involvement in world affairs at the behest and under the diktats of the US is not consistent with popular Australian views on the role of a peaceful participant cooperating in the consensual solution of world problems. For too long this country has facilitated US hegemony – absolute power over the rest of the world – and engaged in an alliance ‘deeply rooted in US self-interest.’ We have thus forsaken our independence. Australia is fighting in and invariably losing wars in which we have no direct interest, and for which there is</p>
	<p>Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.</p>	
	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.</p>	
	<p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 7 Committed to public service independence & excellence.</p>	
<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>		

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendation 8 – for a defence policy that upholds the fundamental objective of protecting territorial Australia and its air and maritime approaches without foreign assistance; • Recommendation 10 – for review of the ANZUS treaty in line with what is most appropriate for Australia’s national security (consistent with Gov12.04.03); • Recommendation 11 – for elimination of all overseas military presence from military bases in Australia; • Recommendation 13 – requiring the government to strive to achieve diplomatic, not military, resolution of conflict and differences at the international level, and invest additional resources to improve relations with Australia’s neighbours; • Recommendation 28 – requiring the Government to recast the defence budget to limit expenditure to only that which is required to effectively defend Australia; • Recommendation 30 – requiring an apology to veterans sent to Iraq and Afghanistan and their families for putting their lives and their physical and mental health at risk for wars joined to support Australia’s alliance with the US; • Recommendation 31 – regarding child protection, prohibition of military sponsorship of activities involving people under the age of 18 and access by military personnel to schools and school programs; and 	<p>Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.</p>	<p>little popular support and even less moral justification. This has been at huge personal and financial costs that are detrimental to the interests of the Australian people. ... The common themes that were emphasised by contributors to the report were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that Australians want to be involved in defence and foreign policy decision-making, • that Australia’s national sovereignty is paramount, • that war is a choice rather than an inevitability, • that diplomacy must be bolstered and prioritised over militarism, and • that decision-making must be transparent, accountable and independent.” <p>Source: IPAN, “Charting Our Own Course: Questioning Australia’s involvement in US-led wars and the Australia-United States Alliance – A People’s Inquiry”, tabled in the Australian Senate, 22 November 2022.</p>
	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	
	<p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p>	
	<p>Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>	
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 5 A model of lifelong educational opportunity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.</p>	
	<p>Soc 16 A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.</p>	
	<p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p>	
	<p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p>	
<p>Econ 5 A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.</p>		
<p>Econ 6 An economy with competitive & profitable public participation.</p>		

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all other Strategies in <i>Australia Together</i> that relate to or seek to implement the recommendations of the People’s Inquiry. 	<p>Econ 7 A collaborative intelligent nation.</p>	
<p>Promotion of peace in a multipolar world</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Championship of peace at home and abroad Gov12.01.04</p> <p>By 2024, recognising that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia does not have a common discourse promoting peace that is prominent relative to the dominant discourse promoting war; and that Australian governments in the 21st century have in policy, governance, alliances and diplomacy tended more towards promotion of war and a cultural disposition towards it in preference to a focus towards peace and have neither restrained nor rebuffed the propagation of misinformation and disinformation intended to draw Australians into support for and/or actual war, <p>the Australian parliament and government must undertake to:</p> <p>a) withdraw, in full and permanently, Australia’s reservation with respect to Article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) which prohibits any propaganda for war;</p> <p>b) formally express commitment to the 12 actions to achieve more effective multilateral action</p>	<p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p>	<p>In 2023, recognising that an inflexion point had been reached between:</p> <p>a) the post-cold war unipolar world (of US hegemony); and</p> <p>b) a multipolar world of potential peaceful cooperation between nations acting in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice,</p> <p>UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres called for a Summit of the Future (SOTF) to be held in 2024, a call that was endorsed by the 193 UN Member states including Australia. The core idea of the Summit of the Future was that humanity is facing a set of unprecedented challenges that can only be solved through global cooperation. The core goals of the summit were identified as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> sustainable development, peace, control of new technologies such as artificial intelligence, empowerment of young people and future generations, and reform of the UN architecture. <p>On the goal of peace, it was recognised that the core challenge in the 2020s is great-power competition and that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there is an urgent need for a stronger UN-led system in which great-power
	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	
	<p>Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.</p>	
	<p>Gov 11 A just and cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	
	<p>Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>	
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</p>		
<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>		
<p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p>		

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>for peace specified in the United Nations New Agenda for Peace 2023;⁶⁹ and</p> <p>c) develop and implement a national plan for the promotion of peace as an Australian value and for establishing a national commitment to peaceful resolution of conflict with other nations in preference to discourse which may be provocative of war or civil and international violence.</p>	<p>Econ 8</p> <p>Enabled in meeting the communication & information demands of the future.</p>	<p>competition is governed and restrained by the UN Charter rather than by militarism and power politics;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • humanity is past the era when any single country can or should aspire to primacy or hegemony; and • the major powers should live in peace and mutual respect under the UN Charter, without threatening each other’s security. <p>In 2024, tensions between some “global north” (Western colonial) powers and the United Nations led to open conflict between the UN-led order of international law and an alternative US-led so-called “rules based order”, laying the foundations for escalation of a new world war, possibly to a level that will be catastrophic for the whole of humanity itself, and making it urgent to seek a new agenda for global multipolar peace, such as that suggested by the UN in 2023 in its report, “Our Common Agenda, Policy Brief 9, A New Agenda for Peace”.</p> <p>Source: United Nations, Our Common Agenda, Policy Brief 9, A New Agenda for Peace.</p> <p>Source: United Nations Summit of the Future (SOTF) website.</p>

⁶⁹ In the United Nations, “[Our Common Agenda, Policy Brief 9, A New Agenda for Peace](#)” the 12 multilateral action items for peace were:

- for prevention at the global level: addressing strategic risks and geopolitical divisions – Action 1: Eliminate nuclear weapons, Action 2: Boost preventive diplomacy in an era of divisions
- for preventing conflict and violence and sustaining peace – Action 3: Shift the prevention and sustaining peace paradigm within countries, Action 4: Accelerate implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to address the underlying drivers of violence and insecurity, Action 5: Transform gendered power dynamics in peace and security, Action 6: Address the interlinkages between climate, peace and security, Action 7: Reduce the human cost of weapons
- for strengthening peace operations and addressing peace enforcement – Action 8: Strengthen peace operations and partnerships, Action 9: Address peace enforcement, Action 10: Support to African Union and subregional peace support operations,
- for novel approaches to peace and potential domains of conflict – Action 11: Prevent the weaponization of emerging domains and promote responsible innovation
- for strengthening international governance – Action 12: Build a stronger collective security machinery.

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data																																										
		Source: Jeffrey Sachs, “The Summit of the Future”, John Menadue’s Pearls and Irritations, 9 July 2024. Source: Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice.																																										
<p>Promotion of peace and economic cooperation in a multipolar world</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Planning for transition to peaceful cooperation for economic prosperity in a multipolar world Gov12.01.05</p> <p>By 2030, recognising that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a unipolar world of US hegemony and the broader dominance of colonialist, imperial Western powers are both likely to continue to decline relative to the growth of countries that are organising as groups working for peaceful economic cooperation rather than for purposes of military dominance; and that in this transition, countries like Australia will derive more benefit and security by forming partnerships for peaceful economic cooperation than by participation in strategic military blocs, <p>ensure that an ongoing, transparent planning process and plan has been developed enabling Australia to facilitate the formation of all necessary strategic partnerships for economic cooperation and peace with any country or group of countries and particularly to prevent any growth in strategic isolation and economic weakness for Australia in its region of the world – the Asia Pacific.</p> <p>Consideration should be given in this planning process (openly) as to why and whether Australia</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Gov</td> <td>12</td> <td>A nation assured of enduring peace.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov</td> <td>1</td> <td>A proactive participatory democracy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov</td> <td>5</td> <td>Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov</td> <td>6</td> <td>A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov</td> <td>11</td> <td>A just and cooperative participant on the global stage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov</td> <td>13</td> <td>A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soc</td> <td>1</td> <td>A safe home.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soc</td> <td>16</td> <td>A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env</td> <td>1</td> <td>A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Env</td> <td>2</td> <td>A net zero emissions nation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Econ</td> <td>1</td> <td>A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Econ</td> <td>2</td> <td>A model of employment planning & justice in industry transition.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Econ</td> <td>5</td> <td>A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Econ</td> <td>9</td> <td>Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.</td> </tr> </table>	Gov	12	A nation assured of enduring peace.	Gov	1	A proactive participatory democracy.	Gov	5	Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	Gov	6	A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	Gov	11	A just and cooperative participant on the global stage.	Gov	13	A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.	Soc	1	A safe home.	Soc	16	A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.	Env	1	A leading global advocate for action on climate change.	Env	2	A net zero emissions nation.	Econ	1	A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.	Econ	2	A model of employment planning & justice in industry transition.	Econ	5	A strong regulator of fairness in markets creating confidence for investors.	Econ	9	Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.	<p>In 2024, the US Congressional Commission on the National Defense [sic] Strategy found that the U.S. military “lacks both the capabilities and the capacity required to be confident it can deter and prevail in combat,” effectively confirming that it is not in Australia’s interest to allow itself to be drawn into wars (particularly wars between major powers) in support of the US and that military alliances have little if any utility in securing prosperity.</p> <p>Source: US Congress, Commission on the National Defense Strategy, July 2024.</p> <p>In 2024, it was also apparent that non-Western, “global south” nations were organising themselves into groups for purposes of achieving peace and prosperity through economic cooperation rather than through the pursuit of strategic military dominance. This trend was manifest in the formation and expansion of economic blocs such as BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), which stated in 2024 that, “Tectonic shifts are underway in global politics, economy, and other spheres of international relations. A fairer multipolar world order is being born.”</p> <p>Source: Opening words of the SCO 2024 declaration, Astana, Kazakhstan.</p> <p>In 2024, BRICS nations accounted for half the world’s population and two-fifths of world trade and more than 30 other nations were seeking BRICS membership, including several in the Asian region in which Australia is located. Member countries in</p>
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<p>should seek to join BRICS and any other economic grouping that may be consistent with Australia’s interests in peace and prosperity.</p> <p>Linkage of this planning process with development of the draft integrated defence, diplomacy and security strategy under Gov12.04 should be achieved under the auspices of the strategy for development of a Green Paper and community engagement to define Australia’s Strategic Interests in Territorial Sovereign Defence as per Gov12.04.01.</p>		<p>the SCO were home to 40% of the world’s population and produced 25% of the world’s GDP. They also held natural gas and proven oil reserves that may rival Australia’s.</p> <p>The rise of multipolar economic blocs in the global south implied the need for Australia to seek a new basis for its choices in international relations if economic isolation is to be avoided, including by consideration of the utility of a possible shift away from strategic military partnerships where the priority is to seek military advantage and towards strategic economic partnerships where the focus is economic cooperation in peace.</p>
<p>Arms control</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Prohibition of weapons exports Gov12.02</p> <p>By 2024, legislate to totally prohibit exports of any and all weapons and any military specific goods and technology (eg., ammunition, missiles, armoured vehicles, military vessels and enabling software, hardware and targeting systems) from Australia to any other country.</p>	<p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p>	<p>In 2014, Australia led in the United Nations Security Council with the development of the Arms Trade Treaty and ratified this legally binding instrument. But in 2018, Australia earmarked the Middle East as a “priority market” in its Defence Export Strategy, publicly pursuing weapons sales to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (the UAE and Saudi Arabia were then making war and humanitarian crises in Yemen which resulted in the deaths of at least 300,000 people and breached multiple international laws) in direct contravention of the 2014 Arms Trade Treaty which requires Australia to take into account the risk that arms exports will be used “to commit or facilitate acts of gender-based or serious acts of violence against women and children.” Between 2018 and 2021 Defence Department approvals for export</p>
	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 9 A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</p>	
	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	
	<p>Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	

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	<p>Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.</p>	<p>of weapons rose from \$1.5 billion to \$5 billion. Source: United Nations Arms Trade Treaty, Source: Commonwealth Government Defence Export Strategy 2018 Source: Michelle Fahy, "Australia defies UN pleas over atrocities in Yemen, escalates weapons exports to Saudis", Michael West Media, 17 May 2021.</p>
<p>Arms control</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Ratification of and conformance with the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) Gov12.02.01</p> <p>By 2024, preparatory to the Green Paper and community engagement to define Australia’s Strategic Interests in Territorial Sovereign Defence under Gov12.04.01 and recognising the overwhelming concern of Australians about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the existential threats posed by nuclear armaments; and the failure of major powers to limit their stockpiling (including possibly in Australia) or to reduce threats of their deployment, ensure that: <p>a) Australia signs and its parliament ratifies the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW); and that</p> <p>b) on a permanent basis, Australia takes no steps (whether as a signatory or non-signatory) that may be deemed to be in contravention of the TPNW, including by aiding other countries to contravene its provisions.</p>	<p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p>	<p>In 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 72.7% of Australians on survey supported a “ban on nuclear weapons, as a step towards the elimination of all nuclear weapons”. Only 11.3% opposed a ban, and 65.7% of Australians agreed that Australia should sign the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. Only 13% disagreed. <p>Source: Greenpeace Poll on Australians’ attitudes towards nuclear weapons, 19 September 2017</p> <p>In 2018, 78.9% of Australians on survey said they supported Australia joining the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. Source: Harvard Law School, International Human Rights Clinic, “Australia and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons” December 2018.</p> <p>In 2021, Australia was not a signatory to the United Nations Treaty to Prohibit Nuclear Weapons, although it was a signatory to the Treaty on Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.</p> <p>In 2023, the Minister for Foreign Affairs Penny Wong stated that, “Although Australia is not a State Party to the TPNW, we share this goal with parties to the Treaty and are engaging constructively to identify realistic pathways for nuclear disarmament and to</p>
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	
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	<p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p>	
	<p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p>	
	<p>Env 9 Confident of safety and security of its water supplies.</p>	
	<p>Env 10 A biodiversity haven.</p>	
	<p>Env 14 A pollution free biosphere.</p>	
<p>Env 19 A land of thriving self-supporting regions.</p>		
<p>Econ 1 A model of transition from excessive consumption to sustainability.</p>		
<p>Econ 4 A nation fairly raising and sharing its wealth.</p>		

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		reduce the risks posed by nuclear weapons.” Source: Minister for Foreign Affairs Media Release, Second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, 26 November 2023.												
<p>Foreign influence</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Prohibition of funding of public institutions and officials by foreign owned or domestically owned/operated arms dealers or manufacturers Gov12.03 By 2024, recognising the potential that donations, gifts and other in-kind favours from arms dealers, manufacturers and their agents will give rise to actions by government officials and public sector agents that are contrary to Australia’s sovereign interests and national security, legislate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> totally prohibit direct and indirect funding of all public institutions and government instrumentalities (including universities, government run cultural facilities, museums, memorials, and policy development/administrative / operational entities) by foreign owned or domestically owned/operated arms dealers or manufacturers and their agents or associates; prohibit any private entity (foreign or domestic) from qualifying for state or federal government contracts if they have received funding – either financial or in-kind, directly or indirectly – from 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="600 517 735 741">Gov 12</td> <td data-bbox="735 517 999 741">A nation assured of enduring peace.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="600 741 735 965">Gov 5</td> <td data-bbox="735 741 999 965">Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="600 965 735 1189">Gov 6</td> <td data-bbox="735 965 999 1189">A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="600 1189 735 1413">Gov 7</td> <td data-bbox="735 1189 999 1413">Committed to public service independence & excellence.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="600 1413 735 1637">Gov 8</td> <td data-bbox="735 1413 999 1637">Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="600 1637 735 1861">Gov 9</td> <td data-bbox="735 1637 999 1861">A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.</td> </tr> </table>	Gov 12	A nation assured of enduring peace.	Gov 5	Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.	Gov 6	A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.	Gov 7	Committed to public service independence & excellence.	Gov 8	Protected from undue sectional influence in elections.	Gov 9	A nation outlawing corporate greed & where private sector business practice & ethics serve the public good.	<p>In 2021, nothing in Australian statutes sufficiently prevented arms dealers, manufacturers and their agents from attempting to influence Australian officials in national security and related policy/contractual decisions through pecuniary and non-pecuniary donations, gifts and in-kind favours.</p>
Gov 12	A nation assured of enduring peace.													
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<p>foreign or domestically based arms dealers, manufacturers or their agents/associates at any time from the date of assent to the legislation onwards;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prohibit donations to political parties and candidates/elected representatives in federal, state and local government by foreign or domestically owned/based arms dealers, manufacturers or their agents; and prohibit permanently any post-separation employment of elected members of state and federal parliament with consulting, lobbying or other corporate entities operating in association with arms dealers, manufacturers or their agents. 	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	
	<p>Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
<p>Defence, diplomacy and security policy</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Integrated Strategy for Defence, Diplomacy and Security Gov12.04</p> <p>By 2025, recognising that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a strategy of over-reliance on expansion of defence for maintenance of an aggressive footing in international relations (rather than a genuinely defensive footing) is both insupportably expensive and ultimately futile for Australia, and that 	<p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p>	<p>In 2019, the Australian National Outlook 2019 identified a direct connection between the incidence of fractious international relations and slow economic decline for Australia. They identified that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the case of fractious global relations: “National and protectionist rhetoric stalls global trade, economic growth slows, population increases and there is no firm action on climate change, resulting in a global average temperature rise of 4°C by 2100.”; but on the other hand
<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.</p>		

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> we are living through an era of both irreversible globalisation and superpower shifts (China and Asia rising, the West in relative decline and instability), and that Australia’s national security is largely dependent on economic security which in turn is dependent on a positive relationship particularly with China and countries in the Indo-Pacific region, and that because Australia’s defence policy is set towards aggression in the Indo-Pacific region as well as multiple other regions, and our diplomatic stance and policies are likewise set towards hawkishness and containment rather than peace and global collaboration, they are undermining, not improving, national security and the risk of war in our region, develop a draft integrated defence, diplomacy and security strategy to ensure peace in our region based on acknowledgement of the following geopolitical realities for the 21st century: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that Australia’s traditional allies (the USA and the UK) cannot and should not be 	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the case of cooperative global relations: “Global trade and geopolitical tensions are more positive than they are today [2019], populations increase, but at the low end of projections, and there is effective global action on climate change to limit global average temperature rises to 2°C by 2100.” <p>In effect, the Australian National Outlook 2019 identified that up to the year 2060, the prospects for positive economic outcomes for Australia (GDP growth per capita) are halved in the event of fractious international relations. Source: NAB & CSIRO, Australian National Outlook, 2019</p> <p>In 2020, Australia’s relationship with its biggest trading partner, China, deteriorated significantly, resulting in the loss of between \$19 billion and \$40 billion in annual exports to China. But in 2021, Australia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> had no strategy in place either for restoring relations with China or restoring our reputation as a mature, respected collaborative, trading and research partner with other countries; in foreign policy, was stoking fractiousness with China, rather than developing
	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	
	<p>Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</p>	

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<p>cooperative behaviour by Australia in trade, climate change, human rights, humanitarian aid, observance of international law, and just participation in global forums (particularly the United Nations and international courts of law) – are therefore the most reliable means (economically and strategically) by which Australia may secure its people and borders;</p> <p>and acknowledge that, given these new geopolitical realities, Australia cannot afford an approach to foreign relations in which strategies for defence and diplomacy are set to disable strategies for security, independence, sovereignty, growth in national resilience, and peace.</p> <p>By 2026, establish a fully open program of community engagement on the draft integrated defence, diplomacy and security strategy, and incorporate feedback on the potential of the draft strategy to achieve the primary objectives of security, national resilience, economic prosperity and peace in our region.</p>						
<p>Defence, diplomacy and security policy</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Green Paper and community engagement to define Australia’s Strategic Interests in Territorial Sovereign Defence Gov12.04.01</p> <p>By 2024/25, preparatory to process for development of the Integrated Strategy for Defence, Diplomacy and Security in Gov12.04, federal parliament will legislate to develop a Green Paper and a process of</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1487 687 1753">Gov 12</td> <td data-bbox="687 1487 1007 1753">A nation assured of enduring peace.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1753 687 2009">Gov 1</td> <td data-bbox="687 1753 1007 2009">A proactive participatory democracy.</td> </tr> </table>	Gov 12	A nation assured of enduring peace.	Gov 1	A proactive participatory democracy.	<p>In 2021, the Australian Government, without consultation with the Australian people or federal and state parliaments, entered into an economic and trilateral security pact with the United States and United Kingdom (AUKUS) under which the US and the UK will help Australia to acquire nuclear-powered submarines. The agreement was made regardless of any consideration as to whether nuclear capability and the form of alliance espoused under AUKUS (including</p>
Gov 12	A nation assured of enduring peace.					
Gov 1	A proactive participatory democracy.					

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance

Governance 12 – Peace & security

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>engagement with Australians to develop a Statement of Australia’s Strategic Interests in Territorial Sovereign Defence.</p> <p>Ensure the Green Paper and community engagement process are overseen by DFAT or, if necessary, by another duly appointed independent commission of public engagement with powers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conduct genuine, fully open and well informed public engagement; • report transparently to parliament on the preferences of Australians for such a Statement; and ultimately • design a Statement that will provide sufficient guidance to parliaments and ensure that any decisions made on territorial defence will in fact be in the acknowledged best interests of Australians and will thereby safeguard our independence, sovereignty, security and peace. <p>As a minimum, the Green Paper must include options for:</p> <p>a) a process by which the nature and limits of Australia’s geopolitical interests may be determined and reviewed every three years in open consultation with Australians; and</p> <p>b) draft principles for possible inclusion in the Statement governing decisions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • entry into and exit from participation in wars and any other form of military deployment or incursion, • escalation and de-escalation of military involvement beyond Australia’s borders, 	<p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	<p>interoperability of Australian and US armed forces) would be in Australia’s domestic or wider strategic interests and regardless of whether Australia would, by virtue of AUKUS, be effectively surrendering its independent sovereignty in decisions on future military engagements.</p>
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	<p>In 2021, Australia had no agreements with the Australian people on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any statement specifying the nation’s strategic interests (as they relate to defence); • any statement specifying the geographical limits of our strategic interest and why – (i.e., should our armed forces be geared to defend Australia in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the near waters and airspace of Australia, or ○ further afield in the islands and waters within a few hundred kilometres of the continent, or ○ as far away as maritime Southeast Asia (the South China Sea, or ○ further away still?
	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	<p>and what is the nature of the interest served in each case?);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any statement specifying that Australia is required to frame decisions on military engagement and foreign policy as a fully independent sovereign power acting solely in the interests of Australia; • any statement which may provide guidance on when or whether alliances may be formed or continued with foreign powers; • the process by which commitments of Australians
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 16 A society prepared & resilient in times of disaster.</p>	

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • entry into and exit from military alliances, • entry into and exit from treaties which relate to maintenance of peace or prevention/ cessation of wars, • permissible occupation or prohibition of foreign military and associated intelligence capability on Australian soil, • permissible entry of foreign military forces and transports to Australian waters and ports, • acquisition by the Australian Defence Force of weapons and major military hardware, such as submarines, warships, aircraft, landing equipment, drones, tanks, bombs and other large scale incendiary devices, and detection and surveillance technology, • international cooperation to reduce and/or eliminate nuclear weapons, and • plans to restructure and equip Australia’s military to concentrate on territorial sovereign defence. 		<p>to military engagements may be made;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the process by which foreign military personnel or installations may be permitted on Australian soil; or • the process for approval of acquisition of nuclear weapons capability and energy generation and nuclear waste disposal in Australia. <p>In 2023, the Australian government maintained its sole right to commit Australia to war (including wars of choice when Australia has not been attacked and illegal wars which have not been approved by the United Nations Security Council) whenever it might deem war to be in the “national interest”. However, on no occasion had the national interest been specified. Nor had the people of Australia been offered any chance to consider whether any of the wars entered into by Australia since 1945 were or ever will be in the national interest.</p> <p>Source: Parliament of Australia, Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade, “Inquiry into international armed conflict decision making,” March 2023.</p>								
<p>Defence, diplomacy and security policy</p> <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Adoption of a legally binding commitment to neutrality for Australia in international confrontations between major powers (such as the USA, China and Russia) Gov12.04.02</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1597 687 1682">Gov 12</td> <td data-bbox="691 1597 1007 1682">A nation assured of enduring peace.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1686 687 1771">Gov 1</td> <td data-bbox="691 1686 1007 1771">A proactive participatory democracy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1776 687 1861">Gov 2</td> <td data-bbox="691 1776 1007 1861">A nation knowing and affirming decency.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="592 1865 687 1960">Gov 3</td> <td data-bbox="691 1865 1007 1960">A nation with avowed rights for all.</td> </tr> </table>	Gov 12	A nation assured of enduring peace.	Gov 1	A proactive participatory democracy.	Gov 2	A nation knowing and affirming decency.	Gov 3	A nation with avowed rights for all.	<p>Between 2021 and 2023, surveys of Australians by the Lowy Institute showed that in the event of a military conflict between China and the United States, Australians preferred that Australia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • should remain neutral = 56% on average;
Gov 12	A nation assured of enduring peace.									
Gov 1	A proactive participatory democracy.									
Gov 2	A nation knowing and affirming decency.									
Gov 3	A nation with avowed rights for all.									

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>By 2024, recognising that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there is an abiding majority preference among Australians for Australia to remain neutral in any confrontation between the USA and China; realistic analyses by experts have asserted that any confrontation between the USA and China is a contest the USA (and therefore Australia) cannot expect to win; Australia cannot expect that in the event of a military confrontation between the USA and either China or Russia, America will subordinate its interests to Australia's and risk its own security or people to defend Australia, nor do the terms of our alliance with America under the ANZUS treaty oblige it to; wars between major powers in the nuclear age are not and never will be in Australia's interest; aiding one side (expected to be the USA) in a war between nuclear armed major powers is highly likely to result in nuclear and conventional attacks on Australia (including populated regions such as central Australia, northern Victoria, north-west Australia and any cities near to or hosting military bases. eg., Sydney, Darwin, Alice Springs/Pine Gap and Perth) which will result in irreversible catastrophe for human life, ecology, culture and heritage; and that in a nuclear age, adoption of any policy other than neutrality in relation to 	<p>Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> should support the United States = 43% on average; and should support China = 1% on average. <p>Despite significant efforts in the same period by governments to drum up support for war with China and for Australia's participation in such a war, agreement that Australia should support the USA in a military conflict with China never rose above 46%. Source: Lowy Institute Polls 2021, 2022 and 2023.</p> <p>In November 2023, a survey by Essential Research reported that "in terms of the current tensions between the US and China", Australians preferred that Australia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> should remain neutral = 67% on average; should support the United States = 27% on average; and should support China = 6% on average. <p>Despite significant efforts in the same period by governments to drum up support for war with China and for Australia's participation in such a war, the evidence is that in 2023 Australians' support for participation in a war between major powers was in decline. Source: Essential Research – Australia's involvement in US-China tensions, November 2023.</p> <p>In 2022, defence expert Emeritus Professor Hugh White stated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia is unwisely "encouraging Washington to confront Beijing in a contest we cannot win"; "America has no clear way to win a war";
	<p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	
	<p>Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>	
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 7 A success because of its diversity.</p>	
	<p>Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.</p>	
	<p>Soc 16 A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.</p>	
<p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p>		
<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>		
<p>Econ 9 Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade</p>		

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>major power confrontations is tantamount to exposure of Australia to attack and unwinnable war as well as complicity in genocide and ecocide in other countries, ensure that Australia’s parliament introduces and passes legislation wherein the Commonwealth is legally bound, along with the members of its parliaments and executive, to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. permanent neutrality for Australia in international confrontations between major powers (such as the USA, China and Russia); 2. do all things necessary to prevent confrontations between major powers which would have the effect of exposing Australia to military attack and/or to breaches of international law; and to 3. do all things necessary to ensure Australia can maintain (i.e., has no need to abandon or is not dragged to abandon) a neutral position in any war or warlike operation involving one or more major powers. <p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: National plan for safe withdrawal from activities, agreements and alliances inhibiting sovereign independence and peace Gov12.04.03 By 2024/25, recognising that compliance with Gov12.04.02 for neutrality in confrontations between major powers and conformance with other strategies under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gov12.02 – Prohibition of weapons exports; • Gov12.02.01 – Ratification of and conformance with the 	<p>agreements, labour hire & procurement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US leaders “must know” they “cannot win” such a war or economic conflict; and • “If there is to be any hope of America continuing to play a significant role in our region as part of a new multipolar regional order, that must come through some form of US-China accommodation. The more we support the bellicose voices in Washington, the less likely that is.” <p>Source: Emeritus Professor Hugh White, “Sleepwalk to War: Australia’s unthinking alliance with America”, Quarterly Essay, Black Inc. June 2022.</p> <p>In the decade to 2024, Australian peace organisations campaigned against Australia’s orientation to war and its loss of independence in defence and foreign policy, culminating in campaigns against:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AUKUS, • the acquisition of nuclear-powered attack submarines, • the Force Posture Agreement and • US military bases within Australia. <p>Source: Independent and Peaceful Australia Network (IPAN).</p> <p>In 2024, proposals for adoption of a policy of neutrality emerged noting that in the United Nations, “It is understood that a neutral country will defend its neutrality and independence if attacked but will not support belligerents engaged in wars elsewhere. A neutral country will not allow foreign military bases or foreign military activities on its soil.”</p> <p>Source: Bevan Ramsden, “Most Australians in favour of neutrality”, Independent Australia, 31 January 2024.</p>

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Governance 12 – Peace & security

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gov12.03 – Prohibition of funding of public institutions and officials by foreign owned or domestically owned/operated arms dealers or manufacturers; • Gov12.04 – Integrated Strategy for Defence, Diplomacy and Security; and • Gov12.04.01 – Green Paper and community engagement to define Australia’s Strategic Interests in Territorial Sovereign Defence, and • Env02.04.01 – Elimination of military greenhouse gas emissions (including by capping defence budgets to 2% of GDP), <p>will oblige Australian governments to give full and serious consideration to methods for beginning processes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disarmament; and/or • disengagement from arms build-up, wars, warlike operations and other military operations and intelligence, <p>ensure that the federal government develops a plan for safe withdrawal from any activities, agreements (including AUKUS) and alliances (including ANZUS) which inhibit Australia’s capacity for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • independence in defence and sovereignty; • neutrality in military confrontations involving one or more major powers; and • promotion of peace. <p>By 2024/25, this draft plan must be shared in the fully open consultation with Australians envisaged in Gov12.04.01 for collaborative development of the Statement of Australia’s Strategic Interests in Territorial Sovereign Defence.</p>		<p>In 2024, the Independent and Peaceful Australia Network (IPAN) deliberated on development of a policy based on the principle of “non-nuclear armed neutrality”.</p> <p>Source: Independent and Peaceful Australia Network (IPAN), Alternative Self-Defence Working Group, draft Alternative Self-Defence Policy for an Independent Australia, 1 August 2024.</p>

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Development of the capacity of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and abolition of the Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI) Gov12.05</p> <p>By 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> dissolve the Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI); and legislate to prohibit the involvement of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> foreign military personnel and ex-personnel, any foreign arms industry representatives, anyone associated with or who has been associated with strategic policy development or intelligence agencies in or for foreign nations, from association with centres of defence, intelligence and foreign policy development and/or activities in Australia, either as a contractor, sub-contractor, advisor or collaborator. <p>By 2025, after establishing an Integrated Strategy for Defence, Diplomacy and Security as per Gov12.04, commence a review of the capacity of DFAT to lead in oversight and implementation of the Integrated Strategy, including in policy setting for defence postures and international military relationships to ensure they are aligned with the overarching objectives of the Integrated Strategy for purposes of security, national resilience, economic prosperity and peace in our region.</p>	<p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p>	<p>From around 2017 the Australian government’s foreign policy capability was compromised in its independence, quality and objectives, in large part through the association of the Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI) with foreign arms dealers and the adoption of aggressive and competitive (rather than collaborative) policies in relation to China by ASPI and security agencies such as ASIO. The rise of ASPI, headed by advisers who pushed Australia into the Iraq War, together with a significant diminution of policy capacity in DFAT contributed to what, by 2021, was acknowledged as “the biggest Australian foreign policy disaster in seventy years with the collapse of the relationship with China”.</p> <p>By 2021, institutional arrangements for the development of Australian foreign policy focussed squarely on maintaining peace, cooperation and stability in the Asia-Pacific region had failed completely due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> inappropriate corporate influence in policy agencies; an excess of confrontational tactics with China; and insufficient independence in policy determinations – rising from ceding sovereignty to the US in multiple ways, eg., allowing American military installations in Australia, American command of such facilities and decisions on initiation of nuclear attacks, and embedding interoperability in naval and other defence operations.
	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing & affirming decency.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>	
	<p>Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</p>	
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Econ 9 Productive & prosperous through fair & ethical trade agreements, labour hire & procurement.</p>	

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Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>By 2026, develop a new workforce plan for DFAT to ensure it retains the capacity for foreign policy development and leadership in implementation of the Integrated Strategy for Defence, Diplomacy and Security.</p> <p>By 2026 ensure the new workforce plan is fully costed and funded.</p>		See Note ⁷¹ for baseline reference materials.
<p>Top Priority Target/Strategy: Constitutional reform – Parliamentary supremacy in decisions on entry into war Gov12.06</p> <p>By 2030, in association with the Constitutional Convention under Gov04.01 and the National Collaborative Process for Development of the Australian People’s Constitution under Gov04.01.01, ensure that the Australian Constitution:</p> <p>a) explicitly accords to the parliament, and only the parliament, the power to decide whether Australia shall be involved in wars or warlike operations in foreign countries;</p> <p>b) prohibits the exercise of power by both the parliament and the executive for the purpose of entering into any war or warlike operation in another sovereign country that may be unauthorised by the UN Security Council or has been deemed illegal under the United Nations Charter or</p>	<p>Gov 12 A nation assured of enduring peace.</p>	<p>In 1946, Australia signed the Charter of the United Nations and ratified the treaty as an instrument of international law to which Australia had bound itself. The treaty, among other things, prohibits the use of force in international relations and requires that all members shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered”; and • “refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.” <p>Source: United Nations Charter</p> <p>In 1985, 1988, 2003, 2008 and 2020 private members’ and senators’ bills were submitted for consideration by the federal</p>
	<p>Gov 1 A proactive participatory democracy.</p>	
	<p>Gov 2 A nation knowing and affirming decency.</p>	
	<p>Gov 3 A nation with avowed rights for all.</p>	
	<p>Gov 4 A free, self-governing, modern nation.</p>	
	<p>Gov 5 Open, transparent & accountable in its governments & institutions.</p>	
	<p>Gov 6 A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.</p>	
	<p>Gov 10 A guardian of freedom & accountability in political discourse, news media & the wider information market.</p>	
<p>Gov 11 A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.</p>		

⁷¹ By 2020 and 2021, multiple experienced commentators and analysts in foreign relations, including former senior diplomats, had coalesced in their views that Australia had not fulfilled the ambitions of the Australia Government’s [2017 Foreign Policy White Paper](#), and had instead dismantled the preferred strategy of that Paper which was based on engagement, constructive cooperation, and in the words of then Prime Minister Turnbull “mutual respect”. See Geoff Raby, [China’s Grand Strategy and Australia’s Future in the New Global Order](#), Melbourne University Press 2020. Other examples include but are not limited to: David Brophy, Senior Lecturer in Modern Chinese History, University of Sydney, [Australia’s China policy can’t be based on paranoia or corporate interests — there is a better way](#), The Conversation 29 June 2021 and Bruce Haigh, [“A sinking DFAT has given policy making over to ASPI”](#), Pearls and Irritations, 29 June 2021.

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<p>any other international law to which Australia is a signatory; and</p> <p>c) prohibits parliamentary and executive approval of entry into wars in other countries without an explicit demonstration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how it is in the national interest, and • how participation by Australia in any war or warlike operation is consistent with and seeks to uphold the values and rights of Australians as expressed by them in their Constitution. 	<p>Gov 13 A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.</p>	<p>parliament, the objective of which was to “ensure that, as far as is constitutionally and practically possible, Australian Defence Force personnel are not sent overseas to engage in warlike actions without the approval of both Houses of the Parliament.”</p> <p>Source: Defence Amendment (Parliamentary Approval of Overseas Service) Bill 2020.</p> <p>In 2020, a nation-wide poll revealed that “83.3% of Australians want parliament to decide whether our troops are sent into armed conflict abroad ... and only 16.7% said they favour the current system whereby the Prime Minister and the executive alone decide if Australia goes to war.”</p> <p>Source: Australians for War Powers Reform Media Release, “Huge majority of Australians support war powers reform”, 2020.</p> <p>In 2023, the federal Parliamentary Joint standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade in an Inquiry into international armed conflict decision making recommended that “the Government reaffirm that decisions regarding armed conflict including war or warlike operations are fundamentally a prerogative of the Executive, while acknowledging the key role of parliament in considering [notably not making] such decisions, and the value of improving the transparency and accountability of such [executive] decision-making and the conduct of operations.” The final report of the 2023 Inquiry therefore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • subordinated the parliament to the executive, notwithstanding that the Senate FADT Committee in
	<p>Soc 1 A safe home.</p>	
	<p>Soc 2 A land with an Indigenous heart.</p>	
	<p>Soc 3 Inclusive, welcoming & enabling.</p>	
	<p>Soc 4 A place of optimal health and wellbeing.</p>	
	<p>Soc 6 A society of equals.</p>	
	<p>Soc 15 Confident of justice for all.</p>	
	<p>Soc 16 A society prepared and resilient in times of disaster.</p>	
	<p>Env 1 A leading global advocate for action on climate change.</p>	
	<p>Env 2 A net zero emissions nation.</p>	
	<p>Env 3 A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.</p>	
	<p>Env 4 A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.</p>	
	<p>Econ 3 A country where economic opportunity, growth & prosperity are equitably shared & living standards improve continuously for all.</p>	

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		<p>2021 had observed that “ultimately the government is accountable to the parliament and the Australian people” and notwithstanding the principle of responsible government under the Constitution which gives the parliament supremacy in the arrangement of power; and at the same time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • instituted full disregard of the parliament and the Australian people by affirming that illegal wars may be entered into without the approval of parliament, notwithstanding parliament’s long standing ratification of international law prohibiting such. <p>Source: Parliament of Australia, Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade, <i>Inquiry into international armed conflict decision making</i>, March 2023.</p> <p>Source: Australian Senate, Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee, Defence Amendment (Parliamentary Approval of Overseas Service) Bill 2020, November 2021.</p> <p>Between 2002 and 2024 Australia participated in a range of wars which are illegal under the United Nations Charter and thereby exposed Australians to forfeit of the rights and benefits of membership of the UN, including the prospect of achieving a peaceful world.</p>

Governance 13 – Humanitarian effort

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for the success of Our Governance		
Governance 13 – Humanitarian effort		
Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
<p>Foreign aid Gov13.01</p> <p>The federal government cap placed on expenditure on foreign aid in 2017 is dispensed with and foreign aid from 2021/22 is restored to the 2014/15 level of \$5.04 billion and increased annually thereafter by at least \$0.5 billion per annum until 2030, in recognition of the need to fund significant increases in Official Development Assistance (ODA) consistent with planning under Gov11.04 to enhance adaptation capacity for nations threatened by climate change.</p>	Gov 13	A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.
	Gov 2	A nation knowing & affirming decency.
	Gov 6	A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.
	Gov 11	A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.
	Gov 12	A nation assured of enduring peace.
	Soc 1	A safe home.
	Soc 7	A success because of its diversity.
	Env 1	A leading global advocate for action on climate change.
<p>Contribution to the Green Climate Fund under the Paris Agreement Gov 13.02</p> <p>By 2024, in accordance with initiatives under Env01.01, renew Australia's commitment under the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Green Climate Fund with a minimum pledge of \$4 billion – \$1 billion per annum from 2024 to 2027 – in addition to all other commitments to humanitarian aid and for developing nations.</p>	Gov 13	A nation leading in empathy & global cohesion.
	Gov 2	A nation knowing & affirming decency.
	Gov 6	A world benchmark in leaders' conduct.
	Gov 11	A just & cooperative participant on the global stage.
	Gov 12	A nation assured of enduring peace.
	Soc 1	A safe home.
	Econ 4	A nation fairly raising & sharing its wealth.
	Env 1	A leading global advocate for action on climate change.
	Env 2	A net zero emissions nation.
	Env 3	A proactive planner of climate change adaptation.
Env 4	A nation that puts the environment before unsustainable consumption.	
		<p>In 2017/18 the federal government capped foreign aid at \$4 billion until 2021/22. Source: Parliamentary Budget Office, 2019-20 Medium Term Fiscal Projections</p> <p>In 2019/20, federal budgeted expenditure for foreign aid was \$4.044 billion, down 20% from actual expenditure in 2014/15 of \$5.04 billion. Source: Australian Aid Tracker</p> <p>In 2015, under the Paris Agreement, developed countries, including Australia, committed to mobilise US\$100 billion a year in climate finance by 2020. Of this, US\$20 billion has been formally pledged to the United Nations Green Climate Fund.</p> <p>From 2014 Australia committed more than \$1 billion to the fund but in 2018, Prime Minister Scott Morrison announced over talkback radio that Australia would no longer “tip money into that big climate fund”.</p> <p>Australia has diverted some \$500 million to Pacific Island countries but has not renewed its commitment to the Green Climate Fund. Source: Jonathan Pickering and Paul Mitchell, DEVPOLICYBLOG, Crawford School of Public Policy, Australian National University, 30 November 2020</p> <p>In 2021, the USA doubled its commitment to the Green Climate Fund and the Climate Council in Australia recommended that Australia</p>

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Governance 13 – Humanitarian effort

Indicators, Targets & Strategies for successful performance	In the Directions of becoming ...	Baseline data
		accordingly increase its pledge and “provide at least AU\$3 billion over 2021-2025 towards the shared international goal of providing US\$100 billion a year.” Source: Climate Council, From Paris to Glasgow: A world on the move, October 2021.

Chapter 9 – Top Priority Targets and Strategies for the 2020s

Now that we have articulated a draft Vision, the beginnings of a road map towards it, and just how far we wish to go in the next 10 to 30 years, it is important to make sure we maximise our chances of getting there. This will require development and integration of Targets/Strategies which focus on resolving the twenty most critical issues that have been identified as those that must be solved before 2030.

ACFP's seven-part videocast series on [The State of Australia in 2020](#) sets out those top twenty issues. All episodes are available on [YouTube](#). Use the Episode Guide below to examine data relevant to each issue:

[Episode 1](#) – an introduction to the top twenty issues affecting Australia in 2020.

[Episode 2](#) – on our growing inequality, poverty, hunger and homelessness, the loss of the fair go for all, racial and religious conflict and exclusion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders.

[Episode 3](#) – on our Constitution, loss of rights and saving our democracy. This episode sets out how long-term planning can save our democracy from short-sighted political platforms.

[Episode 4 Part 1](#) – on unethical governance.

[Episode 4 Part 2](#) – on fractious international relations.

[Episode 4 Part 3](#) – on corporate irresponsibility.

[Episode 5](#) – on our declining economy and how we might save it.

[Episode 6 Part 1](#) – on the loss of biodiversity.

[Episode 6 Part 2](#) – on climate policy failure and how to fix it by global leadership.

[Episode 7](#) – on the decline of our health, education, social cohesion and our increasing unhappiness with the direction of Australia. This last episode includes an introduction to how National Integrated Planning & Reporting can be used by time-poor Australians to increase the chances of making their preferred vision of the future a reality.



Because the datapoints that have been set out in *The State of Australia in 2020* on these twenty critical issues function to pinpoint some of our biggest weaknesses as a nation in 2020, they also function as the basis for some of the most ambitious Targets in *Australia Together* and they demand the most ambitious Strategies. These Strategies will be assembled over time and monitored for their effectiveness, their ongoing relevance, and the degree to which they may or may not have been implemented, amended or ignored by governments.

As each Strategy is isolated, it will be loaded into the list below which relates the Strategy to the issues it should address and to the Target or Targets it can help us meet. This is a work in progress, not a map cast in stone. Gradually, the blanks will be filled and confidence in Strategies will increase. As resources permit, community input will be sought. For more information visit ACFP's [Become Involved](#) webpage.

Targets for and Strategies responding to the top twenty issues

In our Society

A focus on priority Targets/Strategies of will contribute to resolution of priority issues of ...
Soc02.01	First Nations constitutional recognition, Makarrata, treaty, justice and reconciliation – Statement of Acceptance of the Principle of Coexistence of Sovereignties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • An outmoded and failing Constitution • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining quality of life and social cohesion
Soc02.01.01	First Nations constitutional recognition, Makarrata, treaty, justice and reconciliation – Constitutional reform to establish a First Nations Voice in the Constitution	
Soc02.01.02	First Nations constitutional recognition, Makarrata, treaty, justice and reconciliation - Makarrata Commission	
Soc04.07	Security of funding for health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • Economic decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Soc04.07.01	Security of funding for health – Abolition of subsidies for private health insurance and reinstatement of universal health care in public and private hospitals funded by a single public fund based on a fair Medicare levy	
Soc04.07.02	Security of funding for health – Development of plans to implement integrated funding for and delivery of all public and private hospital services	
Soc 04.09	Health accessibility – reform of universal health care (Medicare)	
Soc04.10	Health system sustainability and universality – scholarships and bonds for medical students	
Soc05.01	Tertiary education – Reintroduction of fee-free tertiary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure and steps to avoid climate • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Soc05.01.02	Tertiary education – Security of funding for universities	
Soc05.01.04	Tertiary education – Reform of governance in public universities	
Soc05.02.01	School education funding equity – Reversal of public		• Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger

A focus on priority Targets/Strategies of ...		... will contribute to resolution of priority issues of ...
	school underfunding and private school overfunding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Economic decline • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Soc05.04	Lifelong education – Education as a right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Soc07.03	Constitutional reform – Elimination of racism in Australian law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • An outmoded and failing Constitution • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Economic decline • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Soc08.02	Women’s National Integrated Reform Program for Safety, Respect and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance

A focus on priority Targets/Strategies of ...		... will contribute to resolution of priority issues of ...
Soc08.02.01	National Women’s Council for oversight of the Women’s National Integrated Reform Program for Safety, Respect and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Soc09.03	Housing as a right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Indigenous exclusion • An outmoded and failing Constitution • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Soc09.04.01	Housing supply – elimination of the social and public housing waiting list	
Soc09.04.02	Housing supply – establishment of a federal Department of Housing	
Soc09.04.03	Housing supply – creation of sufficient supply through adjusted taxation policy	
Soc09.04.04	Housing supply – creation of sufficient supply through control of immigration	
Soc09.04.05	Housing supply – creation of sufficient supply through market regulation	
Soc10.05	Domestic abuse – support and funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Indigenous exclusion • Economic decline • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Soc11.01	Funding for childcare – Universal access to free childcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness

A focus on priority Targets/Strategies of ...		... will contribute to resolution of priority issues of ...
Soc12.03.01	Aged Care Royal Commission, implementation of recommendations – new independent and accountable institutional arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Unethical governance • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Declining health and safety at home • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Soc12.04	Aged care funding – federal budget minimums	
Soc13.01	Pilot scheme for a universal basic income – UBI for artists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Indigenous exclusion • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Soc16.01	Preparedness for Global Crises – Sovereign Capability Strategy for National Resilience in Global Crises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment
Soc16.02	Preparedness for and prevention of disasters in Australia – Statement of Adherence to and Performance on the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance

<i>A focus on priority Targets/Strategies of ...</i>		<i>... will contribute to resolution of priority issues of ...</i>
Soc16.02.01	Preparedness for and prevention of disasters in Australia - National Community Council for Risk Reduction Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness

In our Environment

<i>A focus on priority Targets/Strategies of ...</i>		<i>... will contribute to resolution of priority issues of ...</i>
Env01.01	Reformation of Australia's negotiating stance and conduct in Paris Agreement negotiations – Commitment to emitting no more than a fair share of a global carbon budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Loss of the fair go for all • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Env02.01	Achievement of net zero carbon emissions within a carbon budget that will maximise chances of limiting global heating as near as possible to 1.5° Celsius	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Env02.01.01	Carbon emissions reduction - Emissions reduction target for 2030	
Env02.01.02	Carbon emissions reduction – Achievement of net zero emissions by 2033 within the carbon budget	
Env02.01.03	Planetary heating – Limitation of global temperature rise	
Env02.01.04	Planetary heating – Limitation of annual mean temperature rises in Australia	
Env02.04.01	Elimination of military greenhouse gas emissions	

A focus on priority Targets/Strategies of ...		... will contribute to resolution of priority issues of ...
Env02.02	Elimination of fossil fuel subsidies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency
Env02.03	Cessation of new coal, gas and oil investments – legislative program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation
Env02.04	Phase out of existing investments in coal, oil and gas – legislative program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Env02.05.01	Accountability for achievement of commitments to stop climate change – sovereign and personal liability for ecocide or genocide through climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Env03.01	National Climate Change Prevention, Mitigation and Adaptation Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Env04.01	Overhaul of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic decline • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation

<i>A focus on priority Targets/Strategies of ...</i>		<i>... will contribute to resolution of priority issues of ...</i>
Env10.03	Legislation establishing a measurable baseline and target consistent with the global goal of reaching Nature Positive by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Env10.03.01	Strengthening the Nature Positive Plan to ensure biodiversity loss is halted by 2030	
Env06.02	National Electricity Market system investment and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Env06.03	Reintroduction of a National Renewable Energy Target	
Env06.04	National Renewable Energy Storage Target	
Env07.01	Inter city-regional rapid public transport	
Env07.01.01	Inter city-regional rapid public transport – federal funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Env08.01	Sustainability of agriculture – transition to food security in the age of climate change	

<i>A focus on priority Targets/Strategies of ...</i>		<i>... will contribute to resolution of priority issues of ...</i>
Env11.01	Forests and environmental plantings – Legislated program to increase GDP and returns to landholders and mitigate climate change by increasing native forestry cover and restoring degraded ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Env12.02	Cessation of native forest logging - urgent legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous exclusion • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Env18.01.01	Urban consolidation – legislation to change urban planning to increase housing within major city ‘middle rings’	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness

In our Economy

<i>A focus on priority Targets/Strategies of ...</i>		<i>... will contribute to resolution of priority issues of ...</i>
Econ01.03.03	Population growth – Strategic planning for population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Unethical governance

A focus on priority Targets/Strategies of ...		... will contribute to resolution of priority issues of ...
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Econ01.04	A National Sustainable Industries Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Econ01.04.01	Reform of federal budget planning processes for service security and sustainable economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Econ01.06.01	Economic composition and transformations – Transition away from export of both fossil fuels and the raw materials used in production of steel, aluminium, fertilisers, polysilicon, etc., and towards export of zero emissions goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Econ01.06.03	Economic composition and transformations – Expansion of manufacturing as a share of Australia’s economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Econ01.07	Economic composition and transformations – Carbon credits market development & a Carbon in the Land and Sea Finance and Trading Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations

<i>A focus on priority Targets/Strategies of ...</i>		<i>... will contribute to resolution of priority issues of ...</i>
Econ01.08	Reintroduction of a price on carbon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Econ01.09	Integrated & Funded Program for Meeting Australia's Commitments to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Econ02.04	Employment planning – National plan for full employment supported by a universal basic income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Unethical governance • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Econ02.04.01	Employment planning – Increasing government sector participation in the economy by a program of expansion of public sector employment in health, aged care, disability services, employment and welfare services, education, housing, conservation and land care, renewable energy, buildings efficiency and transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Unethical governance • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Econ02.05	Economic transition funding to drive sector-wide transformations with safety nets - National Economic Transitions Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Unethical governance • Corporate irresponsibility

A focus on priority Targets/Strategies of ...		... will contribute to resolution of priority issues of ...
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Econ04.02	National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing – Establishment of a National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Econ04.02.01	National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing – Revocation of policies restricting government sector participation in Australia’s economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Econ04.02.02	National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing – Community engagement on and justification of national budget priorities – participatory budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Econ04.02.03	National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing – Community Australia Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Econ04.02.04	National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing – Community engagement on introduction of a universal basic income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Econ04.03	Fair & progressive taxation – Restoration of a fair and progressive taxation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion

A focus on priority Targets/Strategies of ...		... will contribute to resolution of priority issues of ...
Econ04.03.01	Fair & progressive taxation - Transformation of Australia's taxation system consistent with transition to universal income security and universal services security under a National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Unethical governance • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Econ04.07	Electronic financial transactions tax	
Econ05.01	National Competition Policy review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Unethical governance • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Econ06.01	Government sector workforce plan and economic participation – Program for recovery of ownership and operation of government trading enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Unethical governance • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Econ06.01.01	Program for recovery of ownership and operation of government trading enterprises – direct investment of public funds	
Econ06.01.02	Program for recovery of ownership and operation of government trading enterprises – publication of plans	
Econ07.01	Research and Development Expenditure – Increasing public and private investment in R&D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure

<i>A focus on priority Targets/Strategies of ...</i>		<i>... will contribute to resolution of priority issues of ...</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining educational attainment • Declining wellbeing and happiness

In our Governance

<i>A focus on priority Targets/Strategies of ...</i>		<i>... will contribute to resolution of priority issues of ...</i>
Gov01.03.03	Participation in democracy – Legislation to lower the voting age to 16 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Gov01.04	Constitutional reform – Establishment of The National People’s Voice – Legislation in lieu of the more preferable constitutional enshrinement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • An outmoded and failing Constitution • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations
Gov01.04.01	Constitutional reform – Independent Commission for National Engagement and Integrated Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Gov03.01	Constitutional reform – A National Agreement on Human Rights and Obligations in the Australian Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • An outmoded and failing Constitution

A focus on priority Targets/Strategies of ...		... will contribute to resolution of priority issues of ...
Gov03.01.01	Constitutional reform – Nation-wide community engagement for enshrinement of a National Agreement on Human Rights and Obligations in the Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership
Gov03.01.02	Constitutional reform – A National Agreement on Human Rights and Obligations in the Constitution – Rights conferred under international treaties, conventions and covenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Gov03.01.03	Legislated obligation for parliamentarians and members of the executive to swear a Statement of Commitment to the Rights of Future Generations of Australians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • An outmoded and failing Constitution • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Gov04.01	Constitutional reform – Constitutional convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • An outmoded and failing Constitution • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance

A focus on priority Targets/Strategies of ...		... will contribute to resolution of priority issues of ...
Gov04.01.01	Constitutional reform – National Collaborative Process for Development of The Australian People’s Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Gov05.02	Openness and accountability of governments – Royal Commission and community engagement to review national security legislation and its impact on key safeguards for Australia’s democracy, including free speech, freedom of the press and transparency in government conduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • An outmoded and failing Constitution • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Gov05.02.01	Openness and accountability of governments – Protection of whistleblowers making genuine public interest disclosures	
Gov05.02.02	Establishment of a National Independent Whistleblower Protection Authority	
Gov05.02.03	Legislation prohibiting failure to disclose findings of risk assessments and inquiries identifying security and safety threats to Australia and its people	
Gov05.03	Security of funding for open and accountable governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness

A focus on priority Targets/Strategies of will contribute to resolution of priority issues of ...
Gov05.05	Post-separation employment of politicians – stopping the revolving door	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Loss of the fair go for all • An outmoded and failing Constitution • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Gov06.03	Binding code of ethics and conduct for federal parliamentarians	
Gov06.03.01	Compulsory and satisfactory completion of training in ethics and proof of competency in permissible voting practice for parliamentarians	
Gov08.02	Constitutional reform – community engagement on electoral funding reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • An outmoded and failing Constitution • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Gov08.02.01	Electoral funding and expenditure reform – prohibition and/or regulation of permissible donations to political parties and candidates	
Gov08.02.02	Electoral funding and expenditure reform – imposition of spending caps for political parties and candidates in elections	
Gov08.02.03	Electoral funding and expenditure reform – protection of democracy through introduction of equitable taxpayer funding for elections	
Gov09.03	Prohibition of rent-seeking by for-profit companies in certain community services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Unethical governance • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Gov09.04	Prohibition of government contracts to private sector companies that do not have certified plans to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2033	

A focus on priority Targets/Strategies of ...		... will contribute to resolution of priority issues of ...
Gov09.05	Regulation of corporate misconduct – Reform of the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Unethical governance • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Gov10.02	Regulation of an ethical, democratic information market – Development of a national regulatory framework for an ethical, democratic information market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • An outmoded and failing Constitution • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Gov10.03	Regulation and codes of ethical conduct for news media and social media - Independent regulation of compliance with a code of ethical conduct by publishers and social media – development of a model Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Gov11.03	Protection of refugees seeking asylum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Gov11.04	Strategic planning for humanitarian aid and global adaptation in response to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness

A focus on priority Targets/Strategies of ...		... will contribute to resolution of priority issues of ...
Gov11.05	Earth System Treaty – Proposal for establishment in international law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • An outmoded and failing Constitution • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Lost public ownership • Inertia in transition to decarbonisation • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining educational attainment • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Gov11.05.01	Earth System Treaty – Promotion in Australia	
Gov12.01.04	Promotion of peace in a multipolar world – Championship of peace at home and abroad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing inequality • Growing poverty, homelessness and hunger • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Gov12.01.05	Promotion of peace and economic cooperation in a multipolar world – Planning for transition to peaceful cooperation for economic prosperity in a multipolar world	
Gov12.02	Prohibition of weapons exports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Gov12.02.01	Ratification of and conformance with the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW)	
Gov12.03	Prohibition of funding of public institutions and officials by foreign owned or domestically owned/operated arms dealers or manufacturers	
Gov12.04	Integrated Strategy for Defence, Diplomacy and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict

<i>A focus on priority Targets/Strategies of ...</i>		<i>... will contribute to resolution of priority issues of ...</i>
Gov12.04.01	Green Paper and community engagement to define Australia's Strategic Interests in Territorial Sovereign Defence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous exclusion • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness
Gov12.04.02	Adoption of a legally binding commitment to neutrality for Australia in international confrontations between major powers (such as the USA, China and Russia)	
Gov12.04.03	National plan for safe withdrawal from activities, agreements and alliances inhibiting sovereign independence and peace	
Gov12.06	Constitutional reform – Parliamentary supremacy in decisions on entry into war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of the fair go for all • Growth in racial and religious conflict • Indigenous exclusion • An outmoded and failing Constitution • Loss of rights, open governance and transparency • Declining participation in democracy • Unethical governance • Fractious international relations • Corporate irresponsibility • Economic decline • Environmental decline • Climate policy failure • Declining health and safety at home • Declining quality of life and loss of social cohesion • Declining wellbeing and happiness

Chapter 10 – Future additions and amendments to *Australia Together*

Australia Together is a work in progress. However, it will increase in surety as it is built.

The current plan is a “starting draft” on which future drafts can be based. In preparing starting drafts, and releasing successive Issues of the draft for comment, ACFP is testing that the structure of the plan is working well to facilitate integration of Strategies and is efficient in drawing out Strategies that are consistent with the Vision and Directions.

Percent completion

As at February 2025 it is estimated that:

- approximately 85% of the starting draft of the plan has been completed;
- over 360 data points about the health and wellbeing of Australia in the early 2020s have been embedded in the plan with more to be incorporated in future drafts during the next parliamentary terms as necessary;
- a structure for the plan has been established that is:
 - capable of integrating Strategies with preferred Directions and Targets to speed Australia’s progress towards the Vision for ***Australia Together***, and therefore
 - capable of freeing Australians from the restrictions of short term-party political platforms; and
- a sound basis for monitoring progress towards or away from the Targets of the plan has been established and is backed up by records of sources of data.

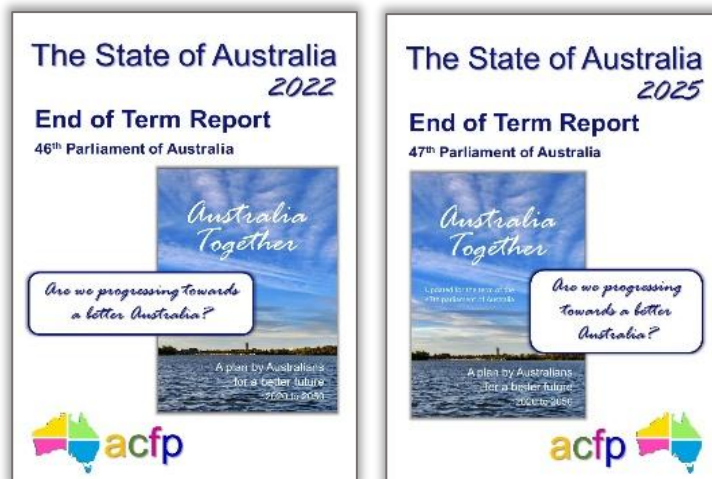
Readers are advised that obvious blanks in the current draft are to be filled progressively as resources permit and/or as data become available.

As to anticipated future inclusions, ***Australia Together*** is structured with significant capacity for reporting and providing the community with insights into the changing health and wellbeing of Australia and its citizens. Within this structure ACFP can provide reports on the policies of the major political parties and whether they are consistent with the Vision and Directions for ***Australia Together***. The first of such reports was provided for the 2022 federal election. Click [here](#) or on the picture for the Election 2022 report on how well the major parties’ policies for that election will help Australians make the Vision for ***Australia Together*** a reality.

These election reports incorporate the [Australian Better Futures Commitment Index](#), a monitoring tool which assesses how well each of the major political parties is committed to Australia’s better future. Click [here for a video summary of Election 2022, Assessment of Major Party Policies](#). For updates visit ACFPs Better Futures Commitment Index page at <https://www.austcfp.com.au/better-futures-commitment-index>



End of Term Reports will also be produced at the end of each parliamentary term to shed light on the performance of executive governments and parliaments in relation to **Australia Together** in their most recent periods of office. [Click here or on the pictures to view the End of Term Reports](#) 2022 and 2025. Or visit ACFP's State of Australia webpage at <https://www.austcfp.com.au/state-of-australia>



Checking the cohesion of the plan

This plan also has capacity to provide other helpful checking mechanisms including simple tables which show how each Direction, Target and Strategy contributes to the Vision for **Australia Together**. This is the ultimate reconciliation of the plan – the check that ensures that things in the plan actually will help Australians move towards where they want to be by 2050 and to do so safely. For this draft of **Australia Together**, the initial assessment of how each Direction contributes to the Vision is provided in the following table.

Checking the Aim of Australia Together How do Directions contribute to the Vision?	
Vision element	Directions contributing
We are all safe	Soc 1 through to Soc 12, Soc 14 through to Soc 16 Env 1, 2, 3 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19 Econ 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 Gov 1 through to Gov 13
We have achieved a lasting reconciliation between First Nations peoples and non-Indigenous Australians, based on our shared values of justice and self-determination	Soc 1 through to Soc 7, Soc 9 through to Soc 16 Env 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19 Econ 1, 2, 3, 4, Gov 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 13
Everyone is welcome to participate positively in community life	Soc 1 through to Soc 13 Env 5, 17, 18, 19 Econ 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 Gov 1 through to Gov 10
We are inspired and able to renew our physical and spiritual wellbeing	Soc 1 through to Soc 8, Soc 10 through to Soc 13 Env 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9 10, 13, 17, 18, 19 Econ 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 Gov 1, 2, 3, 4, 10
We act together as a compassionate society	Soc 1 through to Soc 16 Env 1, 3, 18, 19 Econ 1, 2, 3, 7, 8 Gov 1 through to Gov 13
Equality is valued as enriching human community, cultural harmony and social progress	Soc 1 through to Soc 8, Soc 10 through to Soc 13 Env 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9 10, 13, 17, 18, 19 Econ 1, 2, 3, 7, 8 Gov 1, 2, 3, 4, 10
Diversity is positively appreciated as the basis for a successful Australian society	Soc 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13 Env 17, 18, 19 Econ 1 through to Econ 9

Checking the Aim of <i>Australia Together</i> How do Directions contribute to the Vision?	
Vision element	Directions contributing
	Gov 1 through to Gov 13
Everyone can realise their full potential in life, as individuals, members of a family and citizens through unlimited opportunities in education and employment of choice	Soc 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13 Env 5, 17, 18, 19 Econ 1 through to Econ 8 Gov 2, 10
Vital services are fully accessible for all	Soc 1 through to Soc 16 Env 3, 4, 6, 7, 16, 18, 19 Econ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 Gov 7, 9
Scarce resources are conserved and fairly shared	Soc 2, 6, 8 Env 1, 2 3, 4, Env 6 through to Env 19 Econ 1 through to Econ 6 Gov 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 13
National wealth is fairly raised and fairly shared	Soc 2 through to Soc 12, Soc 14 through to Soc 16 Env 1, 2 3, 4, 18, 19 Econ 1 through to Econ 6 Gov 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13
Our economy is sustainable and supports rewarding opportunities and continuous improvements in living standards, wellbeing and security for everyone	Soc 1 through to Soc 16 Env 1, 2 3, 4, Env 6 through to Env 19 Econ 1 through to Econ 9 Gov 2, 3, 7, 9, 10
As a nation we have the courage to take a leading place in achieving the environmental aims of a global society	Soc 1, 4 Env 1 through to Env 19 Econ 1 through to Econ 9 Gov 1 through to Gov 13
Stewardship of ecology is affirmed as fundamental to planetary and human survival	Soc 1, 2, 4, 16 Env 1 through to Env 19 Econ 1, 7 Gov 3, 6
Democracy is assured by a well informed and engaged community of political equals	Soc 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15 Env 1, 5 Econ 7, 8 Gov 1 through to Gov 10
We can confidently trust our parliaments, governments, and courts to act fairly and justly in accordance with the rights and interests of the public and future generations	Soc 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 15 Env 1, 2, 4 Econ 1 through to Econ 7 Gov 1 through to Gov 10
We take pride in Australia as a responsible international citizen, active in building a safe, peaceful and united world	Soc 1, 6 Env 1, 2, 5, 10 Econ 1, 7, 9 Gov 1 through to Gov 13

For updates to this version of *Australia Together* subscribe to Australian Community Futures Planning at <https://www.austcfp.com.au/>

Key word list for assistance in navigating the plan

Australia Together is organised to help Australians follow the safe paths – known here as “Directions” – to the future, and the Indicators, Targets and Strategies associated with the Directions. Currently there are 57 of these Directions. They correspond to the 57 areas of national, state and local administration, policy and services that need to be efficiently and fairly operated in order to run a modern, democratic country well.

Because *Australia Together* is a complex map of integrated Targets and Strategies, it can be difficult to find a particular Indicator, Target of Strategy and its connections with various Directions. ACFP has therefore provided a key word/phrase list for additional assistance in tracing and inquiries. This list will be routinely updated as the plan grows and changes.

When searching the plan for any content of interest, readers can simply search on any word they choose. But if they search on the following words/phrases, the plan is organised to take readers more swiftly to a landing point for their interest. From there, readers can track the connections between Indicators, Targets and Strategies and the Directions they follow in the map to the future.

Key word/phrase finder for Indicators, Targets and Strategies in the Directions for <i>Australia Together</i>		
Key words	Housed under Direction – topic area	Plan/map location
Access to justice – civil	Justice	Soc15.04
Access to justice – criminal	Justice	Soc15.04.01
Accountability for achievement of commitments to stop climate change	Climate change prevention	Env02.05
Accountability for achievement of commitments to stop climate change – sovereign and personal liability for ecocide or genocide through climate change	Climate change prevention	Env02.05.01
Achievement of net zero carbon emissions within a carbon budget that will maximise chances of limiting global heating as near as possible to 1.5o Celsius	Climate change prevention	Env02.01
Aged care funding – Accountability of service providers in return for public funding	Aged care & disability services	Soc12.04.02
Aged care funding – federal budget minimums	Aged care & disability services	Soc12.04
Aged care funding – levies	Aged care & disability services	Soc12.04.01
Aged care package waiting times	Aged care & disability services	Soc12.01
Aged Care Royal Commission, implementation of recommendations – A new Aged Care Act	Aged care & disability services	Soc12.03
Aged Care Royal Commission, implementation of recommendations – new independent and accountable institutional arrangements	Aged care & disability services	Soc12.03.01
Aged care system performance monitoring – confidence in the aged care system	Aged care & disability services	Soc12.02
Aged care system performance monitoring – safety, quality and user experience indicators	Aged care & disability services	Soc12.02.01

Key word/phrase finder for Indicators, Targets and Strategies in the Directions for <i>Australia Together</i>		
Key words	Housed under Direction – topic area	Plan/map location
Aged care system performance monitoring – satisfaction with aged care assistance	Aged care & disability services	Soc12.02.02
Air quality	Air & water quality	Env14.01
Arms control – Prohibition of weapons exports	Peace & security	Gov12.02
Arms control – Ratification of and conformance with the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW)	Peace & security	Gov12.02.01
Attitudes to multiculturalism - as a strength for Australia	Diversity	Soc07.01.01
Attitudes to multiculturalism – experience of cultural and racial discrimination	Diversity	Soc07.01.02
Attitudes to multiculturalism – positive support by Australians	Diversity	Soc07.01
Australia’s multicultural framework – Implementation of the road map	Diversity	Soc07.04
Australia’s performance on observing and maintaining human rights – civil, political, economic and social	Human & other rights	Gov03.03.01
Australian involvement in military operations	Peace & security	Gov12.01
Australian preference and readiness for an independent defence capability versus dependence on the US alliance	Peace & security	Gov12.01.02
Australian preference for peace versus war	Peace & security	Gov12.01.01
Belonging and inclusion – sense of acceptance or rejection	Belonging & Inclusion	Soc03.01.01
Belonging and inclusion – sense of belonging	Belonging & Inclusion	Soc03.01
Binding code of ethics and conduct for federal parliamentarians	Government ethics	Gov06.03
Building an inclusive society by community volunteering	Belonging & Inclusion	Soc03.02
Burden of disease	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.04
Carbon emissions reduction – Achievement of net zero emissions by 2033 within the carbon budget	Climate change prevention	Env02.01.02
Carbon emissions reduction – Emissions reduction target for 2030	Climate change prevention	Env02.01.01
Cessation of native forest logging – urgent legislation	Land & resource conservation	Env12.02
Cessation of new coal, gas and oil investments – legislative program	Climate change prevention	Env02.03
Child assault	Safety	Soc01.05
Citizens’ oversight of progress towards the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs)	Economic planning, growth & composition	Econ01.09.01
Climate change performance – action, international cooperation and policy	Environmental advocacy	Env01.02
Cohesion and stability of democracy	Strength of democracy	Gov01.03.04
Compulsory and satisfactory completion of training in ethics and proof of competency in	Government ethics	Gov06.03.01

Key word/phrase finder for Indicators, Targets and Strategies in the Directions for <i>Australia Together</i>		
Key words	Housed under Direction – topic area	Plan/map location
permissible voting practice for parliamentarians		
Consistency of legislative programs with the Vision for Australia Together	Strength of democracy	Gov01.01
Constitutional reform – A National Agreement on Human Rights and Obligations in the Constitution – Rights conferred under international treaties, conventions and covenants	Human & other rights	Gov03.01.02
Constitutional reform – A National Agreement on Human Rights and Obligations in the Australian Constitution	Human & other rights	Gov03.01
Constitutional reform – A permanent, independent constitutional review commission	Constitutional reform	Gov04.03
Constitutional reform – community engagement on electoral funding reform	Electoral system & funding reform	Gov08.02
Constitutional reform – Constitutional convention	Constitutional reform	Gov04.01
Constitutional reform – Elimination of racism in Australian law	Diversity	Soc07.03
Constitutional reform – Establishment of The National People’s Voice – Legislation in lieu of the more preferable constitutional enshrinement	Strength of democracy	Gov01.04
Constitutional reform – Independent Commission for National Engagement and Integrated Planning	Strength of democracy	Gov01.04.01
Constitutional reform – National Collaborative Process for Development of The Australian People’s Constitution	Constitutional reform	Gov04.01.01
Constitutional reform – Nation-wide community engagement for enshrinement of a National Agreement on Human Rights and Obligations in the Constitution	Human & other rights	Gov03.01.01
Constitutional reform – Parliamentary supremacy in decisions on entry into war	Peace & security	Gov12.06
Constitutional reform – Referendum to establish Australia as a Republic	Constitutional reform	Gov04.02
Constitutional reform – Voluntary assisted dying - rights in the Constitution	Human & other rights	Gov03.02.01
Contribution to the Green Climate Fund under the Paris Agreement	Humanitarian effort	Gov13.02
Corporate taxation – Introduction of a corporate cash flow tax, replacing corporate income tax	National wealth generation & sharing	Econ04.04.01
Corporate taxation – maintenance of corporate tax contributions	National wealth generation & sharing	Econ04.04
Corporate taxation – planning for and reporting on closure of corporate tax loopholes	National wealth generation & sharing	Econ04.04.03
Corporate taxation – Re-introduction of a corporate super profits tax	National wealth generation & sharing	Econ04.04.02

Key word/phrase finder for Indicators, Targets and Strategies in the Directions for <i>Australia Together</i>		
Key words	Housed under Direction – topic area	Plan/map location
Decentralisation of housing for affordability	Regional Planning	Env19.01
Defence, diplomacy and security policy – Adoption of a legally binding commitment to neutrality for Australia in international confrontations between major powers (such as the USA, China and Russia)	Peace & security	Gov12.04.02
Defence, diplomacy and security policy – Green Paper and community engagement to define Australia’s Strategic Interests in Territorial Sovereign Defence	Peace & security	Gov12.04.01
Defence, diplomacy and security policy – Integrated Strategy for Defence, Diplomacy and Security	Peace & security	Gov12.04
Development of the capacity of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and abolition of the Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI)	Peace & security	Gov12.05
Disability services system performance monitoring – satisfaction with assistance to carers for people with a disability	Aged care & disability services	Soc12.05.01
Disability services system performance monitoring – satisfaction with assistance to the disabled	Aged care & disability services	Soc12.05
Distribution of growth in income & wealth – earnings for welfare workers	Equitable improvement in living standards	Econ03.02.04
Distribution of growth in income & wealth – growth in wages (hourly rates of pay) relative to growth in GDP	Equitable improvement in living standards	Econ03.02.01
Distribution of growth in income & wealth – household disposable income	Equitable improvement in living standards	Econ03.02.02
Distribution of growth in income & wealth – net worth of households	Equitable improvement in living standards	Econ03.02.03
Distribution of growth in income & wealth – wages growth relative to growth in company profits	Equitable improvement in living standards	Econ03.02
Distribution of national wealth – corporations versus wage earners	Equitable improvement in living standards	Econ03.01.02
Domestic abuse – support and funding	Family cohesion & community services	Soc10.05
Domestic abuse – education and counselling services	Family cohesion & community services	Soc10.04
Domestic abuse – emotional	Family cohesion & community services	Soc10.02.01
Domestic abuse – homicide	Family cohesion & community services	Soc10.02.02
Domestic abuse – hospitalisation	Family cohesion & community services	Soc10.02.03
Domestic abuse – legislative program	Family cohesion & community services	Soc10.03
Domestic abuse – violence	Family cohesion & community services	Soc10.02

Key word/phrase finder for Indicators, Targets and Strategies in the Directions for <i>Australia Together</i>		
Key words	Housed under Direction – topic area	Plan/map location
Duration of unemployment	Employment planning, industrial reform & economic transition	Econ02.03
Earth Systems Treaty – Promotion in Australia	International participation & global justice	Gov11.05.01
Earth Systems Treaty – Proposal for establishment in international law	International participation & global justice	Gov11.05
Economic composition and transformations – Carbon credits market development & a Carbon in the Land and Sea Finance and Trading Corporation	Economic planning, growth & composition	Econ01.07
Economic composition and transformations – Cessation of fossil fuel exports	Economic planning, growth & composition	Econ01.06
Economic composition and transformations – Comparative economic complexity	Economic planning, growth & composition	Econ01.06.02
Economic composition and transformations – Expansion of manufacturing as a share of Australia’s economy	Economic planning, growth & composition	Econ01.06.03
Economic composition and transformations – Services sector expansion	Economic planning, growth & composition	Econ01.05
Economic composition and transformations – Transition away from export of both fossil fuels and the raw materials used in production of steel, aluminium, fertilisers, polysilicon, etc., and towards export of zero emissions goods	Economic planning, growth & composition	Econ01.06.01
Economic transition funding to drive sector-wide transformations with safety nets – Coal industry closure	Employment planning, industrial reform & economic transition	Econ02.05.01
Economic transition funding to drive sector-wide transformations with safety nets – Higher education (university) sector recovery and expansion	Employment planning, industrial reform & economic transition	Econ02.05.02
Economic transition funding to drive sector-wide transformations with safety nets – National Economic Transitions Commission	Employment planning, industrial reform & economic transition	Econ02.05
Electoral funding and expenditure reform – imposition of spending caps for political parties, candidates and associated entities (“third parties”) in elections	Electoral system & funding reform	Gov08.02.02
Electoral funding and expenditure reform – prohibition and/or regulation of permissible donations to political parties and candidates	Electoral system & funding reform	Gov08.02.01
Electoral funding and expenditure reform – protection of democracy through introduction of equitable taxpayer funding for elections	Electoral system & funding reform	Gov08.02.03
Electronic financial transactions tax	National wealth generation & sharing	Econ04.07
Elimination of fossil fuel subsidies	Climate change prevention	Env02.02
Elimination of hunger	Equitable improvement in living standards	Econ03.04
Elimination of military greenhouse gas emissions	Climate change prevention	Env02.04.01

Key word/phrase finder for Indicators, Targets and Strategies in the Directions for <i>Australia Together</i>		
Key words	Housed under Direction – topic area	Plan/map location
Elimination of poverty	Equitable improvement in living standards	Econ03.03
Elimination of poverty – children	Equitable improvement in living standards	Econ03.03.01
Elimination of poverty – young people	Equitable improvement in living standards	Econ03.03.02
Employment – Participation	Employment planning, industrial reform & economic transition	Econ02.01
Employment – Participation rate	Employment planning, industrial reform & economic transition	Econ02.01.01
Employment – Participation rate of 15-64 year-olds	Employment planning, industrial reform & economic transition	Econ02.01.02
Employment planning – Increasing government sector participation in the economy by a program of expansion of public sector employment in health, aged care, disability services, employment and welfare services, education, housing, conservation and land care, renewable energy, buildings efficiency and transport	Employment planning, industrial reform & economic transition	Econ02.04.01
Employment planning – National plan for full employment supported by a universal basic income	Employment planning, industrial reform & economic transition	Econ02.04
Equality before the law	Equality	Soc06.03
Establishment of a National Independent Whistleblower Protection Authority	Transparency, openness & accountability	Gov05.02.02
Ethical certification and regulatory enforcement of plans by businesses for achievement of net zero carbon emissions by 2033	Market regulation & competition policy	Econ05.03
Ethical regulation of carbon credits markets	Market regulation & competition policy	Econ05.02
Fair & progressive taxation – Restoration of a fair and progressive taxation system	National wealth generation & sharing	Econ04.03
Fair & progressive taxation – Transformation of Australia’s taxation system consistent with transition to universal income security and universal services security under a National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing	National wealth generation & sharing	Econ04.03.01
Family and community support – availability of support from outside-the-home sources	Family cohesion & community services	Soc10.01.01
Family and community support – reliability of community support in time of need	Family cohesion & community services	Soc10.01
Fauna conservation and extinction prevention	Biodiversity	Env10.01
Federal independent commission against corruption	Government ethics	Gov06.04
First Nations constitutional recognition, Makarrata, treaty, justice and reconciliation – Constitutional recognition of First Nations	Indigenous heart	Soc02.01

Key word/phrase finder for Indicators, Targets and Strategies in the Directions for <i>Australia Together</i>		
Key words	Housed under Direction – topic area	Plan/map location
– Statement of Acceptance of the Principle of Coexistence of Sovereignties		
First Nations constitutional recognition, Makarrata, treaty, justice and reconciliation – Constitutional reform to establish a First Nations Voice in the Constitution	Indigenous heart	Soc02.01.01
First Nations constitutional recognition, Makarrata, treaty, justice and reconciliation – Makarrata Commission	Indigenous heart	Soc02.01.02
Flora conservation and extinction prevention	Biodiversity	Env10.01.01
Foreign aid	Humanitarian effort	Gov13.01
Forests and environmental plantings – Legislated program to increase GDP and returns to landholders and mitigate climate change by increasing native forestry cover and restoring degraded ecosystems	Vegetation	Env11.01
Fossil fuel taxes – gas exports	National wealth generation & sharing	Econ04.06
Freedom from discrimination on religious grounds	Diversity	Soc07.02
Funding for childcare – Universal access to free Early Childhood Education and Care	Early childhood care	Soc11.01
GDP growth	Economic planning, growth & composition	Econ01.03
Gender equality – economic gap	Equality	Soc06.01
Gender equality in income and wealth – cash earnings	Equality	Soc06.02
Gender equality in income and wealth – superannuation balances	Equality	Soc06.02.01
Government readiness for an independent defence capability versus dependence on the US alliance	Peace & security	Gov12.01.03
Government sector workforce plan and economic participation – Program for recovery of ownership and operation of government trading enterprises	Government competitive business participation	Econ06.01
Growth in GDP per capita	Economic planning, growth & composition	Econ01.03.01
Happiness and wellbeing – life satisfaction for the youngest to oldest generations	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.06.03
Happiness and wellbeing – life satisfaction for diverse elements of the community	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.06.04
Happiness and wellbeing – optimism/pessimism	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.06.02
Happiness and wellbeing – reported by Australians	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.06.01
Happiness and wellbeing – world ranking and scores	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.06
Health accessibility – reform of universal health care (Medicare)	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.09
Health equity – Accessible abortion, contraception and family planning services	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.08.01

Key word/phrase finder for Indicators, Targets and Strategies in the Directions for <i>Australia Together</i>		
Key words	Housed under Direction – topic area	Plan/map location
Health equity – teenage birth rates	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.08
Health services accessibility – cost barriers	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.09.01
Health services accessibility – waiting times	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.09.02
Health system sustainability and universality – scholarships and bonds for medical students	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.10
Health system sustainability and universality – trust in the health care system	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.10.01
Homelessness	Housing	Soc09.01
Homelessness – Ending homelessness by tackling systemic drivers		Soc09.01.01
Homicide	Safety	Soc01.03
Housing affordability – home ownership	Housing	Soc09.02.03
Housing affordability – housing stress in all households	Housing	Soc09.02.01
Housing affordability – housing stress in lower income households	Housing	Soc09.02.02
Housing affordability – ownership by younger generations	Housing	Soc09.02
Housing as a right	Housing	Soc09.03
Housing supply – creation of sufficient supply through adjusted taxation policy	Housing	Soc09.04.03
Housing supply – creation of sufficient supply through control of immigration	Housing	Soc09.04.04
Housing supply – creation of sufficient supply through market regulation	Housing	Soc09.04.05
Housing supply – elimination of the social and public housing waiting list	Housing	Soc09.04.01
Housing supply – establishment of a federal Department of Housing	Housing	Soc09.04.02
Housing supply – social and public housing waiting list	Housing	Soc09.04
Human rights – Maintenance of political rights and civil liberties	Human & other rights	Gov03.03
Income inequality	Equitable improvement in living standards	Econ03.01
Increased recovery of waste for reuse	Waste reduction & recycling	Env16.01.01
Indebtedness – households	Equitable improvement in living standards	Econ03.05
Indigenous domestic and community abuse and violence	Indigenous heart	Soc02.11
Indigenous employment – 15-24 year olds	Indigenous heart	Soc02.07
Indigenous employment – 15-24 year olds (ACFP additional target)	Indigenous heart	Soc02.07.01
Indigenous employment – 25-64 year olds	Indigenous heart	Soc02.07.02
Indigenous employment – 25-64 year olds (ACFP additional target)	Indigenous heart	Soc02.07.03
Indigenous family cohesion	Indigenous heart	Soc02.10
Indigenous family cohesion (ACFP additional target)	Indigenous heart	Soc02.10.01

Key word/phrase finder for Indicators, Targets and Strategies in the Directions for <i>Australia Together</i>		
Key words	Housed under Direction – topic area	Plan/map location
Indigenous housing	Indigenous heart	Soc02.08
Indigenous housing (ACFP additional target)	Indigenous heart	Soc02.08.01
Indigenous incarceration – 10-17 year olds	Indigenous heart	Soc02.09.02
Indigenous incarceration – 10-17 year olds (ACFP additional target)	Indigenous heart	Soc02.09.03
Indigenous incarceration – adults	Indigenous heart	Soc02.09
Indigenous incarceration – adults (ACFP additional target)	Indigenous heart	Soc02.09.01
Indigenous infant health and survival – birthweight	Indigenous heart	Soc02.03.01
Indigenous infant health and survival – birthweight (ACFP additional target)	Indigenous heart	Soc02.03.02
Indigenous infant health and survival – child mortality	Indigenous heart	Soc02.03
Indigenous land and sea rights – land rights	Indigenous heart	Soc02.13
Indigenous land and sea rights – sea rights	Indigenous heart	Soc02.13.01
Indigenous language and cultural preservation	Indigenous heart	Soc02.14
Indigenous life expectancy	Indigenous heart	Soc02.02
Indigenous pre-school education – attendance	Indigenous heart	Soc02.04
Indigenous pre-school education – developmentally on track	Indigenous heart	Soc02.04.02
Indigenous pre-school education – enrolment	Indigenous heart	Soc02.04.01
Indigenous school education	Indigenous heart	Soc02.05
Indigenous suicide	Indigenous heart	Soc02.12
Indigenous tertiary education	Indigenous heart	Soc02.06
Integrated & Funded Program for Meeting Australia’s Commitments to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs)	Economic planning, growth & composition	Econ01.09
Inter city-regional rapid public transport	Transport	Env07.01
Inter city-regional rapid public transport – federal funding	Transport	Env07.01.01
International cooperation for global sustainability	International participation & global justice	Gov11.02
Introduction of a Stewards of the Earth Fund and Program for rewilding farming and forestry systems to lock up carbon, conserve water, and restore biodiversity	Vegetation	Env11.02
Justice in the incarceration system – strategies for reduction of the number of people in prison	Justice	Soc15.03.01
Justice in the incarceration system – target for reduction of the number of people in prison	Justice	Soc15.03
Kilometres travelled by passenger vehicles	Transport	Env07.02

Key word/phrase finder for Indicators, Targets and Strategies in the Directions for <i>Australia Together</i>		
Key words	Housed under Direction – topic area	Plan/map location
Legislated obligation for parliamentarians and members of the executive to swear a Statement of Commitment to the Rights of Future Generations of Australians	Human & other rights	Gov03.01.03
Legislation establishing a measurable baseline and target consistent with the global goal of reaching Nature Positive by 2030	Biodiversity	Env10.03
Legislation prohibiting failure to disclose findings of risk assessments and inquiries identifying security and safety threats to Australia and its people	Transparency, openness & accountability	Gov05.02.03
Life expectancy – females	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.01.01
Life expectancy – health adjusted – females	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.01.03
Life expectancy – health adjusted – males	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.01.02
Life expectancy – males	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.01
Lifelong education – Education as a right	Education	Soc05.04
Mental health – mental and behavioural conditions	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.03.01
Mental health – anxiety	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.03.02
Mental health – depression	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.03.03
Mental health – experience of psychological distress	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.03
National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing – Community engagement on introduction of a universal basic income	Employment planning, industrial reform & economic transition	Econ04.02.04
National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing – Community Australia Bank	National wealth generation & sharing	Econ04.02.03
National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing - Community engagement on and justification of national budget priorities – participatory budgeting	National wealth generation & sharing	Econ04.02.02
National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing - Establishment of a National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing	National wealth generation & sharing	Econ04.02
National Accord on Wealth, Welfare and Wellbeing - Revocation of policies restricting government sector and taxpayer participation in Australia’s economy	National wealth generation & sharing	Econ04.02.01
National Climate Change Prevention, Mitigation and Adaptation Commission	Climate change adaptation	Env03.01
National Competition Policy review	Market regulation & competition policy	Econ05.01
National Electricity Market system investment and security	Energy	Env06.02
National plan for safe withdrawal from activities, agreements and alliances inhibiting sovereign independence and peace	Peace & security	Gov12.04.03
National Renewable Energy Storage Target	Energy	Env06.04

Key word/phrase finder for Indicators, Targets and Strategies in the Directions for <i>Australia Together</i>		
Key words	Housed under Direction – topic area	Plan/map location
National Renewable Energy Targets (RETs) – setting targets for economic sustainability and prevention of global heating	Energy	Env06.03
National Sustainable Industries Index	Economic planning, growth & composition	Econ01.04
National Women’s Council for oversight of the Women’s National Integrated Reform Program for Safety, Respect and Equity	Women & LGBTIQ+	Soc08.02.01
Openness and accountability of governments - Protection of whistleblowers making genuine public interest disclosures	Transparency, openness & accountability	Gov05.02.01
Openness and accountability of governments - Royal Commission and community engagement to review national security legislation and its impact on key safeguards for Australia’s democracy, including free speech, freedom of the press and transparency in government conduct	Transparency, openness & accountability	Gov05.02
Overhaul of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Environmental regulation & approvals	Env04.01
Participation in democracy – ability to have a say	Strength of democracy	Gov01.03.02
Participation in democracy – Legislation to lower the voting age to 16 years	Strength of democracy	Gov01.03.03
Participation in democracy – participation and social justice	Strength of democracy	Gov01.03
Participation in democracy – voter turnout	Strength of democracy	Gov01.03.01
Participation in international cooperative forums	International participation & global justice	Gov11.01
Perceptions of corruption	Government ethics	Gov06.01
Perceptions of economic (class) mobility	Equitable improvement in living standards	Econ03.06.01
Perceptions of economic inequality (gap between rich and poor) – rejection of growth in poverty and inequality	Equitable improvement in living standards	Econ03.09
Perceptions of economic opportunity	Equitable improvement in living standards	Econ03.06
Perceptions of health	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.02
Perceptions of long term economic/financial prospects - Australia's global economic performance	Equitable improvement in living standards	Econ03.08.01
Perceptions of long term economic/financial prospects – Intergenerational financial security	Equitable improvement in living standards	Econ03.08
Perceptions of quality of life – current financial situation	Equitable improvement in living standards	Econ03.07.02
Perceptions of quality of life – prospects for decline	Equitable improvement in living standards	Econ03.07.01
Perceptions of quality of life – prospects for improvement	Equitable improvement in living standards	Econ03.07
Perceptions of safety and trust in the community	Safety	Soc01.07.01

Key word/phrase finder for Indicators, Targets and Strategies in the Directions for <i>Australia Together</i>		
Key words	Housed under Direction – topic area	Plan/map location
Permanence and casualisation of employment	Employment planning, industrial reform & economic transition	Econ02.03.01
Permanence and casualisation of employment – access to paid leave entitlements	Employment planning, industrial reform & economic transition	Econ02.03.02
Phase out of existing investments in coal, oil and gas – legislative program	Climate change prevention	Env02.04
Physical health – cancer	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.05.03
Physical health – cardiovascular (heart, stroke, vascular) disease	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.05.02
Physical health – chronic conditions	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.05.06
Physical health – diabetes	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.05.01
Physical health – musculoskeletal conditions	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.05.04
Physical health – obesity	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.05
Physical health – respiratory conditions	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.05.05
Pilot scheme for a universal basic income – UBI for artists	Arts & culture	Soc13.01
Planetary heating – Limitation of annual mean temperature rises in Australia	Climate change prevention	Env02.01.04
Planetary heating – Limitation of global temperature rise	Climate change prevention	Env02.01.03
Population growth	Economic planning, growth & composition	Econ01.03.02
Post-separation employment of politicians – stopping the revolving door	Transparency, openness & accountability	Gov05.05
Preparedness for and prevention of disasters in Australia - National Community Council for Risk Reduction Review	Emergency Services	Soc16.02.01
Preparedness for and prevention of disasters in Australia – Statement of Adherence to and Performance on the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework	Emergency Services	Soc16.02
Preparedness for Global Crises – Sovereign Capability Strategy for National Resilience in Global Crises	Emergency Services	Soc16.01
Pre-school education – accessibility of early learning as a factor in educational attainment at school	Education	Soc05.03.01
Pre-school education – early development performance	Education	Soc05.03
Pride in Australian culture	National values & identity	Gov02.01
Priority Reforms of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap	Indigenous heart	Soc02.15
Private investment for economic growth	Economic planning, growth & composition	Econ01.02
Productivity growth	Economic planning, growth & composition	Econ01.01.01
Program for recovery of ownership and operation of government trading enterprises – direct investment of public funds	Government competitive business participation	Econ06.01.01

Key word/phrase finder for Indicators, Targets and Strategies in the Directions for <i>Australia Together</i>		
Key words	Housed under Direction – topic area	Plan/map location
Program for recovery of ownership and operation of government trading enterprises – publication of plans	Government competitive business participation	Econ06.01.02
Prohibition of funding of public institutions and officials by foreign owned or domestically owned/operated arms dealers or manufacturers	Peace & security	Gov12.03
Prohibition of government contracts to private sector companies that do not have certified plans to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2033	Corporate & NGO responsibility	Gov09.04
Prohibition of rent-seeking by for-profit companies in certain community services	Corporate & NGO responsibility	Gov09.03
Promotion of peace and economic cooperation in a multipolar world – Planning for transition to peaceful cooperation for economic prosperity in a multipolar world	Peace & security	Gov12.01.05
Promotion of peace in a multipolar world – Championship of peace at home and abroad	Peace & security	Gov12.01.04
Proportion of land areas covered by green space	Parks & open space	Env13.01
Proportion of land areas dedicated to long term conservation	Land & resource conservation	Env12.01
Proportion of marine areas dedicated to long term conservation	Marine protection	Env15.02
Protection of refugees seeking asylum	International participation & global justice	Gov11.03
Protection of the Great Barrier Reef – implementation of plans	Marine protection	Env15.01
Protection of the Great Barrier Reef – prevention of threats from climate change	Marine protection	Env15.01.01
Protection of threatened species	Biodiversity	Env10.02
Provisions for welfare – Federal budget	National wealth generation & sharing	Econ04.01
Provisions for welfare – Jobseeker payment	National wealth generation & sharing	Econ04.01.01
Reduction of waste generation	Waste reduction & recycling	Env16.01
Reform of federal budget planning processes for service security and sustainable economic growth	Economic planning, growth & composition	Econ01.04.01
Reformation of Australia’s negotiating stance and conduct in Paris Agreement negotiations – Commitment to emitting no more than a fair share of a global carbon budget	Environmental advocacy	Env01.01
Regulation of an ethical, democratic information market – Development of a national regulatory framework for an ethical, democratic information market	Free communications policy & regulation	Gov10.02
Regulation and codes of ethical conduct for news media and social media – Independent regulation of compliance with a code of ethical conduct by publishers and social media – development of a model Code	Free communications policy & regulation	Gov10.03

Key word/phrase finder for Indicators, Targets and Strategies in the Directions for <i>Australia Together</i>		
Key words	Housed under Direction – topic area	Plan/map location
Regulation and codes of ethical conduct for news media and social media – Independent regulation of compliance with a code of ethical conduct by publishers and social media – ensuring compliance with Codes	Free communications policy & regulation	Gov10.03.01
Regulation of corporate misconduct – Reform of the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC)	Corporate & NGO responsibility	Gov09.05
Reintroduction of a price on carbon	Economic planning, growth & composition	Econ01.08
Renewable energy – air and sea transport	Energy	Env06.01.05
Renewable energy – buildings	Energy	Env06.01.06
Renewable energy – electricity	Energy	Env06.01
Renewable energy – industry and construction	Energy	Env06.01.04
Renewable energy – manufacturing and agriculture	Energy	Env06.01.03
Renewable energy – road transport systems services and fleets	Energy	Env06.01.02
Renewable energy – vehicles	Energy	Env06.01.01
Research and Development Expenditure – Increasing public and private investment in R&D	Science, research, innovation & collaboration	Econ07.01
Road deaths	Safety	Soc01.06
Royalties – Mining exports	National wealth generation & sharing	Econ04.05
Safety in the context of world events and national security	Safety	Soc01.08
Safety in the home	Safety	Soc01.01
Safety on the streets	Safety	Soc01.02.01
Safety on transport	Safety	Soc01.02
Safety online	Safety	Soc01.02.02
Satisfaction with Australia’s system of government	Strength of democracy	Gov01.02.01
Satisfaction with democracy	Strength of democracy	Gov01.02
Satisfaction with national direction	National values & identity	Gov02.02
Satisfaction with the public service – Commonwealth	Public service independence & excellence	Gov07.02.01
Satisfaction with the public service – federal and state	Public service independence & excellence	Gov07.02
School education – educational attainment	Education	Soc05.02.03
School education – educational attainment (Year 12)	Education	Soc05.02.04
School education – funding	Education	Soc05.02
School education – years of attendance	Education	Soc05.02.02
School education funding equity – Reversal of public school underfunding and private school overfunding	Education	Soc05.02.01
Security of funding for health	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.07

Key word/phrase finder for Indicators, Targets and Strategies in the Directions for <i>Australia Together</i>		
Key words	Housed under Direction – topic area	Plan/map location
Security of funding for health – Abolition of subsidies for private health insurance and reinstatement of universal health care in public and private hospitals funded by a single public fund based on a fair Medicare levy	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.07.01
Security of funding for health – Development of plans to implement integrated funding for and delivery of all public and private hospital services	Health & wellbeing	Soc04.07.02
Security of funding for open and accountable governance	Transparency, openness & accountability	Gov05.03
Sexual assault	Safety	Soc01.04
Skills development in National Integrated Planning & Reporting and community engagement in national long term financial planning – participatory budgeting	Strength of democracy	Gov01.05
Strategic planning for humanitarian aid and global adaptation in response to climate change	International participation & global justice	Gov11.04
Strategic planning for population	Economic planning, growth & composition	Econ01.03.03
Strength of democracy	Strength of democracy	Gov01.01.01
Strengthening the Nature Positive Plan to ensure biodiversity loss is halted by 2030	Biodiversity	Env10.03.01
Support for the Vision and Directions of Australia Together – support for the Directions	National values & identity	Gov02.03.01
Support for the Vision and Directions of Australia Together – support for the Vision elements	National values & identity	Gov02.03
Sustainability of agriculture – transition to food security in the age of climate change	Agriculture & fisheries	Env08.01
Sustainability of growth and development	Economic planning, growth & composition	Econ01.01
Tertiary education – Cancellation of student debt for social services workers	Education	Soc05.01.01
Tertiary education – funding for vocational education	Education	Soc05.01.03
Tertiary education – reform of governance in public universities	Education	Soc05.01.04
Tertiary education – Reintroduction of fee-free tertiary education	Education	Soc05.01
Tertiary education – security of funding for universities	Education	Soc05.01.02
Tertiary education attainment – Certificate qualifications	Education	Soc05.01.06
Tertiary education attainment – degree qualifications	Education	Soc05.01.05
Transparency in lobbying, gifts and donations – Prohibition of gifts to politicians and public officials	Transparency, openness & accountability	Gov05.04.01

Key word/phrase finder for Indicators, Targets and Strategies in the Directions for <i>Australia Together</i>		
Key words	Housed under Direction – topic area	Plan/map location
Transparency in lobbying, gifts and donations – Real-time disclosure	Transparency, openness & accountability	Gov05.04
Trust in corporates	Corporate & NGO responsibility	Gov09.02
Trust in corporates – perceptions of corporate versus worker power balance	Corporate & NGO responsibility	Gov09.02.01
Trust in elected local governments (councils)	Transparency, openness & accountability	Gov05.01.02
Trust in federal governments	Transparency, openness & accountability	Gov05.01.03
Trust in federal parliaments	Transparency, openness & accountability	Gov05.01
Trust in federal police	Police services	Soc14.01
Trust in leaders' conduct – executive governments	Government ethics	Gov06.02.01
Trust in leaders' conduct – parliamentarians	Government ethics	Gov06.02
Trust in news media and journalism – effectiveness of self-regulation	Free communications policy & regulation	Gov10.01.01
Trust in NGOs	Corporate & NGO responsibility	Gov09.01
Trust in police nation-wide	Police services	Soc14.03
Trust in private institutions and public institutions	Corporate & NGO responsibility	Gov09.01.01
Trust in social media – effectiveness of self-regulation	Free communications policy & regulation	Gov10.01.02
Trust in state and territory governments	Transparency, openness & accountability	Gov05.01.04
Trust in state and territory parliaments	Transparency, openness & accountability	Gov05.01.01
Trust in state police	Police services	Soc14.02
Trust in the High Court	Justice	Soc15.01
Trust in the justice system	Justice	Soc15.02
Trust in the media	Free communications policy & regulation	Gov10.01
Trust in the public service	Public service independence & excellence	Gov07.01
Truth in advertising – Legislative program	Electoral system & funding reform	Gov08.01
Underemployment	Employment planning, industrial reform & economic transition	Econ02.02
Underutilisation of the labour force	Employment planning, industrial reform & economic transition	Econ02.02.01
Urban consolidation – legislation to change urban planning to increase housing within major city 'middle rings'	Cities planning	Env18.01.01
Urban consolidation in the largest capital cities – Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane	Cities planning	Env18.01
Victims of crime (fear of becoming a victim)	Safety	Soc01.07
Voluntary assisted dying – legislation	Human & other rights	Gov03.02
Wealth inequality	Equitable improvement in living standards	Econ03.01.01
Women in power and leadership – CEO and board positions	Women & LGBTIQ+	Soc08.01.01

Key word/phrase finder for Indicators, Targets and Strategies in the Directions for <i>Australia Together</i>		
Key words	Housed under Direction – topic area	Plan/map location
Women in power and leadership – federal parliament	Women & LGBTIQ+	Soc08.01
Women in power and leadership – managerial positions	Women & LGBTIQ+	Soc08.01.02
Women’s National Integrated Reform Program for Safety, Respect and Equity	Women & LGBTIQ+	Soc08.02
Workplace safety for women and LGBTIQ+	Women & LGBTIQ+	Soc08.03

Appendix A – Introduction to the first Issues of *Australia Together* – 2021 to 2023

Australia Together was first launched in May 2021 during a period of great uncertainty about the nation's prospects for a safe future. As the years pass the Introduction to the plan will be revised to reflect changing circumstances.

However, if Australians are to be able to judge whether or not we are making progress as a community towards a better future, it is important in any long term plan to remember where we Australia started from. For this reason the Introduction to the first starting draft to *Australia Together* has been retained. ACFP hopes that in the future the memory of where we started from will show us how many of the original challenges we have overcome.

Introduction – Australia now and in the future

May 2021 to December 2023

We have it in our power to create the world anew.

Thomas Paine, 1776

In Australia today, there is no road map showing the paths of safe travel towards the future. Nor is there a single space in which Australians have described the future they might prefer. No government has developed a plan by which we might set a course to a well-understood destination of safety, security and wellbeing. We have never taken the time to listen to each other and describe the country that we wish to live in in five years' time, let alone the one we wish to bequeath to our children in twenty or thirty years' time. In short, Australians are travelling blindly to an unknown place.

Travelling toward an unknown future without a map is at best unnecessary and at worst suicidal. In particular, it is unnecessarily expensive and economically contractionary. Moreover, at the outset of the 2020s, Australia has reached several critical turning points which make it imperative that we set out a plan for an affordable path to an acceptable quality of life. For instance:

- We have arrived at a major crossroads in our choices about energy and the environment. Do we prefer the path towards renewable energy and less global heating; or do we prefer the path towards more fossil fuels?
- We have also arrived at critical turning points about our identity as a nation. Do we wish to deal with problems arising from our violent origins as a colony and come to terms with who we want to be as a nation; or do we wish to continue with the dispossession and exclusion of First Nations peoples?
- Between 2000 and 2020 we have seen obvious growth in inequality with the rise of neoliberalism and corporate irresponsibility. Do we want to arrest that or do we want the national wealth that we all work hard to generate to be corralled by the few instead of the many?
- Between 2002 and 2020 we have seen the rise of the secret state, an increasing reluctance by governments to be held accountable, and a significant loss of rights for all Australians. Do

we want to cede all power in our democracy to unaccountable and increasingly unethical agencies and corporations; or do we want to increase our influence in our own governance and our share of power in democracy?

- Since 2014, we have seen a significant decline in our participation as a leader on the international stage and our relationship with our biggest trading partner – China. Do we wish to return to being a collaborative partner with other developed and developing nations to build a more fairly shared future for humanity; do we wish to build an independent defence capability; or do we wish to isolate ourselves in an increasingly fractious inevitably globalised world?

These are just some of the turning points that Australians have arrived at in the early 2020s which make a plan for the nation more urgent than ever before.

Australian Community Futures Planning (ACFP) has been established to make development of such a plan possible for any Australian that might wish to escape short term party-political platforms and look towards a safe, secure and prosperous future.

This plan – *Australia Together* – is to be developed over time by Australians *together*.

ACFP's contribution is research resources and expertise in particular in provision of an organising framework for the plan. That framework is called **National Integrated Planning & Reporting – or National IP&R**. This is an entirely democratic form of planning that can increase the shares of power held by Australians.

One of the first steps in National IP&R is to provide a picture of Australia's current overall wellbeing. This draft plan begins to paint that picture. The picture is not a very happy one; but if it is painted correctly, based on verifiable facts, and at the right time, it will be possible to detach ourselves from always having to react to crises when it is too late and to start getting ahead of them instead. While our current quality of life is declining – and declining to an extent that should not occur in such a wealthy nation – the prospects for the future are still good, as long as we do not miss the moment.

Australians are at the crossroads but by world comparisons they are wealthy, highly educated, and are blessed with some rare natural advantages such as the fact that they share no borders with other countries, have access to extraordinary renewable resources, and genuinely value the fair go for all. They value working together, social inclusion, equality of opportunity and hard work. These are all vital advantages that can be used to overcome the inertia that has led to the decline we have seen in the 21st century of Australia's society, environment, economy and democracy.

It only remains for us to harness these extraordinary natural advantages so that we can arrive safely in 2050 with an acceptable degree of wellbeing and security. The most efficient way to do that is to build a map. With our advantages and that map we have it in our power to create the world anew.

At ACFP we have drafted a **Vision** of what that new world might look like as a guide. This Vision is based on comments made by Australians about their preferred future on the rare occasions they have been asked about it in the 21st century. Governments have not listened to those comments. They have not taken the aspirations of Australians seriously enough to design a plan that will make their preferred future a reality. Through time, the Vision and this plan – ***Australia Together*** – will be refined to increase our chances of making our preferred future a reality.

Appendix B – Acknowledgements

Australia Together is growing into a strong long term plan consolidating in one place, for the first time, baseline indicators of our current wellbeing as a nation and the Targets and Strategies we will need if we are to follow the safest routes to make the Vision and Directions for *Australia Together* a reality by 2050 or sooner. Hundreds of thoughtful agencies and individuals, through the research they have made freely available, have made it possible to establish this assembly of community intelligence. ACFP especially wishes to thank them for the work they have done. It's now up to we the people to engage with this research and work together to refine the plan.

Many of the sources of information cited below may not realise that their work has been vital to *Australia Together*. ACFP sincerely thanks them for their work.

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•	Australian Bureau of Meteorology
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•	Australian Competition & Consumer Commission
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•	Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment & Water
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•	Australian Government Treasury
•	Australian Government Workplace Gender Equality Agency
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• University of Canberra News & Media Research Centre
• University of Melbourne Sustainable Society Institute
• University of New South Wales
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