



ACC Supports the Uluru Statement From the Heart (And You Should Too)

Community

Cultural Competence

Government



*The March My Take Column is penned by the
2020 recipient of the [Robert I. Townsend, Jr. Member of the Year Award](#).*

ACC Australia's Leading Environmental and Social Sustainability (LESS) and Diversity, Equality, and Inclusion interest groups are helping members to lead their company's social responsibilities. This is a role that lawyers are well positioned to advocate for and one that will benefit their employer. It is no longer enough (it likely never was enough) for in-house counsel to simply answer legal questions. To do their jobs optimally, they must take a broad approach that considers societal impact. No consideration of impact on Australian society can omit the impact on First Nations people. As such, [ACC Australia endorses the Uluru Statement](#), which calls for constitutional reforms to empower First Nations people.

The journey to the Uluru Statement

As is the case in many colonies, the history of Australia's Indigenous and Torres Strait Islander peoples is a distressing story of dispossession, dislocation, and disempowerment. However, it is also a story of resilience, strength, and survival.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have the oldest continuous culture in the world. Prior to invasion and the [oppression that followed](#), there were [over 250](#) different Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander nations, and more than 1,000 languages, in Australia.

In 2008, Prime Minister Kevin Rudd issued a [formal apology](#) to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples for the injustices caused by the laws and practices of successive governments and particularly for the government policies that forcibly took indigenous children from their families in order to assimilate them into Western society.

The apology was welcomed by many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, but there were also calls for action that would make a long-lasting change to the lives of First Nations people in Australia.

In 2011 the Australian Government established an Expert Panel on Recognising Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples in the Constitution. The panel consulted with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and non-Indigenous people in cities, communities, and towns across the country. The panel released its report in 2012, paving the way for a referendum to change the constitution. Shortly after, the government funded the campaign ["Recognise"](#) to "raise awareness across the Australian community of the need to change the Constitution, in advance of a referendum."

The government changed. Policy changed. In Parliament, the concept of changing the Constitution to provide recognition stalled. The struggle for constitutional recognition, treaty, and other rights continued for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

In 2015, a Referendum Council was constituted by Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull and Opposition Leader Bill Shorten. Professor Megan Davis, a Cobble-Cobble Nation woman and the [first Indigenous person to be elected to a United Nations body](#), engineered a collaborative and inclusive process whereby the Referendum Council ran 13 regional constitutional dialogues throughout Australia.

Those dialogues then selected delegates who attended the convention at Uluru that resulted in the [Uluru Statement from the Heart](#) on May 26, 2017.

What is the Uluru Statement?

The Uluru Statement from the Heart calls for three things, in sequence:

1. **Voice:** Enshrining a First Nation's Voice in the Australian Constitution;
2. **Treaty:** A Makarrata Commission to supervise agreement or treaty making; and then,
3. **Truth:** The Makarrata Commission to oversee a process of truth telling for the nation.

From the Uluru Statement

"We seek constitutional reforms to empower our people and take a rightful place in our own country. When we have power over our destiny our children will flourish. They will walk in two worlds and their culture will be a gift to their country.

"We call for the establishment of a First Nations Voice enshrined in the Constitution. Makarrata is the culmination of our agenda: the coming together after a struggle. It captures our aspirations for a fair and truthful relationship with the people of Australia and a better future for our children based on justice and self-determination.

"We seek a Makarrata Commission to supervise a process of agreement-making between governments and First Nations and truth-telling about our history."

Right to a First Nation's Voice

The right to a voice is found at Article 18 of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People:

Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.

The Uluru Statement does not set out a model for the voice. The model itself would be provided in the referendum (in direct consultation with First Nations people) and detailed in legislation after the Constitutional amendment is enacted.

The Makarrata Commission

Makarrata is Yolngu for "coming together after a struggle." The Makarrata Commission would be a means for striking federal agreements and treaties and would have a second role in truth-telling, much like the process of the inquiries, investigations, and hearings that culminated in the apology to the Stolen Generations in 2008. A Makarrata would allow for the truth-telling that could pave the way to reverse the falsehoods on which the government's interactions with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people has been based.

Why did ACC Australia support this?

In her [June 2, 2020 statement](#) following the death of George Floyd, Veta Richardson, ACC president and CEO, stated:

To help bridge that divide, ACC joins with leaders in the corporate and legal communities worldwide to affirm with one voice that social injustice and inequality cannot and must not be tolerated. We must also make clear that any kind of discrimination, be it race, ethnicity, age, gender, sexual orientation, religion, or disability, has no place among supporters of a free and democratic society.

Richardson's eloquent statement was a call to action. Some of the historical injustices faced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are akin to those faced by Black Americans. First Nations people have also experienced dispossession, invasion, abduction, and slavery and/or trafficked; so while the Black Lives Matter movement in the United States was fomented by historical injustices faced in that nation, the message has resonated in Australia. In current times, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Australia are disproportionately incarcerated and [lack equal access](#) to education, economic opportunities, housing, and healthcare.

This was an opportunity in Australia to take a step forward to support and remedy injustice and

develop a best practice for our members. The resolution was unanimously supported by ACC at both the Australian and global boards. As a result, ACC drafted a [letter](#) to Prime Minister Scott Morrison and publicly shared our position on social media. We are encouraging all of our Australian members to follow suit.

What's next, and what else can our members do?

After announcing our support, we were contacted by Professors Davis and Anderson. We look forward to working with them to develop other steps our members can take to support the Uluru Statement from the Heart and to oppose and remedy injustice.

Importantly, our members who are in Australia, or whose companies have Australian operations can consider taking steps to create change for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Here are a few ways you might consider working within your company to lead this:

- Develop a business case to [sign up](#) to support the Uluru Statement from the Heart.
- Examine ways that your in-house legal team can volunteer with an Aboriginal or local community legal center.
- Participate in events conducted by the ACC or other professional bodies on issues facing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the law — for example, the campaign to raise the age of criminal responsibility [#RaiseTheAge](#).
- Connect with your (or create) Corporate Social Responsibility/Sustainability and Diversity and Inclusion teams to examine how they are including initiatives to support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.
- Participate in (or develop) a business case to develop company-wide initiatives to work in partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Examples include:
 - Direct partnerships with [Aboriginal Owned and Controlled Orgs](#) and embedding businesses owned by Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people in your supply chain;
 - Employment strategy;
 - Partnership with an [Indigenous center](#) at a local university; and
 - [Reconciliation Action Plan](#).
- Educate others: Share this article, create a business case to hold some historical and cultural awareness workshops, coordinate a lunch time session to discuss the Uluru Statement from the Heart.
- Listen to Professor Davis's [interview with Social Ventures Australia](#) as she explains why the Voice is so critical to empowerment and reconciliation.
- Visit the [LESS](#) page for more resources as we update them.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Australia are strong and resilient. While the impact of historic injustices are long-lasting and widely felt, change can occur — this is an opportunity to be on the right side of history.

The authors are available to be contacted to discuss their own experience leading change in a business from an in-house counsel and corporate social responsibility/sustainability perspective. Please reach out to [The Docket](#) if you are interested in connecting with them.

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Lori Middlehurst is the Senior Director for Global Employment Law (Asia Pacific) at Salesforce. Equality is a core value at Salesforce and she works with the business to implement locally appropriate measures, and policies and benefits that reflect this global value. Examples are the support she has provided to Salesforce's Australian business with respect to establishment of its Reconciliation Action Plan, and its expansion of parental leave policies. She is also a core member of the Legal and Corporate Affairs Diversity, Equality, and Inclusion team, which sets standards for recruiting, training, procurement, and policy for that department within Salesforce. She was ACC's Global Member of the Year, is a member of ACC Australia's Board, and is the ACC Australia New South Wales President.

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Karen Iles is the owner and Principal Solicitor of Legal and Consulting practice Violet Co. Violet Co works with businesses to assist to develop Corporate Social Responsibility, governance and workplace responses, to create opportunities for Indigenous peoples and women. As a social enterprise Violet Co is a signatory to the National Pro Bono target and has its own dedicated social impact program.

Prior to establishing Violet Co Karen held roles specialising in Corporate Social Responsibility, in-house practice and management consulting for Coffey International Development, Colin Biggers & Paisley Lawyers, Tata Consultancy Services and KPMG Australia. Before 'going corporate' Karen spent 10 years working in the for-purpose sector on human rights for organisations such as Amnesty International.

Karen is a certified mediator and practising lawyer. She has completed a Grad Cert Applied Law (Dispute Resolution), Graduate Diploma of Legal Practice, Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Arts (Women's Studies). Karen is a graduate and member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. She has held roles on a number of NSW Law Society Committees.

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