



**The National Ethnic
and Multicultural
Broadcasters'
Council**

February 2024

NEMBC Submission to the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communication, and the Arts on the

News Media Assistance Program (News MAP)

SUMMARY

The NEMBC welcomes the opportunity for input into the News Media Assistance Program (News MAP) and applauds this initiative and the opportunities that it provides to strengthen the work of ethnic and multicultural community media for the public benefit of Australian communities.

The current state of journalism is facing massive challenges not only in Australia but also globally. Australia is in a unique position to respond by supporting public interest journalism through well-established channels such as culturally and linguistically diverse community broadcasting.

This submission provides some trend concepts and indications of how our culturally and linguistically diverse community media sector can intersect and have an impact on public interest journalism.

We welcome the long-term thinking by the government in supporting programs over a period of time. We also support the government's direct funding principle. There are examples where direct funding works for not-for-profits, and as such, the NEMBC has proof of value, concept, and management of successfully operating multilingual news services.

While witnessing the growth of news media within our sector, the NEMBC and our members have the chance, over the next ten years, to unlock the potential for developing public interest journalism, fostering enhanced quality and production, developing leadership opportunities and employment pathways, proactively engaging with changing migrant patterns and new and emerging communities, while playing a role in countering misinformation and disinformation, and creating strong active citizens and communities for a more cohesive Australian society.

Some of the key services, trends and recommendations worth considering for the culturally and linguistically diverse sector community media sector, are:

Culturally and Multilingual Media an Essential Service

1. The sector already serves as an essential provider of information and news, acting as a lifeline to Australia's culturally diverse population. With the right support, it can adapt and respond to growing needs, expansion, and engagement as it addresses the demands for public interest journalism.
2. Recommend that this government program *directly targets* culturally and linguistically diverse community radio news production as fertile ground for growth and support.
3. Recognise the special attention required by multicultural and multilingual community broadcasting because of its sheer number of languages and cultural differences it caters for.
4. Language programs are fundamental in ensuring media diversity and community broadcasting is Australia's largest language media laboratory, supporting linguistic and cultural diversity.

Multilingual News

5. Culturally and linguistically diverse broadcasting is witnessing a growth in the production of news and current affairs production in-languages and in English.
6. Recommend the Commonwealth Government fund and support a Multilingual News Service so that culturally and linguistically diverse communities can play a more coordinated and substantial role nationally in public interest journalism over the long term.
7. Recommend support for the NEMBC Multilingual News Service (MNN) which is 100 percent public interest journalism because it supports a diverse multilingual media sector, delivers pertinent factual information, explains public policy, engages and informs citizens from diverse backgrounds on public issues to enable democratic decision-making.

Direct Funding

8. Recommend that the government applies the direct funding principle, especially considering there are already precedents of this occurring. Direct funding from the government offers opportunities that would not otherwise be available, thus enabling the creation of sustainable outcomes.

Media Diversity

9. Support a Multilingual News Service as a **training ground to develop employment pathways** so that mainstream media in Australia can become more diverse and truly represent the cultural make up of Australian society.
10. Deeper consideration of the definition of journalism needs to be examined if the government is to support public interest journalism. The wider definition of explaining issues of public significance in order to engage citizens in public debate and to inform democratic decision-making at all levels of government would support culturally and linguistically

diverse community broadcasting. Ignoring the wider definition runs the risk of excluding localised news reporting and journalism and a changing media landscape.

Technology and AI

11. Recommend support for technology in public interest journalism: Community media organizations are by nature innovative because of their capacity to survive and look for news initiatives. Government funding supports and strengthens the ability of news providers to build resilience and capacity to adapt to technological and other changes.
12. The NEMBC is in the initial stages of exploring Artificial Intelligence (AI) to assist in multilingual language production and ways to increase audio production while maintaining quality output and enhancing digital online and multiplatform distribution channels to prepare for the challenges of further digital disruption.

Migration

13. Consideration be given to global migration trends and how this will have a major impact on Australia and how news and information will be delivered. Supporting established migrant communities and new and emerging communities, as population trends change, will be vital in ensuring citizens are informed democratic decision-making at all levels of government, engaged in public debate and accurate and reliable information is contributing to social cohesion.
14. Settlement and early access to community radio: The NEMBC supports settlement services to provide the 'seed' for new arrivals to have a voice in their community.
15. Australian Human Rights Commission – National Anti-Racism Framework recognised the importance of localised community media:

“ Community-controlled media: It was widely felt by participants that adequate resourcing of the community-controlled media sector would be beneficial in addressing negative media discourse. Further to this, support for community-controlled media was identified as fundamental.”

Measuring – capabilities for the sector

16. The hardest thing for government to measure is local community culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) media. Purely because of its complexity there are concerns that CALD media can often fall through the gaps. The ACMA's Media Diversity Measurement Framework, is a case in point. The Framework will most likely not have the capacity to identify the many languages other than English information and news that is provided on community radio. How can government measure this important sector?

Introduction to the NEMBC

An Essential Community service: culturally and linguistically diverse community broadcasting.

Strengthening social cohesion and citizenship

Ethnic community broadcasters produce programs, which provide a lifeline to Australia's culturally diverse population.

The delivery of news and information will become even more important over the next ten years as the delivery model of news changes and the changing migration patterns that will occur over the next ten years.

Ethnic and multicultural community broadcasting plays a vital and central role in strengthening social cohesion and citizenship within our diverse Australian community. It is highly valued by established migrant communities for the critical role it plays in maintaining language and culture, and for the opportunities it provides for second-generation Australians to connect with their linguistic and cultural heritage. Ethnic community broadcasting also plays a vital role in helping newly arrived migrants and refugees build supportive networks within their own community and assist them in learning about their new country.

Ethnic community broadcasting is an incredibly diverse sector, serving the needs of hundreds of thousands of Australians of all ages in urban and regional areas right across the country. It is also highly cost-effective, harnessing the skills, expertise and time of more than 4000 volunteers from 125 distinct cultural groups who create 2,118 hours of content every week in over 108 languages which are broadcast via 90 radio stations. Government funding plays a highly important role in catalysing and building the capacity of this voluntary sector.

Today ethnic community broadcasting includes:

Hours of broadcasting per week 2118

Languages broadcast 122

Number of cultural groups 125

Number of stations 80

Number of regional & rural stations 79

Number of metropolitan stations 52

Number of volunteers involved 4,000

Monetary volunteer contribution \$61 million

Volunteers hours each year over 2 million

Languages played on ethnic community radio stations:

Afrikaans – Albanian – Amharic – Arabic – Armenian – Assyrian – Austrian – Azerbaijan – Bangla (Bengali) – Bangladeshi – Bosnian – Bulgarian – Burmese – Cambodian – Cantonese – Chilean – Chin Congolese – Coptic – Croatian – Cypriot – Czech – Danish – Dari – Dinka – Dutch – Egyptian – Fijian – Finnish – French – French – Creole – German – Ghana – Greek – Gujarati – Hakka – Harari – Hazaragi – Hebrew – Hindi – Hindustani – Hmong – Hungarian – Indonesian (bahasa) – Iranian Farsi – Irish – Italian – Japanese – Karen – Khmer – Korean – Kurdish – Laotian – Latvian – Lebanese – Arabic – Lithuanian – Macedonian – Malaysian – Maltese – Mandarin – Maori – Mauritian – Mon – Montenegrin – Moroccan – Motu – Nepalese – Niue language – Norwegian – Oromo – Pashto – Polish – Portuguese – Pukapukan – Punjabi – Romanian – Romany – Russian – Samoan – Scottish Gaelic – Serbian – Sinhalese – Slovenian – Somali – Spanish – Sri Lankan – Sudanese – Sudanese Arabic – Swahili – Swedish – Swiss – Tagalog/Filipino – Tamil – Telugu – Tetum – Thai – Tibetan – Tigrinya – Tok Pisin – Tokelauan – Tongan – Turkish – Ukrainian – Urdu – Vietnamese – Welsh – Yiddish and Hebrew.

Part 1) The Importance of public interest journalism

The public interest is best realised through a diversity of perspectives, voices and presentation.

Public interest journalism, defined purely as the delivery of information directly related to and for the benefit of the public, in terms of raising awareness around important and relevant facts, is what culturally and linguistically diverse community (CALD) broadcasting delivers. In addition to providing regular weekly programs in languages other than English, CALD broadcasters are witnessing growth in the production of news and current affairs both in languages and in English.

Australia is in a unique position to further harness the support it provides through the Community Broadcasting Program (CBP) to support those sectors with funding that can enhance and create growth opportunities. This could be through direct funding as the NEMBC has proven value, concept and management to deliver a series of multilingual news services over the last four years.

Access

CALD community broadcasting offers the best opportunity for access. Community broadcasting roles and principles are about allowing access for local communities to become involved in media. The Codes of Practice Guiding Principles state:

“Pursue the principles of democracy, access and equity, especially for people and issues not adequately represented in other media”.

The appropriate roles for government to play is to continue to maintain but to also strengthen and grow this vibrant culturally and linguistically diverse media sector.

The Quality Objective

Deeper consideration of the definition of journalism needs to be examined if the government is to support public interest journalism. Previously, the government and its agencies have tended toward definitions of journalism that emphasize 'professionalism,' as measured by income level and/or distribution method, including in the News Media Bargaining Code. This runs the risk of excluding the changing media landscape and localized news reporting and journalism.

Consideration could be given to the framework around reporting, self-regulation, and editorial policies, which include the process involved in gathering news, sub-editing, analysis, contextualizing, and delivery of news.

The NEMBC notes the ACCC's definition of public interest journalism as:

"Journalism with the primary purpose of recording, investigating, and explaining issues of public significance in order to engage citizens in public debate and to inform democratic decision-making at all levels of government."

This definition supports the work of public interest journalism and culturally and linguistically diverse community broadcasting by identifying the importance of "explaining issues of public significance in order to engage citizens in public debate and inform democratic decision-making.

Culturally and linguistically diverse broadcasters produce timely bulletins to meet media deadlines. However, these volunteer community broadcasts are not solely focused on deadline-driven news reporting. They operate at a different pace, often characterized as 'slow journalism' or 'soft power,' utilizing the ability to co-opt rather than coerce.

The delivery of news and information by trusted sources in their language plays a key role to multicultural communities in regard to accuracy, transparency and ethics.

Culturally and linguistically diverse broadcasting is witnessing a growth in the production of news and current affair production in-languages and in English. Most recently the NEMBC's multilingual news service delivering news is a case example.

The Multilingual News Service

The NEMBC over the last four years has established four different multilingual news services to initially deal with COVID-19 and then provide a dedicated news wire to its members to improve the quality of news delivery. During this process editorial policy and a system of checks and balances have been developed to improve the quality of the news.

The NEMBC's response to COVID-19 was to start a Multilingual News Service, which played a vital role in providing reliable and immediate information to culturally and linguistically diverse communities during the pandemic.

The NEMBC's initial concept and the proof of the value of the news were evident by providing consistent messages across states, cities, and into regional areas. The uptake of the news was

extraordinary. From its inception on May 1, 2020, and within a two-month period until June, there were over 170 plays per week in seven languages across the country.

Twenty-nine stations were involved in the on-air plays from every state and territory, including 12 regional stations. Two Internet radio services – Hindi in the ACT and Spanish in Sydney - made for an additional 20 plays a week.

As Melbourne grappled with a 'second wave,' in 2020, the Victorian Government started funding the Multilingual News Service to produce daily news bulletins for Victorians in 22 languages. The play-out of this news has been equally significant with over 80 language plays a week at 11 radio stations, with 4 in regional Victoria.

The NEMBC is using digital multimedia platforms for distributing news and messages via Facebook pages and WhatsApp groups, and has created an online media player to reach thousands of people daily via online distribution and social media.

The Multilingual News Service created a network of community journalists that could respond quickly to emergencies. When there were outbreaks in the regional Victorian town of Shepperton and the Northern Suburbs of Melbourne, the news team was able to translate and produce audio messages within hours, and the NEMBC distributed them to government, organizations, and communities using their networks.

Explainers became part of the remit to explain complex topics or detailed announcements. Over a two-year period, there were 700 detailed long-form Explainers produced in almost 40 languages.

In January 2022 the NSW Multilingual news service commenced providing Explainers and daily news in 20 languages and 30 news bulletins a week at 9 radio stations in metro and regional NSW.

The news service empowered and harnessed the NEMBC volunteer members because they have a distinct and unique cultural and linguistic relationship with their community. They are not considered distant voices, but genuinely local and well-known through local activities and events. They have a large and strong loyalty base, are well-connected, and their information is believable.

The Multilingual News Service is different in the way it delivers up-to-date news and information. The bulletins are delivered simply without sensationalism so that the information is easily absorbed and connected to people in those communities. The news content is created in a way that is non-threatening, informative and contextualised, and respectful towards multicultural and multilingual audiences, and mindful of community standards. It was important that the bulletins could connect to the variety of non-English languages.

During the worst phases of the pandemic, ethnic community broadcasting played an important role in keeping information available about the pandemic and providing support to the audiences and communities it serves.

The National Multilingual news service started in 2022 with support from Meta/ Facebook. The MNN service evolved into a fully-fledged news agency, delivering a wide range of news covering various issues and transitioning to a national distribution platform.

There are over 100 news bulletins produced a week in 24 languages and distributed across 6 states and territories. If supported there is a significant potential to for expansion.

This important service has provided daily news, emergency warnings and explainers and benefited those culturally and linguistically diverse groups and their communities in different languages, including: Arabic, Assyrian, Cantonese, Croatian, Dari, Greek, Hazaragi, Hindi, Pacific Islander English (played on programs of Māori, PNG, Cook Islands and Tongan programs), Persian, Punjabi, Macedonian, Maltese, Mandarin, Nepalese, Samoan, Spanish, Somali, Swahili, Tongan, Tagalog, Tamil, Urdu, Italian, Nepalese, Oromo, Turkish.

The multilingual news service has been able to reach millions of culturally and linguistically diverse communities through radio broadcasts and by developing innovative online strategies.

Crucial to Continue a Multilingual News Service

The NEMBC has proven it can successfully produce and distribute a daily radio news bulletin in different languages and believes it is crucial to continue a multilingual news service in a post COVID environment.

Having an ongoing national daily news service means:

- There is a viable network to produce consistent messages on a range of topics and across geographical areas.
- There is a network of multicultural community journalists primed and ready to respond to events and quickly reach CALD communities with reliable information.
- It creates a unified approach and connects linguistic media groups from different parts of the country.
- It offers the opportunity for production, distribution and growth in broadcasting and the digital space.
- It provides employment and meaningful goals for those engaged in the daily production of the news bulletins. This also extends to the broadcasters involved at the stations who present the daily or weekly bulletins.
- It creates a different style of news that is non-confrontational and aims to inform and provide a service to the community.
- It provides reliable information to counter any misinformation dispersed by social media and fake news.
- It connects and enables diverse communities to be better informed, to make good decisions and feel safer during difficult times.

Media Diversity

The current state of journalism is facing massive challenges not only in Australia but also globally. Hence the need for media diversity and localised public interest journalism.

The most notable reasons challenges to journalism and reporting are:

- Pressure on journalists to keep up with fast passed media cycle brought about by the speed with which information is circulated – generally a continuous 24-hour cycle.
- With the advent of online media services, the traditional media have had to resort to more extreme and opinion-driven news in order to attract and maintain audiences.
- Commercial and mainstream media outlets have had to diversify and move to online digital media, and with declining sales and audiences, they have been under financial strain resulting in the dismissal of many qualified journalists.
- There has been a decline in audiences believing in fact-based journalism along with a rise in deliberately fostered ‘fake news’ that has been able to attract large audiences (mostly online and in Social Media). This means that people get their news in confirming and prejudiced ‘echo chambers’, and daily fact-based news is questioned for relevancy.
- The volatility of contemporary politics has created a polarised media. These divisions are reflected in the media, with some outlets obviously taking sides, as seen in America with President Donald Trump and FOX News and the Murdoch Press here in Australia.
- The ownership laws for mainstream media in Australia means that there is a lack of diversity of news and opinion. The commercial media is a profit-making machine, and owners and shareholders want direct returns on investment. Ethical and independent journalism is over-ridden by the opinions and directions of the media owners, which, as most print media is owned by one person (Murdoch), it denies a plurality of voices and access.

In Australia this new media posture is most obvious on Rupert Murdoch’s Sky News Channel. The News on Sky doesn’t strive for balance, impartiality or diverse views; instead it merely provides opinions, most notably by people such as Andrew Bolt, Rowen Dean, Rita Panahi, or Peta Credlin.

Paul Whittaker Sky News Chief Executive, when responding to criticism that Sky News was reporting Donald Trump winning the previous US election, said it was because their station runs ‘opinion-based news programming that often shines a light on areas that our competitors either refuse to discuss or worse pretend don’t exist, this is our brand value proposition that separates us from the dominance of voices on the left of Australian media.’^{“ii}

The style of journalism on Murdoch’s media channels is skewed to extreme right-wing views. In a democracy diverse views are important; however, their ‘opinions’ are so extreme and biased that it creates a heightened sensationalism of ‘fake news’ or a sense of unreality that’s stokes division and undermines democratic values and in some cases, democracy itself.

In this regard, the media deliberating dividing the audiences into pro and con positions around any issue (e.g. climate change, the pandemic, inequality, refugees, etc) politically divides the communities' abilities to make decisive and clear-headed decisions based on (scientific) facts and not biased opinions.

This has added challenges when the audiences are from different ethnic backgrounds where English is often a second language. The extreme media undermines their confidence in knowing what to believe or not believe when the news stories often contradict their life experiences.

In addition to this, some commercial media is hostile to the reality of multiculturalism and is ever ready to highlight stories that show migrant communities in a bad light – especially where violence or theft is involved. Instances of this is characterised as “Asian”, “Muslim” or “African”, and the whole community is blamed for the actions of one or two people.

Australia is uniquely positioned to respond to these challenges by supporting community broadcasting: Australia's largest independent media sector, a key pillar in the Australian media landscape, and recognised internationally as one of the most successful examples of localised, participatory, and diverse mediaⁱⁱⁱ.

Media Diversity and Representation

Under representation and mis-representation in the media of marginalisation minorities will contribute to the fragmentation of social cohesion^{iv}. By comparison, the NEMBC works with its members, radio stations and training groups and organisations to develop employment pathways to improve media representation, which in turn improves coverage of fact-based news content and creates a more inclusive society.

Engagement.

Engagement is the right objective, and the government needs to consider how it will continue to support the delivery of news and information and how it can support the development of public interest journalism in the culturally and linguistically community media sector in an environment of changing migration patterns. One of the roles of citizen journalism is to foster a stronger, peaceful or more cohesive communities, to help promote, tolerance and involvement in politics.

In engaging with communities for the purpose of public interest journalism the government needs to consider the changing society and particularly migration patterns over the next ten years.

Language and culture facts:

- Almost 30 percent speak a language other than English in Australia. In the next ten years this will increase significantly.
- One million people in Australia don't speak English well or not at all.
- 73 percent speak only English at home and this has declined from the 2011 census from 77 percent.
- 22 percent speak a language other than English at home.
- There are 233 languages spoken in Australia, that are not Indigenous First Nations.
- There are 270 different ancestries in Australia.

- Presently there is 50% of Australians were either born overseas or have a parent born overseas. While 20 percent of these presently come from European ancestry there is already a shift to non-European countries.
- 75% of the world's population do not speak English as their first language^v.
- Media reports that Treasury estimates there will be an influx of migrants this 2024 financial year of 650,000^{vi}.
- Australia is entering a period of considerable change and uncertainty. This includes economic, demographic and social challenges associated with an ageing population, slowing population growth, and waning productivity.

The language and demographics are also changing with more people arriving from countries where English is not the first language. In 2021 there were more arrivals from Asian than Europe and Chinese and Indian languages were predominant.

Future predictions:

- Migration will need to increase due to Australia's Aging Population^{vii}
- During COVID there was minimal migration and there will need to be an increase to catch-up with labour shortages, and for the health system such as nurses and doctors.
- Over the last ten years there has been an increase in migration numbers with the highest annual level of new migrant was almost 3000,000 in 2009, and other years averaging 250,000 annually.
- The Labor government is committed to increasing migration with a commitment to increase the migrant intake by 20%, post pandemic years^{viii}.
- Migration intake will shift away from Europe and to countries where English is not the main language. By 2033 and the shift away from European migrants and the trend towards countries where English is not the first language will see the majority of migrants have a stronger affinity to their home language and culture.
- War, climate crisis, conflicts and famine will create more migration waves; bringing with it potential internal differences.
- Based on standard annual increase there will be an additional 2.5 million people settled in Australia over in the next ten years.
- New arrivals will increase from non-English speaking countries which could mean almost 50 percent of people will speak a language other than English in Australia in the next twenty years.
- Migration will increase in metro and sub metro areas and government policies are also incentivising migrants to regional areas.
- Over the next 35 years migration is expected to drive employment growth at the same rate that women's participation in the workforce did during the 20th century^{ix}.
- Australia's population hit 25 million in 2018 and – if the forecasts are correct – it's heading to 38 million by 2050. Twenty years ago the experts said we wouldn't get to 25 million until 2051. We've reached that target 33 years early!

Migration

1. Migration is a global trend and will have a major impact on Australia, as the most multicultural country in the world. Supporting established migrant communities and new and emerging communities, as population trends change, will be vital.

2. Settlement and early access to community radio: The NEMBC supports settlement services to provide the ‘seed’ for new arrivals to have a voice in their community. The NEMBC has a training ‘media kit’ for supporting new emerging communities and the next generation of young people.
3. Social cohesion and inclusion: By supporting a flourishing sector of new language groups to have a voice, one of the key benefits to Australian society that we offer is social cohesion. We support language, culture, and **identity**.

The NEMBCs mission is to enable diverse communities to have a strong voice to make a safer and more inclusive society.

Our sector provides the opportunity for communities to have a voice so their language, culture **and identity** is recognised.

Recognizing someone’s culture through language and the distribution of news and information helps create a sense of belonging and encourages social cohesion and inclusion and participation as an active citizen. Multilingual radio programs are not just a radio show they support the identity of the individuals and the community and helps place them in an inclusive Australian society.

Victorian Multicultural Commission Chairperson Viv Nguyen

“ diversity in representation in the media had societal benefits by creating **a sense of belonging**. I think that sense of belonging, that sense of purpose, and that sense of this is my place, this is my home, and this is what I can do, and my voice gets heard — those social aspects are really important because it goes to [social] cohesion^x. ”

Part 2) Potential Measures

The NEMBC recognises and appreciates the support the Government provides for community broadcasting, with financial support provided through the Community Broadcasting Program, by providing over \$20 million in funding per year from 2023-24 to foster local content, training, infrastructure and online services. We appreciate the efforts of the government in working with the sector to identify a sustainable funding basis for the future through the Community Broadcasting Sector Sustainability Review.

However there remain barriers to multilingual broadcasters and radio stations to provide quality news and information.

Language programs are fundamental in ensuring media diversity and community broadcasting is Australia’s largest language media laboratory, supporting linguistic and cultural diversity. Producing news and information in multicultural and multilingual community broadcasting because of its sheer number of languages and cultural differences it caters for.

The main barriers to small, independent and community news outlets is financial viability, changes to traditional broadcasting and uptake to digital and online platform, resources and training.

Most community radio stations rely substantially on the financial support of their communities – through membership, subscription, donations and sponsorship. Most community stations, especially in rural and regional centres, are operated by volunteers. Broadcasters are generally always

volunteers. This is both a benefit and a challenge. It keeps the costs down, but on the other hand, the challenges of news gathering and distribution across stations and languages need additional workload and attention.

Part 3: Establishing the Evidence Base

Measuring Media Diversity and the Trusted Voice

The NEMBC broadly supports the approach taken in the proposed Measurement Framework model.

To have a true and accurate measure of local and diverse news in Australia it's important to consider news and information produced by culturally and linguistically diverse community broadcasting.

Specifically, the NEMBC is interested in ensuring that:

- A cultural and linguistic lens is applied to the framework to ensure accurate diversity is achieved, and viewpoint diversity is a critical element of measurement.
- News and information produced by community broadcasters – culturally and linguistically diverse broadcasters – are included in the framework.
- Measurement is reflective of our society taking into consideration future migration patterns and representation in media.
- New technologies – social media and digital - are measured but as an enhancement of existing news media outlets.
- In an age of misinformation and dis-information that 'trusted sources' are a feature of the evaluation and measurement, especially in relation to Connection, Local Relevance, Consumption and Impact.

Culturally and linguistically diverse broadcasters are an important and trusted source of news for their local multicultural community. These diverse programs play a vital role in promoting community social cohesion and inclusion and provide the community with a platform for local voices and perspectives. They are often the only source of local news and information, particularly in regional and remote areas where commercial and public media is limited. Furthermore, community media provides a forum for debate and discussion on issues that affect local communities, giving a voice to marginalised groups who may be underrepresented in mainstream media.

Russell Anderson
Chief Executive Officer



National Ethnic and Multicultural Broadcasters' Council (NEMBC)
Enabling diverse communities to have a strong voice to make a safer and more inclusive society

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- ⁱ National Anti-Racism Framework Scoping Report <https://humanrights.gov.au/our-work/race-discrimination/publications/national-anti-racism-framework-scoping-report>
- ⁱⁱ Zoe Samios, News Corp editors claim Rudd and Turnbull 'exploited' Murdoch papers during political ascent, The Sydney Morning Herald, 3 December 2020.
- ⁱⁱⁱ **Community Broadcasting Association of Australia (CBAA)** <https://www.cbaa.org.au/about/about-community-broadcasting>
- ^{iv} Jakubowicz, A., 'New groups and social cohesion in Australia', in Higley, J., Nieuwenhuysen, J., & Neerup, S. (eds.), Nations of Immigrants: Australia and the USA Compared, 2009.
- ^v Sage Journals: Exclusion of the non-English-speaking world from the scientific literature: Recommendations for change for addiction journals and publishers
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/14550725221102227>
- ^{vi} **The Conversation:** What's behind the recent surge in Australia's net migration – and will it last?"
<https://theconversation.com/whats-behind-the-recent-surge-in-australias-net-migration-and-will-it-last-203155>
- ^{vii} The Conversations: Migration helps balance our ageing population – we don't need a moratorium
<https://theconversation.com/migration-helps-balance-our-ageing-population-we-dont-need-a-moratorium-100030#:~:text=Migrants%20also%20contribute%20to%20Australia's,growth%20of%20GDP%20per%20capita%E2%80%9D>.
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https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/rp/BudgetReviewOctober202223/Immigration
- ^{ix} Migration system overhaul to entice long-term residents, Canberra Times Farid Farid and Paul Osborne, April 27, 2023 <https://www.canberratimes.com.au/story/8173671/temporary-migrants-to-be-given-wage-rise-residency/>
- ^x Who Gets to Tell Australian Stories; <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2022-11-22/who-gets-to-tell-australian-stories-report-media-diversity/101665856>