

Case number: NST-E26-640

Case Title: Joshua Azzopardi v Australian Athletics

Determination

National Sports Tribunal General Division

sitting in the following composition:

Panel Members

Mr Anthony Nolan KC

Professor Jack Anderson

Mr Jonathan Erbacher

in the arbitration between

Joshua Azzopardi

Appellant

Represented by David Scott, Authorised Representative and Zac Zaineddine, Authorised Representative

And

Australian Athletics

Respondent

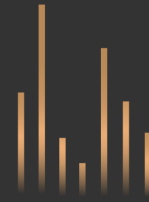
Represented by Peter Hamilton, Selection Committee Chair and Briar Sefo, General Manager - Integrity

With

Rohan Browning

Interested Party

Self-represented

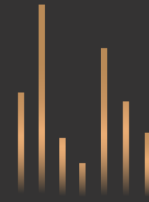


PARTIES

1. The Appellant, Mr Azzopardi (the **Appellant**), is an athlete who seeks to represent Australia at the 2026 Commonwealth Games in Glasgow (the **Games**) in the Men's 100 metre event. The Appellant has been nominated for the Men's 4 x 100 metre relay event. That nomination is not challenged.
2. The Respondent, Australian Athletics (the **Respondent** or **AA**), is the National Sporting Organisation for the sport of Athletics in Australia.
3. The Interested or Affected Party, Mr Browning (the **Interested Party**), is an athlete who has been nominated to represent Australia at the Games for the Men's 100 metre event.

INTRODUCTION

4. The selection of athletes for the Games is governed by the Team Nomination, Selection and Appeals By-Law (the **By-Law**) and the Australian Athletics Nomination Policy - 2026 Commonwealth Games, Glasgow, Scotland (the **Policy**).
5. Commonwealth Games Australia has allocated a quota of 63 able-bodied athletes for the sport of athletics at the Games.
6. It is accepted that the Appellant is eligible for selection for the Games and had complied with the selection requirements set out in the Nomination Criteria identified in the Policy and was eligible to be considered for nomination. The Appellant was nominated for the Men's 4 x 100 metre relay event. He was not nominated for the Men's 100 metre event.
7. The nomination process for the Australian Athletics team at the Games consists of a number of steps, which relevantly include:
 - a. nominated athletes must meet the eligibility requirements under the AA Policy – it is not in dispute that the Appellant and Interested Party meet the eligibility criteria;
 - b. pursuant to the rules of the Commonwealth Games Federation and the Games, AA may nominate three athletes per individual event and one team in each relay comprising up to five eligible athletes;
 - c. the nominated athletes must be nominated by AA pursuant to either:
 - i. clause 5.14 (Automatic Nomination); or
 - ii. clause 5.19 (Discretionary Nomination) of the Policy.
 - d. the AA Selection Committee would consider the nomination of athletes pursuant to the By-Law and Policy and determine the athletes who will be nominated to the Team.
8. This appeal matter centres on the step described at para 7.c.ii above. That step involves an exercise of discretion by the AA Selection Committee to nominate athletes to the team, after the allocation of places to athletes who meet the requirements for Automatic Nomination or relay nomination. 11 individual athletes met the requirements for Automatic Nomination, and a further 15 relay athletes met the requirements for Automatic Nomination (though this 15 was reduced to 13 as one relay athlete was part of the initial 11 and it was determined that many athletes could take the place of the fifth athlete in the 4 x 400 metre mixed relay from the



athletes who would be nominated for the team). As a result, 24 places were pre-determined by way of Automatic Nomination, leaving 39 places to be filled for any event plus the 13 places for relay runners (who may also be added to other events). Those places are left to be filled by way of Discretionary Nomination under clause 5.19 of the Policy.

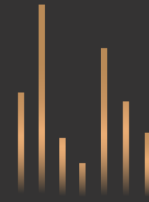
9. On 1 June 2026 the AA Selection Committee made a decision not to nominate the Appellant for the Men's 100 metre Event. On 3 June 2026 AA advised the Appellant of its decision not to nominate the Appellant for this event at the Games.
10. The appeal is advanced pursuant to the Appellant's rights under Schedule 1 of the By-Law, principally on the ground in clause 8.1(a) on the basis that the Policy was not properly applied to the Appellant. In the alternative, the Appellant relies on clause 8.1(d), on the basis that there was no material basis on which the decision could reasonably be based.
11. The Appellant asks the Tribunal:
 - a. to overturn the decision under clause 11.1(b) of Schedule 1 of the By-Law; and
 - b. to direct the Respondent, under clause 11.3, to reconsider and determine its nomination in accordance with the Policy and the principles of natural justice.

NST JURISDICTION

12. The jurisdiction of the NST is engaged pursuant to section 23(1)(b)(i) of the *National Sports Tribunal Act 2019 (NST Act)* and clause 7 of Schedule 1 of the By-Law, as adopted within the Policy.
13. The Appellant is a Non-Nominated Athlete within the meaning of clause 2 of the By-Law, and therefore has a right of appeal against his non-nomination under clause 7 of the By-Law and under clause 10 of the Policy.
14. The Appellant gave a Dispute Notice to AA under clause 6.2 of the By-Law and AA provided its Statement of Reasons under clause 6.3 by email from Mr Hamilton (the Reasons). The dispute was not resolved and therefore the Appellant advised AA of his intention to proceed to a hearing under clause 7 of the By-Law. This application is made under clause 9.1, the required NST Application Form having been lodged and the application fee paid.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE NST

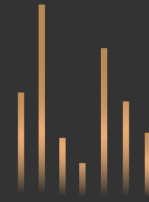
15. On 10 June 2026, the NST invoked its powers under clause 4.2 of the By-Law, to have five non-nomination Appeals received - namely, those of Alanah Yukich, Benjamin Buckingham, Dalton Di Medio, Joshua Azzopardi and Timothy Heyes (collectively, the **Appellants**) - heard together, by the Panel of three NST Members. No objections were made by any Party to the composition of the Panel.
16. The parties have complied with directions by the NST to deliver written submissions and any evidence upon which they intend to rely. The Appellant has delivered submissions in reply to the submissions filed by AA. The Interested Party filed written submissions.
17. On 15 June 2026 an oral hearing (via Teams) of all of the non-nomination Appeals was held at which each party attended and/or was represented.



18. The Panel Chair directed that in each matter AA give its evidence in all of the appeals and its witnesses be cross-examined by all of the Appellants and Interested Parties. AA called one witness, Mr Peter Hamilton, the Chair of Selection Panel and all Appellants and Interested Parties were given the opportunity to cross-examine him.
19. When AA had finished its evidence, the hearing of this particular appeal continued between AA, the Appellant and the Interested Party.
20. The Appellant and the Interested Party did not file an affidavit or witness statement. In the circumstances, the NST admitted the facts set out in the Appellant's and Interested Party's submissions into evidence for the purposes of the hearing. No party raised any objection to that course.
21. On 16 June 2026 the Panel published its Determination to the NST Registry, for dissemination to the parties and the Interested Party, with a Determination to follow.
22. This Determination comprises the full award.

APPLICABLE RULES

23. Clause 3 of the Policy sets out the aims of the Policy as follows:
 - “3.1 Send the most competitive possible athletics team to represent Australia at the Competition.*
 - 3.2 For able-bodied athletes, nominate athletes with the realistic potential to win a medal or finish in the top eight or relay teams which can finish in the top four at the Competition.*
 - 3.3 For Para Athletes, nominate athletes who have qualified for a quota invite for the Competition.*
 - 3.4 Nominate athletes or relay teams with the realistic potential to win a medal or finish in the top eight at future World Athletics Championships and Olympic Games.*
 - 3.5 Reward participation in the Australian Championships and participation in the Australian Athletic Summer Series (as defined below).*
 - 3.6 In all cases, the Selection Committee will consider each athlete's competitive record and demonstrated ability to plan the peak of their season at a major championship. Those athletes who, when given international opportunities, repeatedly fail to meet or exceed the levels they achieved to gain nomination cannot assume to be selected.”*
24. The provisions relating to Discretionary Nominations for individual Able-Bodied Athletes (Phase 2) relevantly include, *inter alia*, the following:
 - “5.19 Subject to the rules of the governing body of the Competition relating to the number of athletes who may be entered for each event and for the Team overall, the Selection Committee may exercise discretion to Nominate further athletes to the Team. This discretion will be exercised in line with the aims of this Nomination Policy. This discretion is absolute and need not be exercised.*
 - ...
 - 5.21 CGA has allocated a quota of 63 athletes for athletics. Clauses 5.19 to 5.31 of the Nomination Policy provides guidance for the Discretionary Nominations in line with this*



quota. The Discretionary Nominations are identified after the Automatic Nominations (Phase 1).

5.22 The Discretionary Nominations (Phase 2) are to be considered and prioritised to Nominate the strongest possible team to produce the highest overall results at the Commonwealth Games.

5.23 To provide guidance for this prioritisation, the Selection Committee should give consideration to the following factors (in no defined order):

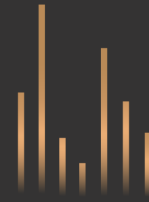
- achievement of the Automatic Nomination Standard within the Qualification Period;*
- Commonwealth Rankings (using the World Athletics Top Lists Commonwealth Athletes only within the full qualification period) – prioritising a higher-ranking position and closer performance level to medals (noting that World Athletics Top Lists do not separate the nations from Great Britain);*
- previous championship performances which may include any World Athletics Championships, Olympic Games and Commonwealth Games;*
- repeat performances at or near the Automatic Nomination Standard;*
- result(s) at the 2026 Australian Championships;*
- performances throughout, and commitment to, the Summer Series Meets and the Australian Domestic Season;*
- times and distances/heights are a consideration in selection but not the only consideration – ability to perform in championship type competition and likelihood of medal success will also be considered;*
- likelihood of significant future improvement to the 2028 and 2032 Olympic Games;*
- current form and fitness;*
- potential for improvement; and*
- any additional factors deemed relevant by the Selection Committee in consultation with the General Manager – High Performance.*

...

5.25 Without limiting its discretion, the Nomination Committee, in consultation with the General Manager - High Performance, may consider any factor, or combination of factors that in its opinion is relevant for consideration when Nominating athletes for the team, including without limitation those factors listed in the Athletics Australia Nomination Policy Aims to identify priority athletes.”

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

25. While the Panel has considered all the facts, allegations, legal arguments and evidence submitted by the parties it refers in its Determination only to the submissions and evidence it considers necessary to explain its reasoning.
26. AA gave evidence as to the process that it undertook in nominating athletes for the Games by way of either Automatic or Discretionary Nomination, as set out in an affidavit of Mr Hamilton, (in broad summary) as follows:



- a. there were two meetings between the Selection Committee members (together with representatives of the High-Performance team of AA) on 26 May 2026 and 1 June 2026;
- b. in the lead up to the first meeting, Mr Hamilton obtained each Committee member's preferred 63 athletes for nomination at that time, which was inputted into a spreadsheet that was used for discussion purposes and updated during the meeting. After the first meeting, he shared the spreadsheet with the other Committee members. That document set out a list of events and any places which had been allocated during Phase 1 (Automatic Nomination) together with the names of athletes for potential nomination for the remaining places;
- c. the first meeting was to consider the bulk of the team and the range of possible athletes to consider for any final places;
- d. the second meeting was to reach a final consensus on the team to be nominated for the Games;
- e. during the meetings, the Selection Committee discussed each event, each athlete and their results, standings and all other discretionary factors under the Policy. The Committee focussed on the Policy Aims for comparative purposes, in particular *"with the realistic potential to win a medal or finish in the top eight or relay teams which can finish in the top four at the Competition"* and *"athletes or relay teams with the realistic potential to win a medal or finish in the top eight at future World Athletics Competition and Olympic Games"*;
- f. in forming their decision in relation to potential nomination of the Appellant or the Interested Party, the Selection Committee formed the view that:

"The Panel believe the athletes are similar but based on past results and including consideration of current form it is Mr Browning that has the greatest likelihood of progressing further than Mr Azzopardi. At his best Mr Browning is the more likely to be successful and his progress during the 2026 season suggests that is possible. When considering all of these points the Selection Panel used their discretion at the second meeting to nominate Mr Browning over Mr Azzopardi."

27. AA's notice of decision not to nominate the Appellant stated the following reasons:

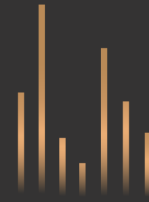
"The selectors were of the opinion that these athletes [two other athletes plus Mr Browning] are more likely to finish higher in the 100 metres. In the case of Kennedy, he was automatically selected.

...

Browning has a strong history of fast times and an overall head-2-head advantage over yourself."

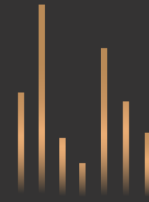
MAIN SUBMISSIONS OF THE PARTIES

28. All Parties including the Interested Party made oral and written submissions. It is unnecessary to summarise these submissions. The issues arising from those submissions are discussed in the Merits.



MERITS

29. The Appellant's ground of appeal is as per clause 8.1(a) of Schedule 1 of the By-Law i.e., that the Policy was not properly applied by Australian Athletics. Improper application as a ground of appeal and the related concept of unreasonableness (an unreasonable interpretation or application of a clause in a policy could equate to an improper application of said clause) – have been the subject of deliberation in previous, relevant NST decisions (see, for example, *Kaye Scott v Boxing Australia* (NST-E23-246805, 26 August 2023); *The Appellants v Gymnastics Australia* (NST-E23-364588, 22 December 2023); *Ambrosia Malone v Hockey Australia* (NST-E24-270449, 28 June 2024); and *Jackson Love v Athletics Australia* (NST-E24-287345, 15 July 2024)).
30. The previous NST decisions noted above were also determined in the context of nomination policies which (as here) contained provisions relating to an expressly stated aim (see clause 3 of the Policy) to send the most competitive possible team to represent Australia internationally.
31. The previous NST decisions also dealt with nomination policies which contained provisions granting absolute discretion to a Selection Committee (see clause 5.19 of the Policy) and, in order to assist the Selection Committee both in achieving the aim of sending the strongest possible Australian team and in the exercise of its absolute discretion, gave the Selection Committee guidance in the form of criteria which, if so minded, they should take into consideration, albeit in no defined order (see clauses 5.22 and 5.23 of the Policy).
32. This means that the principles established in previous, relevant NST decisions can be usefully applied here. What follows is a summary of the principles.
33. NST decisions pertaining to selection include a number that deal with the exercise of “absolute discretion” e.g., *Hogan v Triathlon* (NST-E23-47455, 24 February 2023). At paragraphs 36 and 37 of *Hogan*, the NST Member stated the following about the exercise of absolute discretion.
- “36. Whilst the discretion reserved to TA is expressed to be absolute, it is informed to a considerable extent by the objective of the Selection Policy expressed in clause 1.2, the factors to which regard may be had as articulated in clause 4.3.1, and the results from events undertaken in the previous 12 months set out in clause 5.1.*
- 37. Whilst most selection policies are expressed to reserve to the selection body, a discretion in absolute terms, it is also usually the case, such as with TA in this case, that the relevant policy prescribes a principal objective to be achieved by the selection process and factors to which regard may be had in considering the exercise of discretion. Discretions must always be exercised reasonably and not capriciously. Prescribed criteria are important to regulate the proper exercise of a discretion. The less the discretion exercised has regard to the prescribed criteria, the more difficult it will be to justify such a selection and the more open to challenge it will be.”*
34. This principled approach was then applied in the selection-related matter of *Georgina Collin v Paddle Australia* (NST-E23-97851, 4 May 2023). A similar approach to the exercise of absolute discretion was taken in *Appellant v Water Polo Australia* (NST-E24-189691, 21 May 2024) at paragraph [57] where the NST Member said that “absolute” discretion is to be informed by the objectives and aims of the nomination/selection policies, as well as the factors to which the



Selection Panel may have regard as articulated in such policies, and that its discretion must be exercised in good faith, in accordance with the terms of the selection policy, and in a manner that is not unreasonable, arbitrary or capricious.

35. A number of the NST decisions relating to selection also deal with the associated concept of “reasonableness” i.e., an absolute discretion is not an unfettered one and must, by law, be exercised reasonably. In *Sarah Cardwell v Squash Australia Ltd* (NST-E22-122770, 13 May 2022) at paragraph [50], the NST Member said the following in discussing reasonableness and the exercise of discretion in a situation where a Selection Committee has considered the athlete against a number of guiding considerations or criteria:

“...it is more usually in the manner in which particular weight has been ascribed to each relevant consideration, and more generally in the exercise of discretion, where the real difficulty of demonstrating that a decision was unreasonable, to the point where it ought be set aside, is found.”

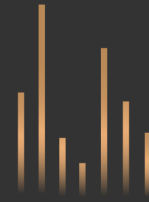
36. At paragraph 51 of *Cardwell* and citing *Minister for Immigration v SZMDS* (2010) 240 CLR 611 (per Crennan and Bell JJ (at [131])), the NST Member went on to note that in *SZMDS* the High Court said that in this context a “decision cannot be said by a reviewing court to be illogical or irrational or unreasonable, simply because one conclusion has been preferred to another possible conclusion.”

37. A similar approach to reasonableness was taken in *Juliet Lahood v Australian Taekwondo* (NST-E24-96019, 24 March 2024) at paragraph [39] where the NST Member stated that “reasonableness”

“...must be interpreted in its administrative law context i.e., Wednesbury unreasonableness (Associated Provincial Picture Houses Ltd v Wednesbury Corporation [1947] EWCA Civ 1; [1948] 1 AC 223; [1948] 1 KB 223, esp. at 229-230). Wednesbury is an established feature of Australian administrative law, and it imposes a high threshold of review, see generally Re Minister for Immigration and Multicultural Affairs; Ex parte Applicant S20/2002 [2003] HCA 30. Divergence of opinion in the decision-making body does not mean that their decision is unreasonable...It must be shown that the decision-maker acted in a manner that was irrational, illogical, and not based upon findings or inferences of fact supported by logical grounds.”

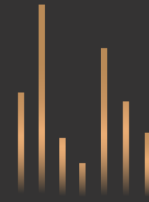
38. All of the above leaves an athlete with a high bar to jump to successfully challenge a selection decision in the context of a matter where the Selection Committee has a broad discretion. That is not to say that such a height can never be cleared by an athlete and as stated in *Applicant v Gymnastics Australia* (NST-E25-191272, 15 May 2025) at paragraph [47]:

“...it does not mean that the Selection Panel can apply that discretion in an arbitrary or capricious way, for example by deciding not to consider any of the factors identified in the selection process. Instead, the Selection Panel must act reasonably and objectively fairly in exercising the discretion and certainly must take into account all relevant matter. To adopt the language of the High Court in the celebrated case of House v The King (1936) 55 CLR 499, at 505, what is required in exercising a discretion is to not act upon a



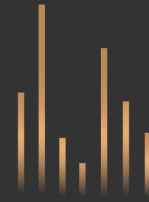
wrong principle, not allow extraneous or irrelevant matters to guide or affect the decision maker, not to mistake the facts, and to take into account material considerations.”

39. The above paragraphs provide the legal framework in which the merits of this matter have been considered.
40. The regulatory framework in which the merits of this matter have been considered begins with the observation that this Selection Committee’s discretion to nominate athletes under the Policy for the Men’s 100 metre event was absolute, to be exercised in line with the aims of the Policy and included the objective to nominate the strongest possible team to produce the highest overall results at the Games (clauses 3 and 5.19, 5.22). In guiding the pursuit of the above aims and objectives, and without limiting its discretion in any way, the Policy went on to set out various factors/criteria which the Selection Committee should consider (clauses 5.23 and 5.25) albeit in no defined order of priority. This means that when the Respondent’s Selection Committee decided to use its discretion (as here), although it “should” per clause 5.23 give consideration to the eleven (11) factors therein and “may” further consult the General Manager High Performance (clause 5.25), it was not bound to do so and the weight given to one criterion in clause 5.23 over another and any decision to further consult the GM High Performance (clause 5.25) was entirely a matter of discretion for the Selection Committee.
41. The Appellant submitted on ground 1 – clause 8.1(a) of the By-Law (– that in not nominating him for an individual 100 metre place and instead nominating Mr Rohan Browning (an Interested Party), the Selection Committee had fallen into material error and not properly applied the Policy because they had given undue and disproportionate weight to one factor within clause 5.23 of that Policy. The factor that was allegedly given undue weight was bullet point 3 in clause 5.23: “*previous championship performances which may include any World Athletics Championships, Olympic Games and Commonwealth Games.*” The Appellant did not dispute that Mr Browning’s “historical” record at major international events was superior to his, but he argued that on any reasonable review he was superior to Mr Browning in the majority of the remaining 10 factors outlined in clause 5.23 of the Policy. The Appellant particularly emphasised his form in 2026, his performance at the 2026 Australian Championships and his head-to-head superiority over Mr Browning in races held during a specific period.
42. In *Sarah Cardwell v Squash Australia Ltd* (NST-E22-122770, 13 May 2022) at paragraph [54] and citing legal authority, the NST Member acknowledged that where a decision-maker gives disproportionate weight to a factor that decision-maker could be deemed to be acting unreasonably in the legal (administrative law) sense of the term. In plainer language, where the consideration of one factor in a Policy can in its singularity be seen to overshadow any reasonable review of other factors in that Policy, and does so in a manner that prejudices the assessment of another athlete, such an approach can be considered both unreasonable in law and a failure to properly apply that Policy.
43. The Respondent replied that the Selection Committee had not been so distracted by Mr Browning’s past performances at championship level and had properly considered a range of factors within clause 5.23 of the Policy in assessing Mr Browning’s and the Appellant’s nomination. This consideration was set out in detail specific to the Appellant at paragraphs [24]-[29] of an affidavit sworn by the Chair of the Selection Committee on 11 June 2026. The Respondent contended that the approach set out in said paragraphs of the affidavit clearly



showed that the Policy was properly considered and applied and that there was a clear material basis for the Appellant's non-nomination and that the implication by the Appellant that in the majority of factors contained in clause 5.23 he was superior to Mr Browning did not stand up to scrutiny.

44. Further, in his submissions, Mr Browning, as an Interested Party, made the valid point that his nomination was in line with the aims of the Policy and particularly clause 3.6, relating to past performances internationally. He also, with reference to NST jurisprudence, rightly reiterated that a decision by a Selection Committee cannot be said by a reviewing Panel to be illogical or irrational or unreasonable, simply because one conclusion has been preferred to another possible conclusion or one factor has been given greater weight than another. Such an exercise of discretion is not unreasonable and was within the purview of this Selection Committee.
45. Overall, the evidence and submissions from the Respondent illustrated to this Panel that they had in this instance acted in a principled way, aligned to the aims and objectives of the Policy, and that in a structured way they had considered all relevant matters and not mistaken material facts.
46. The Appellant has failed to establish to the relevant standard that there was not a material basis for the Appellant's non-nomination. The Panel is comfortably satisfied that there was a material basis for the Appellant's non-nomination.
47. It follows that the appeal is dismissed. To paraphrase *Appellant v Water Polo Australia* (NST-E24-189691, 21 May 2024) at paragraph [57], the Respondent's Selection Committee exercised its discretion in good faith, in accordance with the aims and terms of the applicable policy, and in a manner that was not unreasonable, arbitrary or capricious.
48. It must be stated that the nomination and selection process for the Games was a difficult one for the Respondent. There were a limited number of places available (63) and factoring in those athletes who qualified automatically and relay teams, the number of discretionary places was relatively low. Difficult, marginal calls had to be made by the Selection Committee. Equally, it is understandable that athletes such as the Appellant have, as is their right, sought to appeal their non-nomination. In such appeals (as here) it is often the case that in making their case athletes will compare themselves to others, including those who may compete in the same event or be on the same relay team. As here with the Appellant, such athletes are at pains to state that their arguments are made objectively and, as best they can, on performance data and the interpretation of selection criteria and not on any subjective, personalised basis. The mutual respect that athletes, as shown by the Appellant in this appeal, have for each other is palpable and legal disputes of this nature should not be taken to undermine that mutual, sporting respect. This appeal is a prime example thereof.
49. Similar respect and understanding should be extended to the sincere efforts by AA officials and volunteers to ensure that, as per the Policy, the most competitive possible athletics team to represent Australia is sent to Glasgow.
50. While the Appeal is dismissed, the Panel does bring two points to the Respondent's attention, and one for Appellants. First, when an athlete is not nominated, communicating that decision to them whether by word or in person or both, is a vitally important part of the overall process.



Such communication needs to be carefully crafted and considered, a point made by the NST in the selection matter in *Oscar Dart v Triathlon Australia* (NST-E23-156958, 15 June 2023).

51. Second, in assessing whether a Selection Committee has acted reasonably, it will be necessary for a Panel to lift the veil on that Committee's decision-making process or methodology – raw performance data, general Excel sheets and, as here, affidavits from the Chair of the Selection Committee are most helpful in this regard. But as stated in *Lauren Ryan v Australian Athletics* (NST-E25-342730, 6 September 2025) at paragraph [37] so is minute taking of Selection Committee meetings “*to ensure complete transparency in the decision-making process not only for the purposes of that decision, but for the purposes of any appeal process.*”
52. Third, where an Appellant relies on the statement of a current, personal coach or a coach of global-renown in the event in question, the weight that a Panel such as this can give to such a statement or a submission at an appeals hearing is limited and preferably such a statement or submission of support should be given by the athlete to the Selection Committee in advance of the nomination process in order for it to be properly considered by the first-instance decision-makers.

THE TRIBUNAL DETERMINES:

1. The decision of Australian Athletics not to nominate the Appellant for selection for the Men's 100 metre event is upheld
2. The Appeal is dismissed.

Date: 18 June 2026



Mr Anthony Nolan KC



Professor Jack Anderson



Mr Jonathan Erbacher