

Rise Up Australia Party Economic Policy

Aims:

- 1] To introduce a fair and accountable tax system that reduces taxes for the average person, but increases government revenue and eliminates tax evasion.
- 2] Invest tax dollars into welfare, infrastructure, agriculture; boost family farming, in particular the wool and dairy industry.
- 3] To increase the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- 4] Sustain and subsidised Australian owned infrastructure and protect Australian ownership.
- 5] To boost Industry and reinstate lost Australian icons like GMH – Australia.
- 6] To ensure safe banking for the public sector by separating high risk banking from domestic and small business banking.
- 7] Re introduce tariffs on all imported foods and merchandise to a rate that allows Australian Goods to be competitive. *Review Free Trade Agreement commitments.
- 8] Introduce full employment; eliminate dole payments as we know them.

*Note: Rise up Australia is of the opinion That Australia, on no account should be subject to any overseas or international treaty or contract that puts restrictions or controls on our economy, such as the TPP, The LIMA agreement and other contracts or trade agreements that ties Australia in any risk orientated way.

The above is a summary of the complete Economic policy enclosed here with

Part 1: Tax Reform

THE CURRENT
TAX SYSTEM
IS STEALING
FROM US



Rise up Australia Party will advocate a logical and fair taxation system that favours producers of real wealth (farmers, workers etc) through honest labours, that encourages savings and thrift, that discriminates against shallow gambling and cartel-manipulations, that eliminates all irrational and oppressive taxation, especially that which constrains employment in Australia.

Our current tax system is complex to the nth degree leaning towards the rich and turning a blind eye to trans-national corporations and big business tax avoidance, at the expense of ordinary Australian people. We need a just taxation system that forces those that are not paying tax to contribute their fair share.

The ATO has revealed that 70 in 2011 – 2012 and 55 in 2012 – 2013 of Australia's largest income earners paid no tax during the tax year; they did not even pay the Medicare Levy. Although every one of these earned well over \$1,000,000 they managed to present their income at lower than the tax threshold of \$18,200. This meant of course, that they had to pay dearly for the professional advice and expert accountants trained in obtaining such results. The exercise cost some of them over \$1,000,000 to avoid paying tax, so one can imagine how much their taxable income should really have been.

If the rich can afford to spend huge sums in tax avoidance they can surely afford to pay tax in a fairer tax system. The federal, state and local governments are suppressing the average person with around 125 different taxes, fees, levies and rates amounting to around \$430 Billion in revenue, which contributes to running of the Nation and pays off the debt.

Rise Up Australia Party proposes:

- To cut the cost of Tax Red Tape – minimise and simplify the **ATO Legal Database**
- To eliminate Income tax and the **Income Tax Assessment Act 1997**
- To eliminate all current taxes (over 125 direct or indirect taxes) apart from import taxes, some export taxes and tariffs.
- Introducing a 5% Goods and consumables tax (GCT) instead of GST, which will be applied only to merchandise and consumables – No tax on services – it is not right that people should have to pay tax on a **service** being provided to them. This system previously encouraged cheating.
- Simplify GCT collection by adding it to the bill at the point of sale. All second hand goods are exempt if sold privately or at opp shops, for charity or fundraising purposes.
- Introduce a flat rate debit tax of 2%. This means that you will be taxed on your expenditure and not your income. For example; if you spend \$1,000 by any means, cash, debit, credit, transfers between accounts or cheque payments, you will pay only \$20 in tax. Even if you have to pay cash, you or someone has had to withdraw that money and this is when the 2% tax will apply. What this tax does, is it ensures that all people and companies pay tax at a rate of 2% but only on their spending. It is simple; the banks now become the tax collectors instead of employers. If a company spends \$1 billion per year on anything they will pay \$2,000,000 in tax instead of nil. This will benefit them though, as they will not have the headache of how they are going to hide their income and there will be no need to pay that huge sum of money they previously paid to their accountants to avoid taxes.

The debit tax alone is estimated at doubling the current revenue the Government obtains from all taxes. This combined with 5% GCT will ensure that the Govt can put money back into the economy by increasing age pension benefits, subsidising and encouraging Australian infrastructure, farming, industry, small business and ownership. The revenue from these two taxes flowing into the economy and with the absence of all the other taxes, especially income tax will increase employment and public spending. This will intern raise the Gross Domestic Product to over 3%, which will pay off the National debt in a matter of a few years.

YES! Rise Up Australia Party **WILL ABOLISH ALL EXISTING TAXES** except for export and import, customs tax and tariffs. That is it – **no more taxes**. This means there will be no more income tax, BAS statements, tax returns, no company tax, payroll tax, capital gains tax, land taxes, stamp duties, fuel taxes, and car registration fees. There will be no more council rates, water rates or service to property charges and we won't even tax you when you die- no probates.----**Australia will become the envy of the world**

How will these few taxes pay for all the Country's expenses? Good Question!

Firstly by the 2% debit tax being automatically applied through the Australian payments system that includes direct entry payments, cheque processing, credit and debit card payments, EFTPOS payments, payments made through the high value clearance system, etc. With this tax there is no need for any account keeping, tax compliance, tax returns, BAS statements or any other paperwork. It is all processed automatically and efficiently. And everyone pays- the big business corporations to the old Age Pensioner. It is Easy! And this tax will account for around \$1.15 trillion in revenue. Please peruse the appendix at the end of Part1.

Secondly the 5% GCT will be collected on all business sales transactions with the exception of purchasing or renting the family home. This will mean all goods and consumables such as food, drink, entertainment, cloths, small goods, cars, utilities, etc. However no tax will apply to services such as Medical, Hotel/Holiday accommodation, Accounting, Children and Professional services, Public and Private Education and Building industries etc. There will be no tax on services. Only Consumables – food and entertainment, and Goods

Thirdly, to protect Australian production companies, farming and grazing, the retail markets, small and family business, the building industry etc., we will apply import and export taxes. We will take into consideration overseas trade agreements but not to the detriment of Australia becoming a self-sufficient producer well able to produce and supply for the needs of her own people. All revenue collected from these taxes will be used to support local production and farming.



In Payments System

About the Payments System

Clearing & Settlement Facilities

Standards

Compliance Reports

Consultation

Policy Framework

Payments System Board

Core Principles

Legal Framework

Legislation

Current Regulations

Regulatory Plan

Overview

2010-11

2009-10

2008-09

2007-08

About the Payments System

The 'payments system' refers to arrangements which allow consumers, businesses and other organisations to transfer funds usually held in an account at a financial institution to one another. It includes the payment instruments – cash, cheques and electronic funds transfers which customers use to make payments – and the usually unseen arrangements that ensure that funds move from accounts at one financial institution to another (see Retail Payments in Selected Countries: A Comparative Study and Clearing and Settlement Arrangements for Retail Payments in Selected Countries).

Go To

- > Cash
> Non-cash Payments
> Payments Clearing
> Payments Settlements
> Role of the Reserve Bank

Cash

Cash is probably the most important instrument for small-retail transactions and for transfers of value between individuals. Anecdotal evidence and experience suggest that cash transactions account for the dominant share of the number of transactions, but a very small share of their value. The ready availability of cash through automated teller machines (ATMs) has sustained its use. In 2009, withdrawals from ATMs averaged \$12.6 billion a month, which equates to around \$575 per person.

top

Non-cash Payments

Non-cash payments account for most of the value of payments in the Australian economy. On average, non-cash payments worth around \$220 billion are made each business day, equivalent to about 20 per cent of GDP.

What could a 2% debit tax raise?

Based on the information above we present the calculations below to give an idea of what revenue would be available for the annual National Budget. These figures are 2009; therefore the amounts would be higher today.

Looking at 2009 figures: 2% of 12.6 billion monthly ATM withdrawals = \$25,200 000 x 12(months) = \$302,400,000 per year on ATM withdrawals alone.

\$220,000,000,000 (220 billion) in non cash payments are made daily.

2% of this figure = \$4.400, 000,000 per day (4.4 billion) x 260 business days (round figures) =

\$1,150,760,000,000 (1.15 trillion round figures) Together the sum collected would be \$1,151,062,400,000

According to the link below the following is the U S budget figure for 2016

The U S (population around 320 million) plans a budget of approximately 6.7 trillion; therefore by simple calculations Australia (pop. Approx. 24 million) should be able to manage quite well on what is raised by the 2% debit tax alone (a tax on expenditure only) of 1.15 trillion.

Total Budgeted 2016 Government Spending

There are three levels of governments in the US: federal, state, and local. The following table shows total spending. Total spending includes federal, state, and local spending.

Total

Total 2016 Spending by Function

Function	-yr <u>2016</u> +yr
<u>Total Spending</u>	\$6.7 trillion
<u>Pensions</u>	\$1.3 trillion
<u>Health Care</u>	\$1.5 trillion
<u>Education</u>	\$1.0 trillion
<u>Defence</u>	\$0.8 trillion
<u>Welfare</u>	\$0.5 trillion

Spending: *guesstimated*²

<http://www.usgovernmentspending.com/>

Superannuation:

Australia already has a good system for collecting Super contributions compared to many other countries. Although this system works quite well, there are various situations, especially in small business where the collection and or payment of super contributions can be high and cause hardship on families.

To ease the burden and encourage people to put more Super funds away for their retirement, Rise Up Australia Party proposes incentives for those who are struggling.

1] No Debit Tax on contributions made to Super Funds.

2] For every dollar deposited in Super funds that is over the minimum required, the government will match dollar for dollar as a good will gesture and to encourage savings.

3] For those on low incomes RUAP would endeavour to bring in legislation which would require all Australian governments to contribute on their behalf super payments to a government owned superfund. The fund would be privately operated and run, and offers those that participate in the fund shares and dividends. This would be a retirement Super Fund that allows money to be available to members from 60 years of age regardless of circumstances. There would however be a residual that would not be available to be drawn on until the beneficiary was assessed as qualifying for those funds which are in reserve, ie, sickness, emergency situations, etc.

http://www.fng.cc/debit_tax.html
www.nutech2000.com/webtext/upaussie/dtaxconcept.html
www.johnston-independent.com/debit_tax.html
<http://home.overflow.net.au/~nedwood/gst.html>

Part 2: Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The gross domestic product (GDP) is equal to the total expenditures for all final goods and services produced within the country in a stipulated period of time.

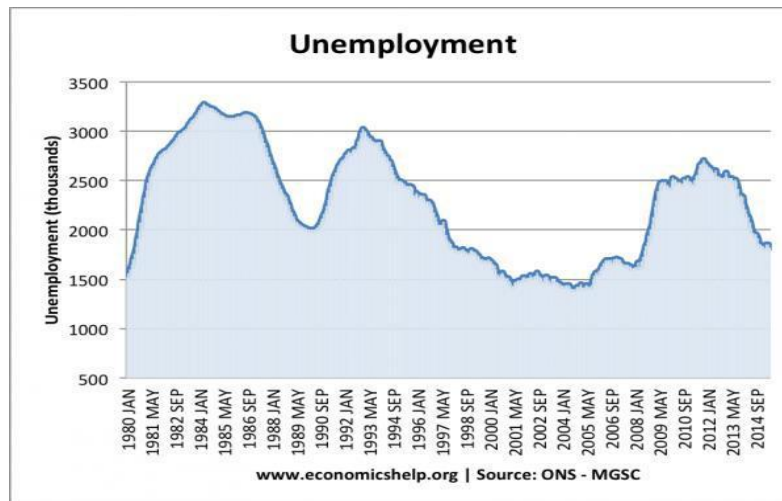
How we increase GDP and benefit the Economy.

Rise up Australia Party will endeavour to implement dramatic tax cuts for the wage earner, the family income earners and small business. We would pursue tax reform until we obtained minimal tax for families and all workers. Rise up Australia Party will encourage Government support for small and/or struggling Australian owned businesses and Companies, so as to increase Jobs and spending, restore confidence in the economy and increase productivity. This will mean more individuals will spend money which will increase economic growth and in turn cause an increase in real GDP. In essence there would be a rise in the value of national output / national expenditure.

The benefits of economic growth for the average person would include:

1] Higher average incomes. This enables consumers to enjoy more goods and services and enjoy better standards of living. **2] Lower unemployment.** With higher output and positive economic growth, companies tend to employ more workers creating more employment, which in turn encourages manufacturers to be more adventurous in product output, producing and manufacturing a greater and more varied range of products and goods. This will allow the nation to work towards a greater percentage of self-sufficiency.

UK unemployment rises during a recession – falls during periods of economic growth.

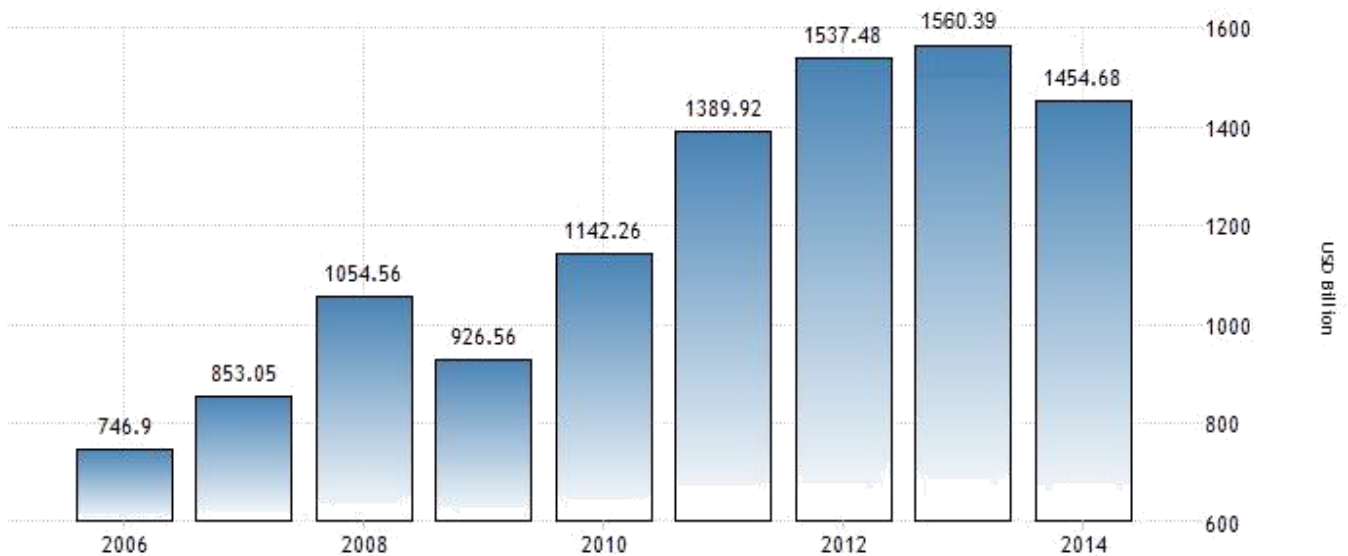


3] Lower government borrowing. Economic growth creates higher tax revenues from increased public spending and increased job opportunities; therefore there is less need to spend money on creating jobs for the unemployed and /or processing the unemployed, which will mean economic growth, will help to reduce government borrowing and reducing the National debt. **4] Improved public services.** With increased tax revenues the government can spend more on public services, such as the National Health Service (NHS), education and protecting the environment. The higher the real GDP is a society can devote more resources to promoting recycling and the use of renewable resources. **5] Investment.** Economic growth encourages investment and therefore encourages a virtuous cycle of economic growth.

Australian GDP

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Australia was worth 1454.68 billion US dollars in 2014. The GDP value of Australia represents 2.35 percent of the world economy. GDP in Australia averaged 369.19 USD Billion from 1960 until 2014, reaching an all time high of 1560.39 USD Billion in 2013 and a record low of 18.60 USD Billion in 1960. GDP in Australia is reported by the World Bank Group.

AUSTRALIA GDP



Part 3:

SOURCE: WWW.TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | WORLD BANK GROUP

Separate high risk Investment banking from commercial/Domestic Banking.

Banking Act of 1933

Rise Up Australia Party's Policy is to guarantee that banking serves the national interests of the Australian people, being conducted under the direction of the Parliament, including that food production and essential

infrastructure are financed at concessional interest rates, and that citizens' personal deposits are protected by requiring that investment banking is kept separate from commercial banking as in the Glass-Steagall Act of the USA; The Banking Act of 1933.

We must have a banking system that will enable family business, small and large manufacturers and home owners to feel secure having confidence that their investment and hard work will not be put at risk by bankers investing in each other's high risk schemes.

What is the Banking Act of 1933? *Desperate times brings desperate measures: out of the great depression when many American banks failed and peoples savings were drained, two parliamentarians named Steagall and Glass put forward legislation to separate high risk investment from commercial banking. The legislation was passed in congress and The Banking Act of 1933 was implemented. It proved that the best way to protect the people's bank deposits was to stop deposit banks from taking risks. The Act became known as the GLASS-STEAGALL BANK SEPARATION. Its intention is: to regulate banking, protect depositors and stabilise the economy.*

Rise Up Australia party's policy is: to bring in legislation to break up banking corporations into safer deposit-taking banks, regulated by a separate government endorsed body and guaranteed by the Federal Government. In this way, commercial/business/private / the individual's banking will be completely separated from riskier parts of the financial system—investment banking, stockbroking and insurance.

Quite often you will hear people saying they are taking their money out of the bank because they believe that when a depression comes that the banks will just seize depositor's money to keep their institutions a float. **Why is this?** The answer is that the banks have invested money and lost it and therefore need the peoples deposits to stay in business so they can further their illusive banking practices to sustain the powers that be a comfortable life style to which they are accustomed. This practice of seizing the depositor's money is called a "BAIL-IN".

The criminal policy of "bail-in" can also be explained in this manner: "It is to seize bank customers' savings, whether in deposits or investments, to prop up failing banks. The bankers can then continue the reckless financial derivatives gambling that causes banks to fail, with the assurance that when they get into trouble they will be able to seize our deposits to stay afloat. This policy is now legislated in Europe, the USA, and New Zealand". [CEC Circular email – 12th may 2016]

“BAIL-IN” has not been legislated here in Australia yet; however, the APRA (which is the prudential regulator of banks, insurance companies and superannuation funds, credit unions, building societies and friendly societies) has declared it has the authority to do it, if needs be. This basically leaves the people without security for their retirement, having no confidence that their savings and superannuation will be still be in tact when they need it. **Rise Up Australia Party will not support a “BAIL-IN” Policy.**

Our Policy is to guard the fundamental banking structure by taking legal action against banking felonies, we will push for legislation to prevent banks entering into worthless gambling debts and put all banks under a nationalized banking Authority.

Rise Up Australia Party favours A GOVERNMENT-OWNED NATIONAL BANK; however we would put it to the people to vote by means of a plebiscite/public feedback/survey, what banking system they would prefer. One Nationalised bank could secure government money to invest into infrastructure, manufacturing, agriculture and science. It could also assist in vital services to the community such as a mandatory pension to the aged regardless of financial position, but with consideration of course to low and no incomes earners

Bail-Ins are a real possibility: check these out.

<http://www.maxkeiser.com/tag/bail-in/>

<http://blogs.wsj.com/briefly/2015/07/02/when-greek-banks-reopen-will-all-the-money-be-there-the-short-answer/>

Part 4: EMPLOYMENT POLICY- JOBLINK CENTRE

This section of the Economic Policy deals with Employment and also welfare connected to family and jobs.

Employment Policy and work place relations

Aims:

1. Eliminate unemployment
2. Create jobs to promote social morale
3. Improve Public Services
4. Encourage Private Enterprise, build-up Small Business; enable Local Government to be more efficient
5. Build self-esteem to provide employment and produce a better quality of workmanship.
6. Create Career opportunities
7. Restore accountability to the employee and employer.

The loss of a person 's job will no longer mean filling in books of forms, standing in queues and hunting for jobs on a weekly basis to qualify for a Government bi-weekly hand out. If a person is out of work and not in another job within two weeks one will be required to contact and/or register with the JobLink Centre. At this point the person will be interviewed to find out their circumstances regarding work requirements. If they voluntarily leave their job – they are not required to register unless there is a need to. If they have been terminated from employment before retirement age, their employer will be required to register them with the JobLink Centre, at which point they will have two weeks before they are interviewed, unless they personally contact the centre earlier because of hardship. It would be quite within their rights to request an earlier interview if the need is there.

The unemployed person will be given two options:

Option 1: Unless there is a legitimate reason why they are unable to work they will be assessed and matched with a suitable job that suits their abilities and skills. The job could only be for 3 days per week, enabling them to seek full-time employment of their choice during the other two days. The contract that the job seeker enters into will be a 6 month /12-month contract between them and the new employer. They will have the option to break the contract only if they find full-time employment or become unable to work, the employer however must make work available to the unemployed person for the six or 12 months they signed them up for. At the end of that time, if the JobLink client has not found work elsewhere, it is hoped that the employer can employ them on a mutually agreed upon full time or part time basis for a set period of time. But if not, then the client will be re-entered into the JobLink program. This means there will be two kinds of contracts that will be taken:

1. A flexi contract which is for a lower paid, untrained job that is taken up on the understanding that the Job Seeker will be looking for a job of their choice and will be leaving upon finding it. This is Option 1 above.

2. The employment opportunity for a trained worker, professional or career position, which is the second option, below.

Option 2: The employer agrees after interviewing possible employees to offer a position to the Job Seeker on a one, or two-year contract during which he or she will be trained, retrained or slotted into an available position. With this option both the employer and the employee are bound by their contract unless either party has been found operating outside of the work agreement which would be considered an infringement of the agreement, meaning the contract could be nullified. All positions, whether trained or untrained, long or short-term will be paid at the award rates for these jobs. A labourer will be paid the appropriate hourly rate for the job he takes, a factory worker the same. Whether you are an office worker, secretary, schoolteacher, etc. all will come under the award for that job/ employment category.

Looking at Option 1

With option 1: if a permanent position has not been found or settled on by the end of 6 (or 12) months each person will be given 2 options:

1. A person's current employer can negotiate a private work agreement with an employee for a full-time, permanent or a part-time permanent employment position; this is an agreement where wages/salary and work conditions are negotiated between the employer and the employee for an amicable arrangement, and approved by a separate body within the JobLink Centre
2. Your employer will continue to employ you on another 6-month basis, however the employer can only do this for a total of 12 months after which time the employer must either keep the worker as a permanent employee or register the worker again, with the JobLink Centre.

All JobLink participants will be subject to the law (normal work ethics and the designated employer/employee work conditions) should the worker disregard the above and place themselves in a position where they have not kept to the contract conditions, or have broken the law, then he/she will be dismissed, counselled and re-entered into the JobLink Program.

How does this Program Work and how will it be funded?

Currently the Government pays out millions of dollars to the 'New-Start' Job Seeking Program and training programs. Their clients are encouraged to find work but if they don't find work, they will still receive a Centre link benefit. There could be many reasons why the Jobless remain jobless: Some are: Lack of enthusiasm; can't find the right job; no work available in their field; can't afford to train for another profession or they just like the freedom of being unemployed as the Government payment is found to be enough for them to live on and meets their social requirements. Then there is the person who has never worked, their parents have never worked nor have their grandparents. These people may lack the confidence to even try and get a job and therefore need to be trained to go into the workforce. Also, there are those who receive a benefit and work on the side, not declaring their income. Centrelink fraud is currently high. With the more efficient tax system that 'Rise Up Australia Party proposes, namely a 2% debit tax on all spending across the board, and a 5% GCT - Goods and Consumables Tax (No Services taxes, income, fuel, land, stamp duty, GST, in fact almost no other taxes at all) which will amply suffice for the nations spending including the money that the Government now pays out in unemployment benefits. The funds now used for unemployment benefits will be channelled into incentive programs for local Government agencies and employers large and small, to employ, train and retrain the unemployed. This will mean there will be no such thing as unemployment as everyone will have or will be in training for a job or professional position. The Government, instead of paying benefits will subsidise employers to be part of this program.

The program could work like this:

For every person an employer takes from the JobLink Centre, they will be subsidised at whatever that person's entitlement would have been.

Example: John is an untrained labourer, 25, single and rents; he could be entitled to \$300 New Start and \$60 rent allowance per week. This means that a Brick laying business or company registered with JobLink will be offered \$360 per week to employ John 3 days a week for 6 months. Now under normal circumstances that same company by agreement could employ that same untrained labourer for around, \$480 - \$600 per a 3-day week. This is a huge incentive for the employer to take part in JobLink. The result is: John has a real job, the employer has cheap labour

but not without responsibility, and a new job has been created; the cost to the Government is the same as an unemployment benefit and the economy is boosted. Naturally both the employer and the employee will be assessed to illuminate abuse of the programme. Another example could be: Cindy, a qualified teacher, has not worked for 4 years; she is divorced, single and paying off a mortgage with 3 school age children from 6 – 12 years attending school. She is entitled to benefits totalling around \$800 plus approximately, per week. This is a struggle for her, but she has lost confidence and is content to just make do with Government payments. Under the JobLink program Cindy would be required to register because she is able to work, her children are school age, attending school and she does not have a means of income other than a Government benefit. JobLink can now offer her a job where she will be retrained in the workforce. Cindy currently receives \$800 per week, but under this new scheme her new employer could pay her in excess of \$900 per three-day week. Cindy receives up to \$100 per week more than what she is getting now, and she has two days per week free to earn extra money and the Government will pay after-school care for her children. Her employer is rewarded for taking-on and retraining an extra employee and the economy is boosted with more productivity. The other benefit to the employer in partaking in this program is they will receive extra benefits for employing a person they may not have otherwise employed; i.e. one possibility is a starting bonus for the company, organisation, department or individual employer in consideration of the extra cost of an unplanned additional employee. This is a win/win/win situation.

*The jobless have opportunity to be re-trained, re-employed and to earn more money than what they will receive on benefits.

*The employer has extra employees enabling him to be more efficient and achieve more at a lower cost than otherwise viable.

*The economy is boosted because more are in the workforce, spending more money.

*The Government saves money because there is no room for cheating the system. Every unemployed person is accounted for and cannot be in two places at the same time; our current system does not adequately police if people are working as well as receiving a Government benefit.

Policing the Program:

Regular checks and assessments will need to be done in the workplace by unannounced JobLink investigators to eliminate any possible abuse or cheating; i.e. family businesses or mate's deals. Anyone found cheating the system will be penalised and heavy fines could occur, not to mention the possibility of fraud prosecution. The current Centrelink will be split making room for the

JobLink Centre that will replace all unemployment benefit programs. Some single parent recipients and some disability recipients; i.e. people that have intellectual disabilities but are quite capable of working and some people on sickness benefits may also fall under an employable category. With the plan of minimising job search agencies, JobLink will work alongside them to replace the Newstart program. All clients that cannot be placed with jobs at first will continue to receive unemployment benefits until they can be included in the JobLink program.

Additions to - EMPLOYMENT POLICY- JOBLINK CENTRE

1/ No foreign Students to be allowed to work in Australia, Foreign students on Student visas are here for study purpose only and funded by their own resources.

2/ (a) The Govt. to offer incentives that would encourage Employers to offer employees shares in their Company.

(b) The Govt to give tax exemptions on employee related purchases.

(c) The Govt to contribute to bonus incentives to Employees. Employers will be encouraged to give bonuses to Employees for achievement, initiative and loyalty.

3/ A Govt run training program for retraining workers and professionals in the vocation of their choice, subsidised by the Govt but partly funded by the individual so there will be accountability.

4/ Centrelink reform: This Government run department will no longer handle employment/unemployment related benefits which will be the responsibility of the JobLink Centre. Centrelink will remain responsible for relevant family payments, sickness, education benefits, etc.

Small business and 'Fair work amendments'

1/ Pay role tax to be abolished – it is ridiculous to punish a company for employing people.

2/ Small business: to have a lower rate on utility expenses instead of the current higher rate. 3/ Council rates and taxes on land for small business (other than the 2% debit tax) to be abolished. 4/ Small business to be offered incentives to employ people for services like; filling your car with petrol, car parking attendant who doubles as security, lift operator, child minding services with a trained person in charge of children, as in professional surgeries, etc. This would be Govt assisted as previously described for the purpose of creating jobs rather than handing out benefits - this is part of the JobLink program.

Here are some points that should be considered:

Going back to the small business statistics – There are more than 4.8million Australians employed in Small Business, there is a great deal of potential power if these were to unite in a political sense. We need to encourage national pride in this Sector and provide incentives to stay in small business. This is where subsidising employers to employ people from JobLink would be Beneficial, as they would be subsidised up to the unemployment benefit of the person they are contracting.

When you consider there was 12, 402, 364 valid votes cast at the 2013 federal election, a party representing the interests of a portion of the voting population of this size would quickly make the major parties take note.

> In the Hunter (NSW) there are more than 38,000 small firms employing almost 90,000 people. A political party's approach here should be to give attention to local issues, such as recruiting and retaining skilled labour

Rise Up Australia Parties Policy is that:

a) Employers would first have to be educated on the benefits of the scheme via promotional mail outs and workshops etc.

b) No Award wage will be altered in respect of employers wanting to lower the award wage due to there being no income tax.

c) Offering GCT tax cuts and speaking up about compliance costs and the abundance of other issues that are too often ignored at election time by the major parties could suddenly become election winners.

d) Small businesses need to be protected from eBay purchases overseas! Proposal: 5% import tax on all goods bought overseas through eBay up to \$100 pa 10% import tax on goods over \$100 but under \$300 pa 20% import tax on goods over \$ 300 but under \$10,000 pa 25% import tax on goods over \$10,000 pa. If 'Rise Up Australia Party' was to represent the interests of these businesses and their owners and their employees, it could be the catalyst for political change in favour of small businesses.

Workplace Relations - Principles and Aims

1. Australia must have a fair and equitable industrial relations system for all workers.

2. All people have the right to pursue their well-being in conditions of freedom and dignity, economic security and equal opportunity.

3. Working people must receive fair and equitable remuneration for their work.

4. Working people have the right to be involved in decisions about their work, free of intimidation.

5. Free, independent and democratic unions are an essential pillar of a civil society.

6. People have the right to a safe workplace free from occupational hazards.

7. The objectives of profitability and efficiency should not override social and ecological objectives.

8. Effective processes of dispute resolution, including conciliation and arbitration before an independent tribunal are a necessary element in any fair and effective industrial relations system.

9. Workplace laws should provide a work-life balance, with people having input into their working arrangements and creating more flexible working practices, balanced against the legitimate operational needs of the employer. People should also have legal protection against working excessive hours that are not included in work agreements.
10. There must be equal pay for equal work regardless of gender, race, religion, age or qualification.
11. Industrial laws and government policies should promote full employment and job security.
12. Workplace safety should have an overriding importance over all other aspects of work. Workers Compensation schemes should prioritise cost-free rehabilitation and full compensation for injured workers (To a fair and acceptable evaluation of condition and time period determined by professionals)
13. Workplace safety should include practices and laws that forbid any discrimination brought against fellow employees because of personal items that reflect their faith, as long as that item is non-abusive, non-threatening and is conducive with the dress code of their working environment

Our Aims are:

An industrial relations system that protects and enhances the rights of employees and Employers by:

1. Providing comprehensive industry-wide awards that give rights and entitlements, at the very least in accordance with the legislative minimal and which are determined by conciliation and arbitration before an effective and independent industrial tribunal;
2. Ensuring that workers are subject to laws that protect themselves and others from hazardous apparel worn by them in an environment that is considered unsafe for such apparel by the management or the employer of their workplace;
3. Ensuring individual arrangements cannot be sub-standard compared with awards or collective agreements;
4. Conforming with international standards and committing to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions no. 87 on freedom of association and the right to organise (1948) and no. 98 on the right to organise and collective bargaining (1949) as law to be included in our national law and practice.

To require employers to:

5. (a) Inform new and existing employees that they are entitled to join a union, and enable the provision of information about the unions responsible for the sector and industry.
(b) Uphold full protection of the rights of workers to join a union and of unions to protect and enhance the rights of their members.
6. Inform new and existing employees that they are **also entitled not** to join a union and that their decision is to be respected in the work place and by colleagues. Any retribution or discrimination due to implementing this right will be considered bullying in the work place and will be dealt with in accordance to bullying laws.
7. Establish just protection for casual, fixed term and probationary workers and employees of small Business.
8. Give employees full rights to challenge termination of employment where it is considered unfair by them, with reinstatement to be the remedy except in circumstances where they have broken the law, been found guilty of sexual misconduct or abuse and workplace bullying.
9. Reform industrial laws where they are deemed by an independent tribunal to be sub-standard and not in accordance with the times.
10. Give equal access to paid work based on ability and irrespective of gender, age, ethnicity, marital or civil status, family responsibilities, political affiliation, union membership, disability or religion.
11. Eliminate the gender pay gap by instituting tribunals with full powers to make orders to give effective gender pay equity, on a workforce, industry or workplace basis.

12. Restrict independent contractor arrangements to individuals who are genuinely running their own business. Enhance protection for individuals who are engaged under sham contractor arrangements and investigate greater resources for prosecution of entities that engage sham contractors. (Pending investigation into whether there was prior knowledge of sham contractor's operations)

13. Make available to all workers including apprentices, trainees, part-time and casual employees, relevant training and development skills, without loss of pay.

14. Enforce one set of laws, to be applied equally to all workers. Eliminate any independent contractor's legislation that strips employment rights from individuals.

15. Industrial manslaughter laws to be standardised and be consistent on a National level, upon thorough investigation of whether a crime has taken place. Enforce the practice of thorough investigations on all manslaughter cases to determine whether a crime has taken place through poor work practises, failing in their duty of care and or poor work place conditions.

16. One set of laws should apply equally to all workers – NO exceptions

Employer's rights

1/ We Propose that workers' rights should not be such that the Employer's rights are overridden making it difficult for the employer to carry out and conduct a profitable business.

2/The employer should have the right to dismiss an employee that is not suitable for the work he/she is engaged in.

3/An employer should have the right to dismiss an employee that has violated accepted work agreements, violated the employers trust as in dishonesty, broken the law or has been found to be engaging in inappropriate behaviour of an abusive nature, sexual nature or socially unacceptable nature.

No Industrial Immigration! - We believe in employing Australians unless there are no Australians available for the jobs in question (appropriate work visas will apply)

Companies or any other Entities will not be able to import workers from overseas for the purpose of short or long-term employment, or on a temporary basis while they are still residing in another country, their families are still living in another country and/or there is no process in place for them to take up permanent residence in Australia. This will be deemed as taking jobs away from Australians and adding to our unemployment problems.

Transferring Fairness – Article included as a matter of interest, not policy



(Farrer) (10:10): I am pleased today to speak on the Fair Work Amendment (Transfer of Business) Bill 2012. I will just capture the outline of the bill to begin with. This bill will amend the Fair Work Act 2009 to protect employee entitlements in circumstances where there is a transfer of business from an old state employer to a national system employer. The bill will, as far as possible, reflect the existing transfer-of-business provisions in part 2-8 of the Fair Work Act. In general, part 2-8 provides that, where there is a transfer of business, an enterprise agreement, a workplace determination or a named employer award that covered employees of an old employer continues to cover these

employees if they commence employment with a new employer within three months of their employment terminating with the old employer. This bill will ensure that, where there is a transfer of business from an old employer to a national system employer, transferring employees will retain the benefit of existing terms and conditions of employment in state awards and agreements as well as their accrued entitlement.

Comments on the Fair Work Act;

The whole 'Fair Work' Act needs to be revised it is way too complex, bureaucratic and inefficient.

Signed work agreements between employers and employees save a lot of problems in smaller work places. This also applies if we have a choice of standardised ones for larger companies and Government organisations that take into consideration current work practices and ethics.

At the end of the day do we want Jobs or do we just want to debate what is fair?

The nation's largest non-profit job agency has proposed extending job support to entire families to deal with intergenerational unemployment and welfare dependency.

Under JobLink there will be job provision for all those who are able to work -- -- [End of article](#)

We must go back to basics on youth employment!

***Vocational Guidance / Life skills Course**

1/ We propose a 6-month course be available to all school leavers (no matter what year they finish school) that are not seeking tertiary education, to specifically prepare them for the work force. This would be to teach them Vocational guidance, how to apply for jobs of their choice, enhancing skills, teaching practical living skills and educating them on financial matters. This could be an extension to their secondary education, partly funded by JobLink and partly funded by themselves. Those that do not wish to choose this option would be required to register for JobLink as has already been stated in the Policy previously reported.

2/ All youth over the age of 17 having completed the above course and without employment after 6 months in the JobLink program, will be required to undertake compulsory national service for 1 year as a career options in the Australian Defence Forces with the option to extend it for a further year or as a vocation. This would supply ample options for career opportunities and life skills provide path ways into the future for the individual while at the same time it restores hope and builds confidence for the individual and it strengthens the military might of the Nation.

3/ School leavers, on completion of *VGLS Course under the age of 17 that have not taken up employment contracts prior to completing their course must then be registered with JobLink where they will have the option to take up career training courses or take a job.

Creating Jobs: New jobs can be created as in other countries like Israel and Singapore where everybody that can work does work at whatever is available. New jobs can include: Car Park attendant; Street Cleaners, Additional teachers aids in schools, more staff in department stores, more Traffic Police in the major cities, Child Minding facilities in Shopping Centres, Doctors Surgeries, Educational facilities. Etc.

In Addition, for Consideration

A shift from Government contracts and services from the Public to the Private sector as part of an attempt to return budgets to a surplus should be considered. It is believed the Government sector is inefficient whereas the Private sector is motivated to make a profit. This will assist small business.

Implement incentives to cut spending within larger companies in the private sector to provide room for additional employment.

Encourage major Companies in Australia to restrain their CEO salaries to a more reasonable levels based on performance indexes and reasonable rates of salary, consistent with community views and values.

Rolling contracts need to be reviewed to assess job security. For example: Present teacher employment, which is based on a year by year contract instead of offering permanency. Proposal: To offer a probationary period based on a rolling contract of 1x1x1 years and then if the teacher meets employer's standards then permanency becomes automatic, but subject to a performance review. Example: A maintenance contract that is contracted for 12 months, and then is extended without any formal contract in place, as in a 'rolling contract' which deems that situation to be an insecure work employment scenario. Therefore, I propose that in such circumstances the employer must continue the contract for a further 12 months seeing the type of work being contracted is of an ongoing nature. Naturally if the one being contracted violates agreed working conditions then their employment is terminated.