



## 55<sup>TH</sup> QLD PARLIAMENT - KAP PRIORITY POLICIES

### Structural Changes

1. Action Council to restore cost recovery pricing to lower electricity cost
2. Development Commission to implement the Galilee Rail Line and Ethanol
3. Reserve Resource Policy
4. Industry Development and Debt Reconstruction Board
5. Statutory Marketing – sugar and milk
6. Commission of enquiry into Government Corruption in Qld
7. Return of Party Status

### Policy:

1. State and Local Government procurement and contracts for locals in regional towns
2. Enhanced Royalties for Regions program
3. Maintain Rural Service levels in North Queensland - Ergon, Main Roads, Road Tec, Railway Depots, Rural Fire Brigades, Health Services
4. Abolition of public service sackings
5. Review equitable allocation of Rescue Helicopters in Qld
6. Land, Vegetation Management excesses to be restrained and a return to freedoms
7. Federal Assistance Grants to Council's be re-allocated
8. Removal of flying foxes
9. 100% FIFO mining to be banned
10. Irrigation allocation
11. Bovine Johne's Disease – full compensation and risk-based management
12. Freehold title deeds for First Australians
13. Amend Fatigue Management Laws to exclude Local Governments
14. Cooperatively owned initiatives in water and agriculture favoured over corporate/foreign ownership

### Projects of National/State significance:

15. Roads – Atherton to Charters Towers, Hann Highway, Mac Mining Coal highway, Dugald River to Century Mine, Malanda-Upper Barron Road, Tumoulin intersection, three year funding commitments for road works.
16. Mount Isa Copper Smelter – reforms to allow continued operation
17. Rural Health – strength outpatients, increase dental, increase incentives for rural medical staff, simplify accessibility to Patient Travel Scheme
18. Water Supply and Security – deliver secure water in rural and regional communities.
19. Rural Education – all towns without a high school be provided with year 7 as a minimum
20. Heritage Grants for historic building in dangerous state of disrepair
21. Upstream Weir and Meatworks in Charters Towers



## STRUCTURAL CHANGES

### Structural Changes

#### Industry Development and Debt Reconstruction Board (DDRB)

##### What is it?

- DDRB can borrow at preferential government interest rates (currently below 3%) and lend out 2%\*.
- DDRB provides significant and adequately long term of repayment
- DDRB takes all of the first mortgage (taking over all of the banks loan).
- Debt reduction is provided by a bank write off of usually around 20% (this is given by the banks in return for enabling them to off load *doubtful* or often *written off* debt).
- Historically all DDRB moneys have always been recouped as the industry recovers (QIDC, Ag bank, Qld Rural Reconstruction Board).

##### Why needed?

Proven historical policy to bring industry and regions through crisis.

Debt Reconstruction Boards operated in Australia from 1901 to 1999.

##### Who benefits?

Industry, towns and workers dependant on agriculture.

\*1% deficiency can, should and has always been repaid when the industry recovers.

## Structural Changes

### Statutory marketing – sugar and milk

#### What is it?

Provides an arbitrated price for the farmer the same as an industrial award does for the employee.

Normally statutory marketing involves minimum price scheme and orderly marketing.

Sales docket and a trust account for the marketing of fruit and vegetables.

Fair Milk Bill – as introduced by Mr Knuth in the previous parliament.

Statutory marketing has existed for over 85 years in both of these industries and worked well.

#### Why needed?

Reduces the dominance of the supermarket giants who currently pay farmers what they feel like paying them.

All sugar farmers, worse still, are under foreign corporate monopolys.

Restores a fair balance to the bargaining power and sets a fair price for farmers.

#### Who benefits?

Dairying communities (10% of QLD), sugar communities (still QLD's biggest employer).



## Structural Changes

**Reserve Resource Policy** – specifically for North West industries where all industry is based upon gas .

### What is it?

Reserving a portion of QLD's resources (eg. Gas) for Queenslanders - to be used to preserve and create industry and jobs.

For cheaper electricity and affordable gas for communities.

In 1990 Gladstone Power station was essentially fuelled on free coal. Around 1% of QLD coal was a reserve resource – the Government took it for free.

Western Australia still has a Reserve Resource Policy for gas.

Virtually every country on earth has a Reserve Resource Policy.

AWU and Australian Industry Group have called for a Reserve Resource Policy.

The United States Congress has promulgated a *Deloitte's* paper delineating how disastrous is the absence of a Reserve Resource Policy. They used Australia as the example of what results in the absence of such policy in the United states.

The Deloitte's report states that Australia without a Reserve Resource Policy will lose a minimum of \$88 billion over the next 7 years in manufacturing alone.

The Manufacturing Australia Report, May 2013 states 200,000 jobs will vanish.

## Structural Changes

### Why needed?

Gas prices have gone from \$2.30 jg in 2014 to \$10-12 jg 2015.

Need a Reserve Resource Policy to protect jobs and industry.

The fertiliser, steel, mineral processing, agricultural processing (such as peanuts industries) are examples of the myriad of industries which will be doomed by these costs.

### Who benefits?

People of Queensland by generating cheap power for industry development and jobs.

## Development Commission – to implement Galilee Rail Line and Ethanol

### What is it?

A Commission takes it out of the hands (the inertia of) Government. The Commission will comprise people determined and with the experience to drive the implementation of the Galilee Rail Line and Ethanol.

The Commission is under the oversighting of Treasury and Government and would only be able to act through the tightest of prudential and financial oversight guidelines.

### Why needed?



## Structural Changes

Both political parties, and more importantly their governments, have proved over the last 7 years that they cannot or will not achieve either of these objectives.

### Who benefits?

28,000 jobs will be immediately created in the Galilee Coal fields, specifically Charters Towers, Townsville/Mackay Coast, Moranbah and Clermont.

5,000 jobs in the sugar and grains areas in the ethanol industry.

Offsets the 31,000 jobs which will vanish in the wind down of CSG and continuing long term depressed conditions in coal.

### Action Council to restore cost recovery pricing to lower electricity cost.

#### What is it?

The establishment of an Action Council (similar to the Office of Carbon Emission Reduction).

Return to *cost recovery only pricing* which will significantly lower electricity prices.

This entails the abolition of D.O.R.C. pricing.

Change in thinking from Government valued 'asset' to a Government 'service'

Next base load electricity generator to be built north of Mackay.

## Structural Changes

### Why needed?

Electricity prices are now 400% higher as a result of corporatisation and deregulation.

Address price disparity costs between North Qld and Southern Qld.

### Who benefits?

All Queenslanders, industry.

## Commission of Inquiry into Government corruption in QLD

### What is it?

Scope covers inter alia political donations and the awarding of government tenders, contracts and approvals.

### Why needed?

Public concern over conduct of Government in regards to donations, separation of powers, tenders, contracts and approvals.

### Who benefits?

All Queenslanders.

## Return of Party Status

## Structural Changes

### What is it?

Provisions for Party Status, defined as two or more members of a party.

### Why needed?

Fair and equitable representation in Parliament.

### Who benefits?

All Queenslanders.

## POLICY

## Policy

**State and Local Government procurement and contracts preference for locals in regional towns.**

### What is it?

Quarantining of public work contracts to protect local jobs.

A 20% preference for contractors using local locally owned businesses and resident labour.



## Policy

A return to Local Government day labour being able to tender for works.

### Why needed?

Avoids 'shop front locals' – large contractors temporarily setting up operations in small rural towns.

To encourage local investment and jobs in rural and regional areas.

### Who benefits?

Rural communities, contractors and workers.

## 'Royalties for Regions' policy

### What is it?

We accept the Government's right to the bulk of the royalties, but 15% must go back into the mining regions and 5% (of this 15%) must go back into the locality which generated the royalty.

'Royalties to Regions' needs to be merit based (applications will prioritise productive, long-term economic benefit and long term development infrastructure).

### Why needed?

To give a fair share of the royalties back to the regions which created the wealth.

## Policy

To invest in infrastructure for future development and prosperity.

### Who benefits?

Mining regions, localities which produce the wealth, all Queenslanders from continued flow of royalties and development.

## Removal of flying foxes

### What is it?

Calling of tenders for contractors to remove flying foxes from population areas.

Flying Fox Removal Funding available and accessible for Councils or contractors. 3 year contracts.

### Why needed?

For the health of communities impacted by flying foxes.

### Who benefits?

All communities which currently are impacted by flying foxes.

## Fly-in-fly-out –100% FIFO mining to be banned

For-FIFO – Foreign fly in, fly outs to be banned.

## Policy

### What is it?

Objective:- 70% choice, 30% locally based (3 year implementation for existing mining operations).

### Why needed?

100% FIFO workforce erodes rural communities where the mines are based.

### Who benefits?

Local communities and Councils where the mines are based.

## Rural Service Levels - North Queensland Ergon, Main Roads, Road Tec, Railway Depots, Rural Fire Brigades and health services.

### What is it?

Guarantee the current manning levels will remain for Ergon and railway depots in Atherton Tablelands, Charters Towers, Winton, Mid-West, North West, Gulf and Moranbah.

No manning level changes at hospital, dental and medical services in these same country centres.

### Why needed?

To ensure staffing and servicing levels in rural communities.

### Who benefits?

## Policy

Local communities, maintains service levels.

**Land, Vegetation Management excesses to be restrained and a return of freedoms** (fishing, camping, hunting, shooting, motorbike, bicycle, horse and trail riding - in State Forests)

### What is it?

There are numerous small issues but assurances must be given that there will be no further restrictions and some pull back on existing restrictive excesses.

To reaffirm the people's rights against:- CSG companys and ever increasingly more intrusive government.

Reasserting of the principle '*the Crown does not own the land and the sea – the people do*'.

*I own my backyard, not the government.*

Amend the *Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014* – to restore landowners rights to object and notification rights.

Restore the provisions of dams, bores, watering points and stock yard as restricted land.

Protect existing vegetation management rights.

Prioritisation to management of noxious weeds and pests.

Incentives given to properties and landowners which proactively manage noxious weeds and pests.

### Why needed?

## Policy

Restrictive nature of Government has reduced the peoples freedoms and rights.

Issues such as *Lock the Gate* will be given the highest priority in respect to issues such as CSG.

### Who benefits?

People's property rights and the security for land tenure. Vegetation management.

**Federal Assistance Grants (FAGs)** – which are on-allocated by the State Government.

### What is it?

Local Government FAGs require a review into the methodology of funding division across local Councils. Regional Queensland local Governments rely heavily on the grants as part of their overall income to be sepnt across all areas of council responsibility; while for metropolitan councils, FAGs make up a minute percentage of their annual revenue and would suffer little from a reduction in their allocation.

### Why needed?

To redress the funding imbalance.

### Who benefits?

Smaller Councils and communities.

## Policy

### Irrigation

#### What is it?

The provision of a:

- 300,000 mg allocation Flinders River
- 80,000 mg allocation Cloncurry River
- Leaves 94% of streamflow untouched.

Other river areas will need to be addressed.

Exponential cost increases in water (irrigation) charges be abolished in places like Mareeba, Atherton Tablelands, Lockyer Valley and Ayr.

#### Why needed?

Currently cannot irrigate.

Cattle industry cannot survive without an ability to supply abattoirs late in the year. Late season fattening and environmental river bank protection can only be achieved by low level irrigation and pasture for levee bank protection and grazing.

#### Who benefits?

\$1000m per year in revenue from meat processing and an increased and more secure annual ox and beef production, resulting in an extra \$400m per year.

## Policy

### Public Servants

#### What is it?

Abolition of public service sackings.

#### Why needed?

Services are declining in rural communities. Affects confidence and security in rural communities.

#### Who benefits?

Workers in small communities and communities who benefit from maintained service delivery.

### Bovine Johne's Disease (BJD)

#### What is it?

Provision of subsidised fund to guarantee full compensation where disease outbreaks or similar problems arise.

Review of automatic quarantine processes under current BJD policy. Risk based assessment to be introduced, as opposed to the current automatic quarantine.

Breaking of viable cattle stations with the current procedures for example with BJD, terrorise anyone out of acknowledging a disease.

Facilitate the introduction of Multi-Peril Risk Cover for Agriculture to ensure farmers can survive whatever disasters or exigencies may arise,

## Policy

consistently going on bended knees for floods, cyclones, disease outbreaks, drought and even sometimes extreme market shocks.

### Why needed?

Current policy is flawed and has numerous unintended consequences.

### Who benefits?

Graziers unfairly burdened by onerous guidelines.

## Review equitable allocation of rescue helicopters in QLD

### What is it?

To ensure all regions receive equitable funding for rescue helicopter.

### Why needed?

Current funding is not shared equitably across the state.

For example, in 2013 Mount Isa did not receive funding while the other three choppers got \$13.47 million.

\$30 million has been allocated for the other three choppers across QLD, while Mount Isa service continues to receive no funding.

### Who benefits?





## Policy

All Qld communities, specifically those in the N-W West which have missed out on funding to date.

### **First Australians Policy**

#### **What is it?**

The issue and availability of inalienable freehold title deeds for First Australians in community areas.

#### **Why needed?**

Essential for any economic development. Currently no bank will lend money for commercial development without the security of a title deed.

According to Government records there has only been one title deed issued in 25 years.

Under the 1984 legislation nearly 1000 title deeds were issued in a little over three years.

#### **Who benefits?**

First Australians, communities, regional development and the Australian economy.

Title deeds will encourage economic development.

First Australian areas contain over 4 million hectares of 40 inch plus rainfall. These areas should be running over 4m ox, they are currently running less than 250,000. 4m ox with some small strategic irrigation plots should produce over 2000m a year of income, creating some 15,000 jobs in areas now running unemployment levels exceeding 60%.

## Policy

### Fatigue Management

#### What is it?

To amend the Fatigue Management (National Road Transport Heavy Vehicle Drivers Fatigue) Laws to exclude local governments.

#### Why needed?

The current legislation prohibits and impedes the short fall operations of the Council impacting time and cost for works.

#### Who benefits?

Rural and Regional Councils.

**Cooperatively owned initiatives in water and agriculture development should always be favoured over a corporate and/or foreign interest.**

#### What is it?

Gympie Dairy Proposal, water development in the Gulf and processing plants in the Lockyer Valley need little more than the allocation of Government lands and or \$1-2 million of Government guarantee.

#### Why needed?

To ensure benefits from development go back to local farms and communities.



## Policy

### Who benefits?

Australia, Qld, Farmers and the local communities.

## PROJECTS OF STATE/NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

### Projects of State/National Significance

#### Urgent Action Roads of National/State significance:

- Atherton to Charters Towers Road, Charters Towers to Clermont Road – upgrade to dual lane and raise bridges – alternative route to the coast route, relieves congestion, more attractive to tourists.
- Hann Highway (including Torrens Creek to Aramac roads) direct route from Far North Qld to Melbourne/Adelaide (cuts 800km off journey).
- Subsidisation of the seal and upgrade of 60km of road from Mac Mining Coal to the highway to Charters Towers.
- MMG Dugald River Mine (north of Cloncurry) - subsidise upgrading the road from MMG Dugald River mine to the existing Century Pipeline. Protects 100s of vitally needed jobs in Camooweal, Karumba, Cloncurry, Normanton and Doomadgee and ensures existing infrastructure (inter alia pipe line and dredging at Karumba).
- Malanda Upper Barron Road – major arterial route linking the tourist attractions on the Atherton Tablelands (Bromfield Swamp). Access to the Kennedy highway (links the major North-South highway).
- Tumoulin intersection - connecting Tumoulin (Atherton Tablelands) to Kennedy Highway (the main North/South Highway)

## Projects of State/National Significance

- Request for three year road funding, instead of current one year – to provide certainty of road funding.

### What is it?

Strategic completion of economic building roads.

### Why needed?

- Gives Far North Qld Tourism an extra two weeks of business, now precluded by flooding and cyclones. A completed inland route suffers neither.
- Economic development – reduced travel time, improved commerce, tourism
- Facilitates competitive agricultural access to market.
- Alternate access to Bruce highway during wet season
- Improved safety
- Removes the need for road trains to decouple.
- Takes road trains off the Bruce Highway

### Who benefits?

All road users, local communities, National, State and Local economies.

## Mount Isa Copper Smelter

### What is it?

## Projects of State/National Significance

Provide for the survival of the Mount Isa Copper Smelter and the Townsville refinery.

Nil cost.

### Why needed?

The current regulatory changes in train would result in the loss of nearly 1000 jobs.

### Who benefits?

Townsville and Mount Isa communities.

## Uranium

### What is it?

Preserve existing rights. N.B. this means Ben Lomond at Townsville will never go ahead.

## Upstream Weir and Meatworks in Charters Towers

### What is it?

Building an upstream weir in Charters Towers to facilitate irrigation and cattle fattening late in the year. This will ensure the building of a major NQ abattoirs in the Charters Towers region.

## Projects of State/National Significance

### Why needed?

Currently no abattoir in inland North Queensland.

Provides an alternate market for NQ cattle and increased capacity providing a better price.

Will create 600 jobs.

Our beef is all northern hemisphere market (USA, Japan etc). Currently our beef has to do a 4000km round trip to South Qld lot feeders and abattoirs. Neither of these are in North Qld.

### Who benefits?

North Queensland, graziers, creates jobs – workers.

## Heritage Grants

### What is it?

Special heritage grants for historic building in dangerous state of disrepair (may not necessarily be heritage listed).

Gives grants to buildings of historical significance for restoration and protection.

### Why needed?

Councils and communities currently cannot afford to maintain and restore these few but extremely valuable historical buildings.

## Projects of State/National Significance

### Who benefits?

Communities where the buildings are located, tourism industry, all Queenslanders as it protects our history.

### Rural Health

#### What is it?

Strengthen outpatient service.

Increase dental services.

Increase incentives for dentists and medical staff to work in rural and regional QLD.

Simplify Patient Travel Scheme and increase accessibility.

#### Why needed?

Address rural health needs and services.

Avoids populations relocating from rural areas to access health services.

#### Who benefits?



## Projects of State/National Significance

All rural communities.

### Rural Education

#### What is it?

All towns without a high school will be provided with a minimum of year 7.

#### Why needed?

This addresses the damage done by the year 7 transition program implemented by the previous government, where children in rural and remote communities are now forced to go to boarding school a year earlier.

This is an additional cost impost on families, compromises teacher numbers in schools and causes families to move away from rural communities.

Abolition of 7<sup>th</sup> grade from primary schools will destroy our towns as parents will have to leave town rather than lose their children to boarding schools.

#### Who benefits?

Rural communities and students.

### Water Supply and Security- deliver secure water in rural and regional communities



## Projects of State/National Significance

### What is it?

Deliver secure water supply to rural and regional communities.

### Why needed?

So rural and regional communities have similar levels of security and quality of town water eg. Forsyth (Charleston Dam) a poor supply of brown water which is a standard unacceptable any were else in Qld.

Many small towns currently have brown water and well below acceptable levels of capacity.

Restricts ability of small towns to grow.

Previously poor water security meant water has had to be carted at great expense.

### Who benefits?

Rural and regional communities. Secures water supply and allows for growth.