



House of Representatives
Federal Member for Fairfax

CLIVE PALMER MP

visionfor AUSTRALIA



Clive Palmer being sworn in to the 44th Parliament of Australia, representing the people of Fairfax
Authorised by Clive Palmer, Member for Fairfax, 17 Southern Drive, Maroochydore, QLD 4558



PARLIAMENT of AUSTRALIA

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Federal Member for Fairfax
CLIVE PALMER MP

HOUSE COMMITTEES:
Standing Committee on Infrastructure & Communications
Standing Committee on Economics
Joint Select Committee on Trade & Investment Growth



Since I was elected as the Federal Member for Fairfax in late 2013 our team has achieved some remarkable success in parliament for you and all Australians. Some of our achievements are:

- Stopped the GP Co-Payment.
- Stopped negative changes to universities.
- Stopped \$10 billion cuts to social security.
- Freed over 436 children and families from detention.
- Freed 1,500 people in total from Christmas Island.
- Resolved over 30,000 cases in detention.
- Introduced the (SHEV) Safe Haven Enterprise Visa.
- Saved the Low Income Super for over two million Australians.
- Kept the Schoolkids Bonus.
- Kept Low Income Support.
- Reduced electricity prices by 10% Australia-wide.
- Made 15 changes to Direct Action in Senate Amendments then passed Direct Action.
- Saved the Climate Change Authority.
- Saved the Clean Energy Finance Corporation.
- Saved ARENA (Australian Renewable Energy Authority).
- Saved RET (Renewable Energy Target).
- Fixed pensions for all veterans and ex-servicemen and women over 55.
- Stopped Campbell Newman.
- Set up three parliamentary inquiries into: -
 - Trade Investment and Growth.
 - Australia Fund.
 - Queensland Government.
- Abolished Carbon Tax.
- Abolished Mining Tax.
- Introduced the Private Member's Bill on Foreign Death Penalty.
- Protected maritime workers' jobs.
- Proved that government and community debt was not a problem for Australia.
- Cabinet adopted our policy to ban lobbyists from party positions.
- Stopped GrainCorp sale and introduced Private Member's Bill.
- Electoral reform - pens instead of pencils.
- Kept Qantas Australian-owned.
- Stopped changes to income tax-free threshold.
- Stopped financial incentive to sell public assets.
- Saved Australian jobs in offshore gas industry.
- Stopped slashing of university research grants.

Watch Clive Palmer's
budget speech on
YouTube via this QR code



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Vision for Australia



In May 2015 at a special function in Canberra, Clive Palmer delivered his Vision for Australia and response to the Abbott Government's second budget. His speech picked apart the budget, just as he did in 2014 when he dismantled the debt myth peddled by the government, forcing them to eventually admit the economy was in much better shape than they would have the Australian public believe. In the following pages, Clive Palmer presents his **Vision for Australia**. It is full of real and current data showing you the real state of Australia's economic affairs. But most importantly, it is rich with ideas on how we can reinstate Australia as the 'lucky country' once again.

Men and Women of Australia,

Our country is known for its strength and our people known for their resilience. Today, we find our nation in need of both strength and resilience.

The main issue facing Australia today is not just balancing our budget, but what Australians can do to regain Australia's status as the lucky country. Sadly, the Liberal and Labor parties are devoid of ideas.

Governments may rise and fall, prime ministers may come and go, but ideas go on forever. Australians want to know - and Australians need to know - how their life can become better; how life can be improved for their families; not in 30 years' time, but in our time, now.

Domestic demand is at an all-time low; interest rates are at an all-time low. It's not because the economy is doing well, it's because there is no economic demand. Because our economy is spiraling downwards and shrinking, and our people hold their savings in fear.

People are suffering in the Latrobe Valley in Victoria, in the Hunter in New South Wales, Elizabeth in

South Australia, Perth, all through Tasmania and the territories. Australians have lost hope for the future. We have to re-establish confidence and lead the nation, not tomorrow, but now.

Australia needs a revolution in the way we think, the way we boost the wealth of the economy, not for ourselves, but for all our citizens. We have to re-establish confidence. Not tomorrow, but today.

In the following pages I will examine some of the things we have been able to achieve in parliament. I will then set the truth free and tell you what the real state of our country is and how our performance compares with the world.

Government finances are different than the state of our economy; the truth you see will set you free.

Then I will outline what we can become and what we can achieve for everyone in this country.

We are all on *Struggle Street* together, but it's our country and it's our responsibility to do all we can to make the lives of all our citizens better than it is today. I truly believe it can be done.



Being greeted by another media pack in Canberra



Speaking at the National Press Club in Canberra. Clive Palmer has delivered speeches here on five occasions



“To get Australia moving we need to stimulate demand.”

To get Australia moving again we need to stimulate demand.

Reducing company tax by 1.5% does not stimulate the economy. You have to make a profit before you pay tax. Because of low demand and limited money supply, the problem is that small businesses are losing profitability. You have to create demand by increasing the money supply. People need money to buy goods and services for companies to make a profit and therefore pay tax.

Projected company tax receipts for 2015 will exceed \$70 billion. Instead of companies paying tax quarterly in advance based on an estimate, we need to let them pay it yearly. If we keep \$70 billion in enterprises' hands for twelve months, we'll boost this economy; we know they can spend it better than government. Australians will create real demand and massive job growth, and by doing so wipe off our deficit, making our economy stronger.

If \$70 billion is spent by individual taxpayers during the year, even only once, the government gets 10% GST, more revenue based on more activity and more wealth creation.

That way we can have better hospitals, better schools and better service from our government. Why should companies pay their tax quarterly in advance, based

on an estimate of profits they may never make? Why should the government keep that money in an account? Why shouldn't it be out there circulating in the economy, creating jobs for you, your family and enterprises? Why shouldn't we do that? And, as I said, every time that \$70 billion is spent, the government gets an extra \$7 billion GST.

And you know what? At the end of the year they still get the \$70 billion as well. If the money circulates just four times before it's paid to government the government gets an extra \$28 billion, plus more group and company tax, and pays out less for unemployment benefits.

More hospitals, more schools, a rising living standard; give Australia leadership. Increasing our economy and revenue means we can implement changes to make Australians' lives better. At the current interest rate of 2%, that change will cost approximately \$850 million a year in interest, but generate over \$30 billion for the nation without any long-term borrowing.

This increase in demand and activity will boost jobs, investment and small business profits. It will stimulate the economy and create more jobs.

Spending money makes the world go around, creates wealth and makes the pie bigger for all of us to share.



At Nambour High School with some of their great students



Speaking with servicemen on Anzac Day in Maroochydore



Pakistan Resolution Day in Canberra

The first \$10,000 paid on a home loan each year should be tax deductible. Australians need the dream of home ownership. It will make our houses affordable again, increase employment and give our young people a goal to strive for.

This will boost the construction industry, increase our home ownership and boost building activity to satisfy demand, which in turn will increase revenue for the government. By growing demand and government revenue we can reduce personal income tax by 15% for all Australians.

This will mean the average Australian taxpayer will have \$2500 extra in their pocket every year; an extra \$50 a week. This increase in demand and activity will boost jobs, investment and small business profits.

It will stimulate the economy and create more jobs.

As that extra \$2500 circulates in our economy, even if it's just ten times, I estimate the government will get the same amount of revenue as they did from the tax cuts. But money will do what it does best by circulating, creating jobs, looking to the future and giving our citizens hope.

We know our citizens can spend money better than government, creating more demand, jobs and government revenue. Every time it's spent the government gets 10% GST.

For too long Australians have lacked incentive and confidence and felt they cannot help themselves. We want to change that. We can ignite Australia if we work together.

Australians need incentive. Without incentive there's no growth in our economy. Our economy continues to decline, the revenue shrinks and the government wants to close our schools, privatise our hospitals and turn people away. The lack of incentive for workers is a problem we face in Australia today. Industry must provide incentives for all who serve it.

Our pensioners are paid one of the lowest pensions in the OECD and their living standard is close to the poverty line.

Australian workers don't have a second job because of the high rate of taxation. We need to give them an incentive.

Our pensioners are paid one of the lowest pensions in the OECD and their living standard is close to the poverty line. We can change all that if we stimulate our economy. We can increase the age pension by 20% or \$150 per fortnight. This step will in itself stimulate demand and create jobs.

President Obama did it in the United States. Europe is stimulating its economy now.

We cannot tolerate Australians dying in the corridors of our hospitals. The cost of healthcare in the United States is 17% of GDP, yet 60 million Americans are not covered. The Australian Government spends around 9% .

We cannot desert the sick and the dying. Medical staff are overworked and hospitals inadequate. Our medical staff are at breaking point. Australia needs an additional \$80 billion in funding for health in the next three years. In the days of Prime Minister Menzies our debts were around 40% of GDP, which would still be only 60% of OECD average. We must do whatever needs to be done to fix healthcare once and for all.

The Australian Government is the main practitioner of bankruptcy and company liquidations across Australia. As companies close, employees lose their jobs, the government loses group tax and people transfer from gainful employment to Centrelink.



Suncoast Christian College visits Parliament House in Canberra



At St Ignatius', Tony Abbott's old school!



The infamous dinner with Communications Minister Malcolm Turnbull at the Wild Duck in Canberra



“Let’s protect the Australian people and their jobs. Let’s protect what the country stands for.”

Company taxes are destroyed and taxes to compensate continue to climb. Services spiral down in education and health services have to be cut to protect the revenue. Let’s protect the Australian people and their jobs. Let’s protect what the country stands for.

If government stopped driving business to the wall, this wouldn’t happen.

Australia needs to restructure the system; to keep people employed productively. To transfer people from gainful employment to unemployment just guarantees misery for all Australians. We need to have a Chapter 11 like they have in the US. When companies fail the business continues so workers keep their jobs and their families have income.

As government services continue to break down and Australia heads towards a catastrophe, we think we’re helpless and cannot do anything about it.

But Australians can.

We must provide more funding to education in this country. A free nation can rise no higher than the standard of excellence set in its schools and colleges.

Ignorance, illiteracy, unskilled workers and school drop outs - these are the failures of an educational

system in the past; a system that breeds failures in our social and economic set up, such as delinquency, unemployment, chronic dependency, a waste of human resources, a loss of productive power and purchasing, and an increase of tax-supported benefits.

The loss of only one year’s income due to unemployment is more than the total cost of twelve years’ education through high school. Failure to improve our education performance is not only poor social policy, it is poor economic policy.

At the start of the last century, only 10% of our adults had a high school or university education.

Today, such an education has become a requirement for an increasing number of jobs.

Our aim is to inject an extra \$20 billion into the education system in our first three years of government. It’s time to invest in ourselves.

If we don’t have confidence in ourselves, who will have confidence in us? We must educate our children, our most valuable resource.

We must make it possible for those with talent to go to university, but only if those who are educated can find a job. That’s why our ability to compete internationally to expand our exports is so important.



Press conference with former US Vice President Al Gore in Canberra



Mixing with Diggers on Anzac Day in Fairfax



An ABC birthday surprise in Canberra

We need to support regional Australia by introducing the zonal taxation system.

This will provide incentive to decentralise Australia and maximise the delivery of services to regional Australia.

It will provide incentive in regional areas. We have to ensure regional hospitals have doctors, that regional industries develop for the benefit of their communities, and for all Australians.

The Australian Government must support Australian industries and ensure all policies put Australia first.

We must encourage Australians to buy Australian produce with labelling and packaging changed so Australians clearly know what produce is Australian.

Japan has become the world's third largest economy by processing Australian resources. You know, the cost of energy is more expensive in Japan and Japan suffers from the tyranny of distance. Wages are also higher, yet Australia sells its mineral resources from \$40 to \$100 a tonne to the Japanese, they process it in Japan and sell it for \$20,000 a tonne.

They create exports in Japan, while Australians in South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland and even Western Australia, go without a job or any hope for themselves.

The Australian Government needs to



Failure to improve our education performance is not only poor social policy, it is poor economic policy.

demonstrate leadership on this issue and warrant that Australian resources are processed in Australia for the benefit of Australians.

Australia must ensure minerals from Western Australia and Queensland are then processed in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia. We need a real manufacturing industry in areas where we have the economic advantage, rather than exporting jobs to China and Japan.

95% of Australians agree on what's good for them and their community, but Labor and Liberal spend a 100% of the time arguing about the things that create disagreements and disunity in our country.

They cause division when Australian needs unity. They cause disruption in our industries when we need a joint effort.

As a great man once said, in the final analysis, we are all mortal, we all live on this one small planet, we all breathe the same air and we all want a good future for our children.

When the Anzacs went overseas, they didn't go as members of the Liberal Party or members of the Labor Party; they went as Australians. We need to put the idea of a class war behind us and unite the nation.

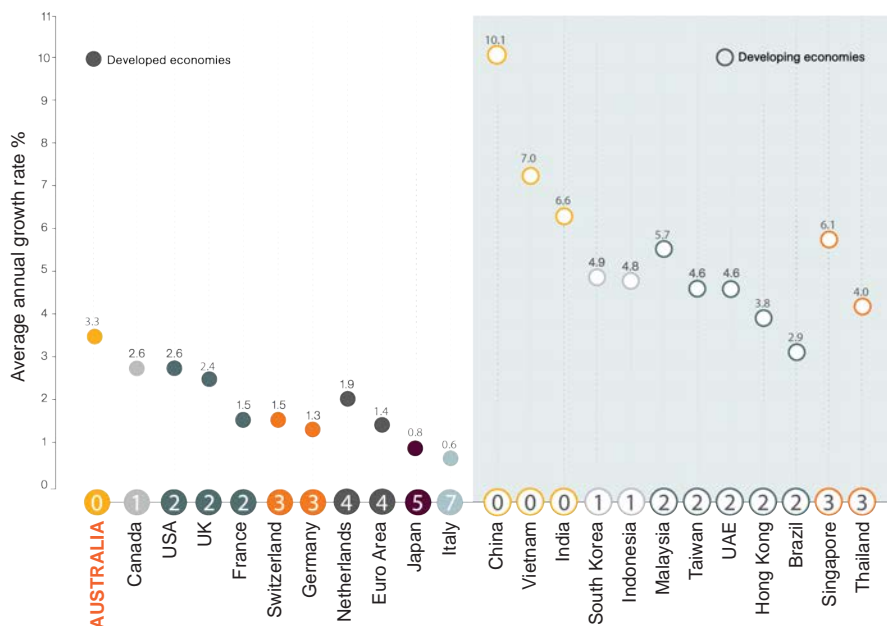
This country has the strength and potential to live out its heritage and fulfil the dreams of the Anzacs.

To reinstate Australia as the lucky country, we need to reunite the country and do what's best for all Australians.



AUSTRALIA 2015

Economic Resilience – real GDP growth



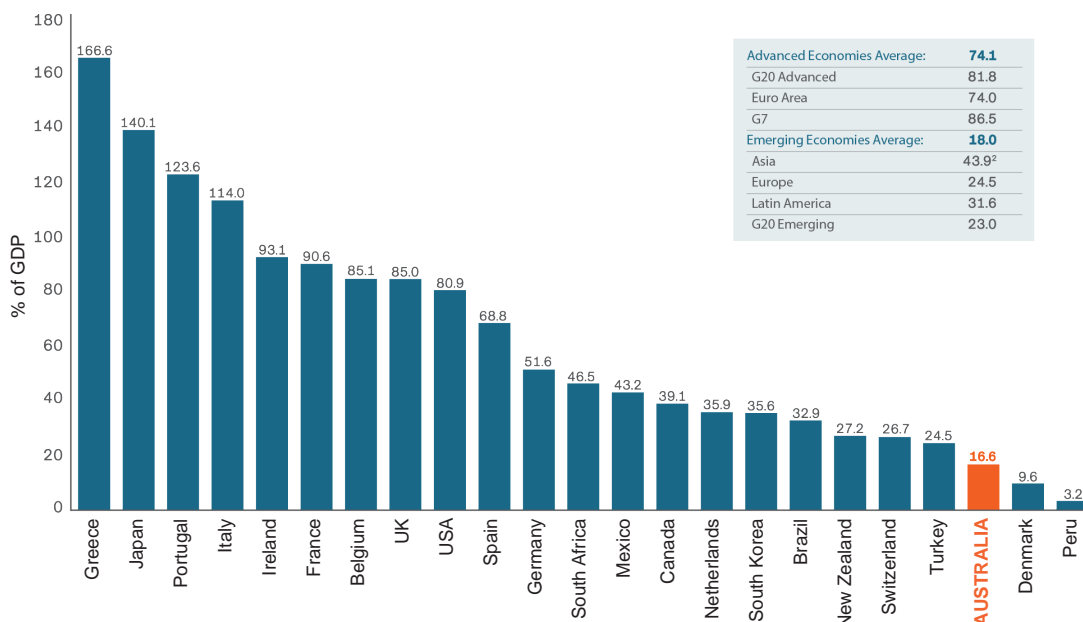
1992 - 2014

Note: Colour circles represent the number of years in recession.

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2014; Austrade

Over two decades of uninterrupted annual economic growth, the Australian economy remained resilient, sustained by sound macro-economic policies, strong institutions and continued demand for hard and soft commodities from Asia. Australia is the only developed economy to have recorded no annual recessions during the past 23 years, placing it alongside high growth economies such as China and India.

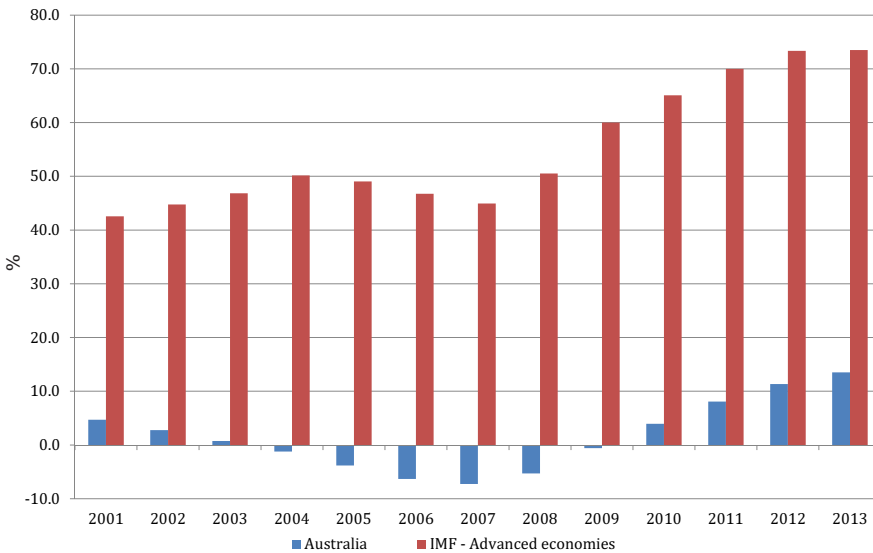
General government net debt in 2015 (as a percentage of GDP)



IMF staff estimates and projections. Projections are based on staff assessment of current policies. For cross-country comparability, gross and net debt levels reported by national statistical agencies for countries that have adopted the 2008 System of National Accounts (Australia, Canada and USA) are adjusted to exclude unfunded pension liabilities of government employees' defined benefit pension plans. Source: International Monetary Fund, Fiscal Monitor October 2014, Statistical Tables 8 and 16; Austrade.

Australian Government debt is one of the world's lowest. In its October 2014 fiscal monitor, the International Monetary Fund estimated that the Australian government's net debt would be 16.6% of GDP in 2015, well below the 74.1% forecast for advanced economies. Actually it's only 14% of GDP, less than the 40% under Bob Menzies' Government. The low public sector debt reinforces Australia's healthy financial position and sound economic credentials, and underpins its strong ratings.

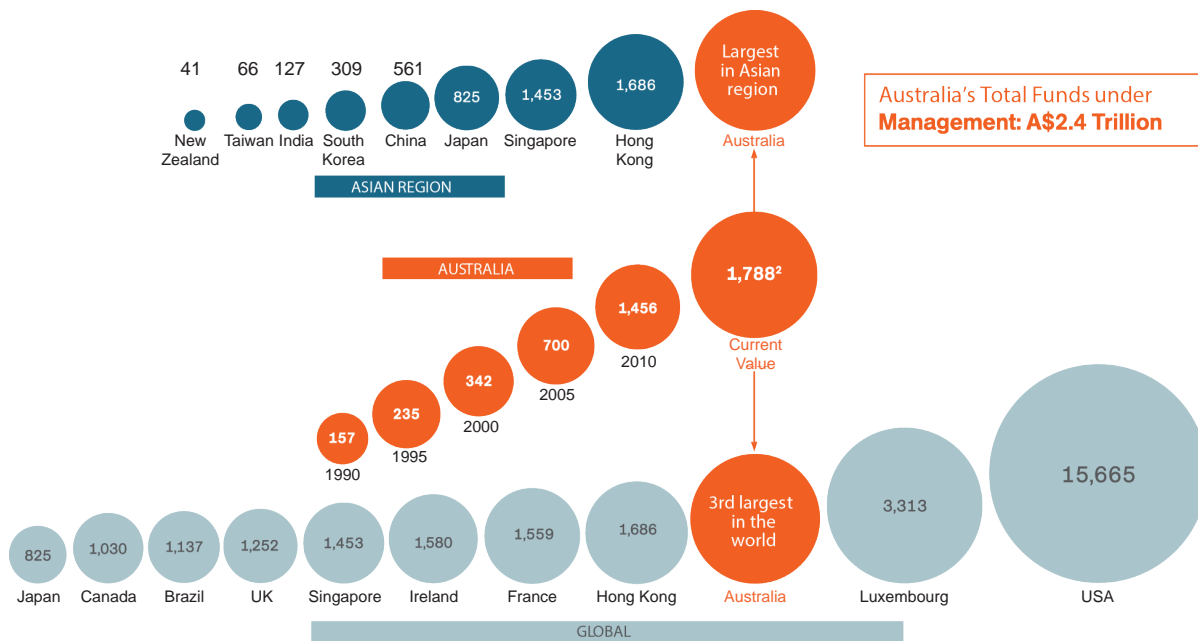
Economic statistics – IMF net debt data (as a percentage of GDP)



Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database - April 2014, accessed 6 May 2014

Global significance of Australia’s investment fund assets pool

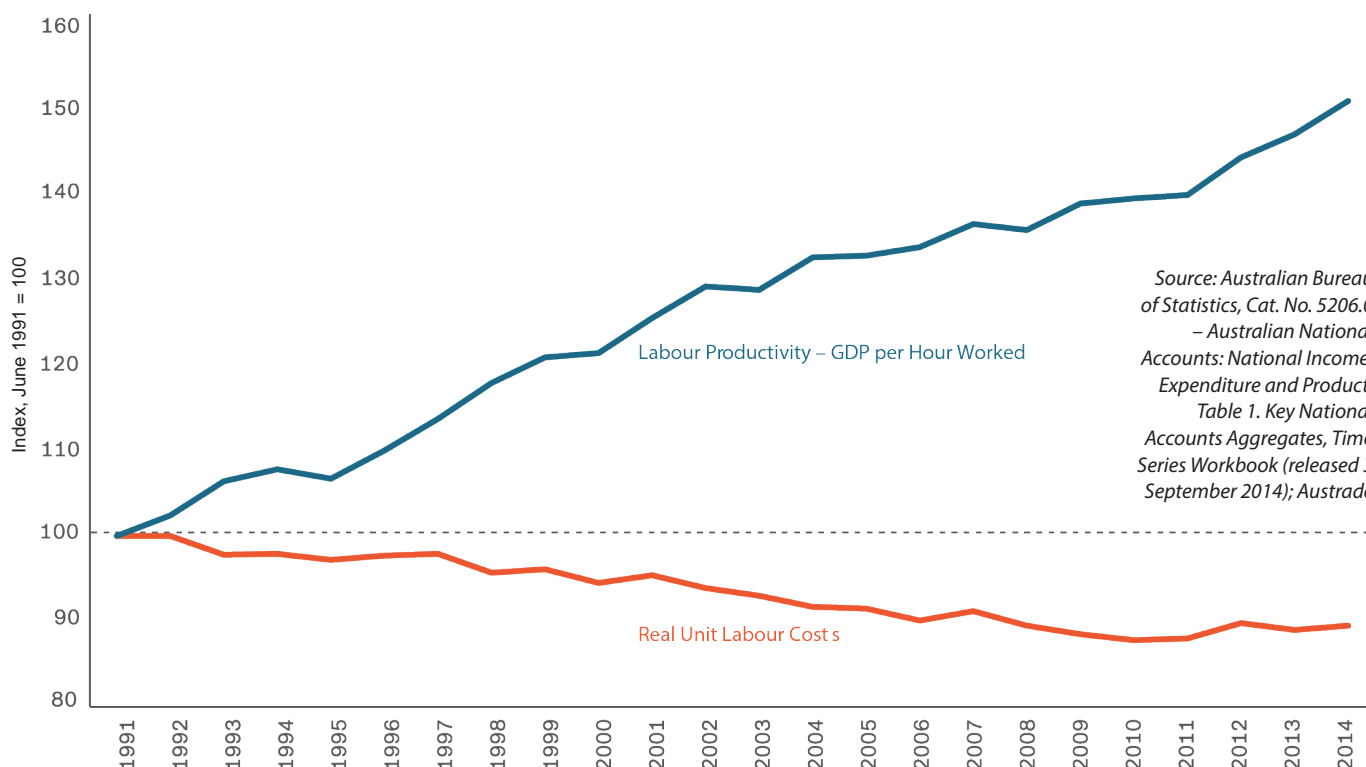
Investment fund assets, US\$ billion, June quarter, 2014



Note: Circles are not to scale. Data between countries is not strictly comparable. Refers to home domiciled funds, except Hong Kong and New Zealand, which include home and foreign-domiciled funds. Funds of funds are not included, except for France, Germany, Italy and Luxembourg. In this statistical release, 'investment fund' refers to a publicly offered, open-end fund investing in transferable securities and money market funds. It is equivalent to 'mutual fund' in the US and 'UCITS' (Undertakings for the Collective Investment of Transferable Securities) in the European Fund and Asset Management Association's statistics on the European investment fund industry. Australia's investment funds in the Investment Company Institute survey only include consolidated assets of collective investment institutions. Sources: Investment Company Institute, Worldwide Mutual Fund Assets and Flows, Second Quarter 2014 (released 2 October 2014); Hong Kong's data (Non-REIT fund management business – the sum of asset management business and fund advisory business of licensed corporations), sourced from Securities and Futures Commission, Fund Management Activities Survey 2013 (released July 2014); Singapore's data sourced from Monetary Authority of Singapore, 2013 Singapore Asset Management.

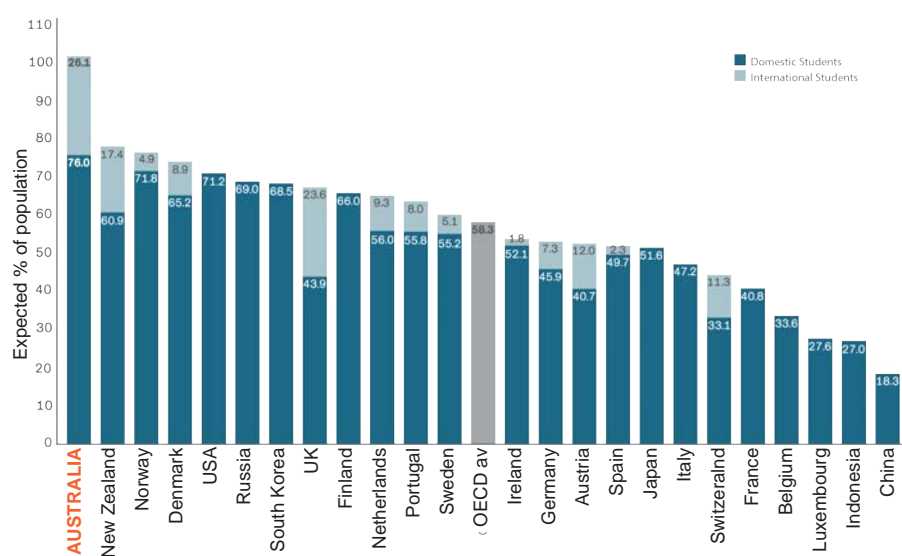
The world's largest pool of funds under management – set for growth. Australia's pool of Funds Under Management (FUM) is the third largest in the world and the largest in the Asian region, according to the investment company institute's worldwide mutual fund assets and flows data. The global significance of Australia's Funds Under Management and the maturity of its funds industry underscores its potential to further develop as a regional funds management centre.

Australia's labour productivity and costs 1991–2014 (as at 30 June each year, trend terms)



Growth in productivity is outpacing labour costs. Australia has enjoyed a sustained period of labour productivity growth exceeding growth in real wages. Over Australia's 23 years of consecutive economic growth, labour productivity has recorded a compound annual growth rate of 1.8% per annum, while real unit labour costs have fallen by 0.5% each year. Australia has experienced particularly strong labour productivity growth over the past two years, with growth of 1.9% in 2012–13 and 2.6% in 2013–14. During this same period, real unit labour costs have broadly remained stable, indicating that the effective cost of labour has remained in line with productivity improvements.

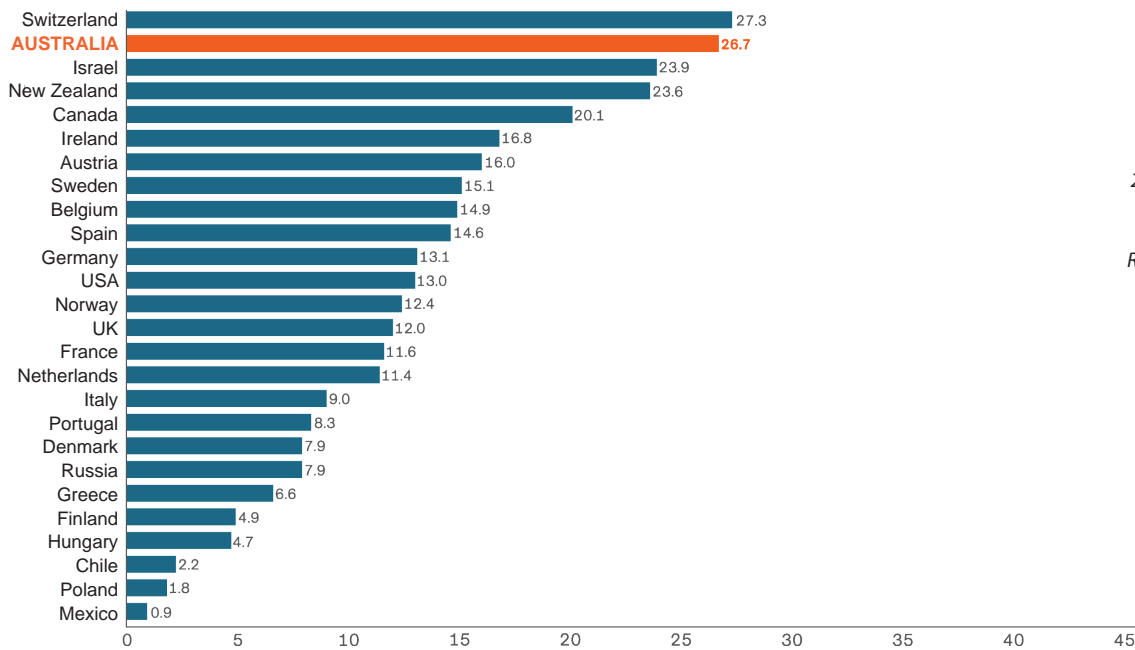
Entry rates into tertiary education 2012



Note: Entry rates represent the percentage of an age cohort that is expected to enter a tertiary program over a lifetime. New entrants data for international students is not specified. The entry rates for tertiary type-A programs include the entry rates for tertiary type-B programs. Type-A refers to largely theory-based programs designed to provide qualifications for entry to advanced research programs and professions with high skill requirements, such as medicine, dentistry or architecture. Duration >3 years full-time and not exclusively offered at universities. Type-B refers to shorter programs focused on practical, technical or occupational skills for direct entry into the labour market, although some theoretical foundations may be covered. Minimum 2 years full-time equivalent at the tertiary level. New entrants data by age is not specified. Source: OECD, Education at a Glance 2014, Table C3.1, (last updated 4 September 2014); Austrade

Australia is a global leader for tertiary education entry rates. Australia has one of the highest entry rates into tertiary type-A education in the world at 102 per cent, including international students. This is well above the OECD average (58%), the USA (71%) and the UK (68%). Australia's tertiary education entry rate is also much higher than Asian countries such as South Korea (69%), Japan (52%) and China (18%). The high rates of tertiary education underpin Australia's position as the number one developed country in terms of real GDP growth.

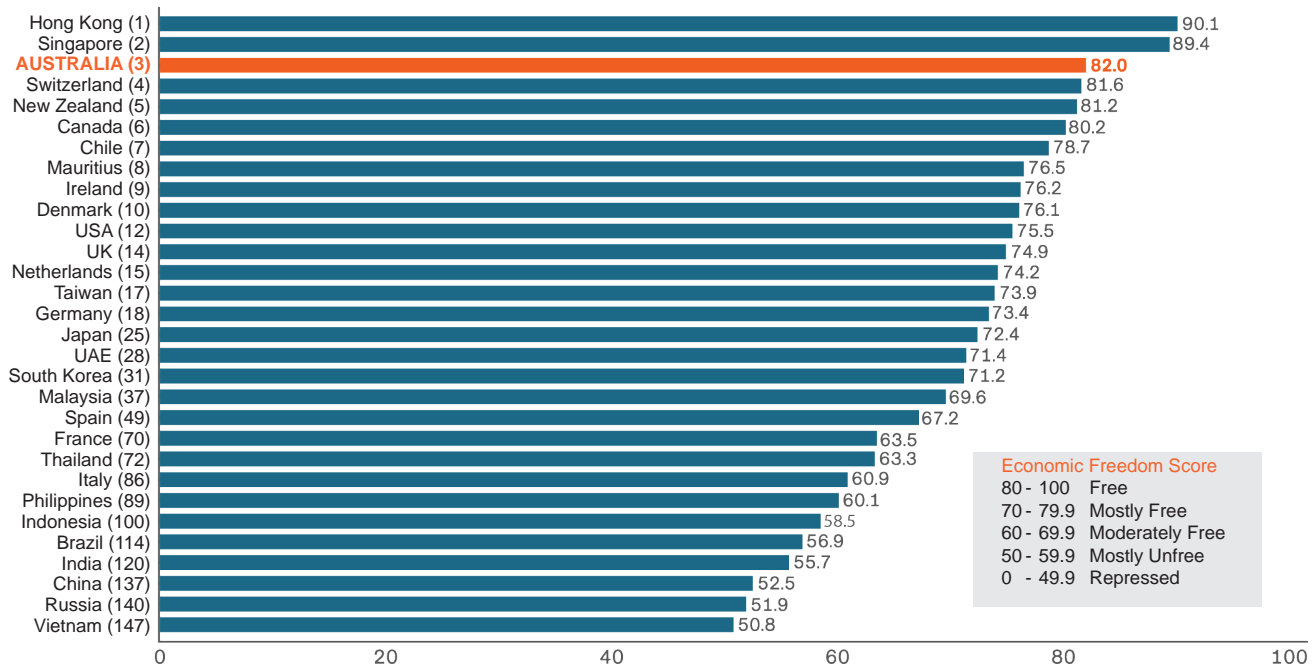
Foreign-born population (As a percentage of total population – 2011 or latest available year)



Source: The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Key statistics on migration in OECD countries, Stocks and flows of immigrants, 2001–2011, Table A.4. Stocks of foreign-born population in OECD countries and the Russian Federation; Austrade

Australia is one of the most culturally diverse countries in the OECD. The availability of multilingual, culturally diverse and highly skilled personnel means Australia offers access to a workforce well equipped with the cultural understanding and language capabilities to service international businesses in their own languages.

Index of economic freedom world ranking 2014



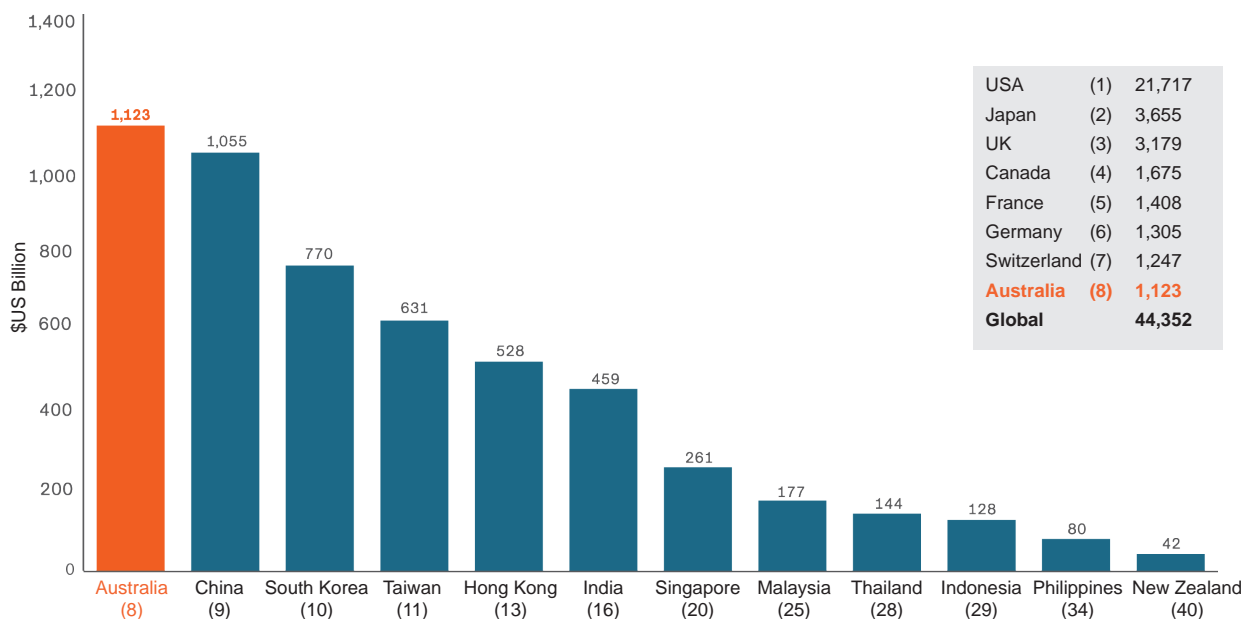
Economic Freedom Score
 80 - 100 Free
 70 - 79.9 Mostly Free
 60 - 69.9 Moderately Free
 50 - 59.9 Mostly Unfree
 0 - 49.9 Repressed

The 2014 Index of Economic Freedom covers 186 economies and measures 10 components of economic freedom (Business Freedom, Trade Freedom, Fiscal Freedom, Government Spending, Monetary Freedom, Investment Freedom, Financial Freedom, Property Rights, Freedom from Corruption and Labour Freedom). The 10 component scores are equally weighted and averaged to get an overall economic freedom score for each economy. The number in brackets in the chart indicates the country's world ranking. Sources: The Wall Street Journal and The Heritage Foundation, 2014 Index of Economic Freedom; Austrade

Australia's policies create an environment of economic freedom. Australia ranks third in the 2014 index of economic freedom, a position held for the past six years. The survey states that 'openness to global trade and investment is firmly institutionalised, supported by a relatively efficient entrepreneurial framework and a well-functioning independent judiciary. Australia has a strong tradition of reliable property rights protection, and the legal system is transparent and evenly applied'. It also states that Australia continues to benefit significantly from its transparent and efficient business environment, and open-market policies.

Size of key stock markets in Asia 2014

Market capitalisation of free-floating stocks (US\$ billion, 30 Sept 2014)

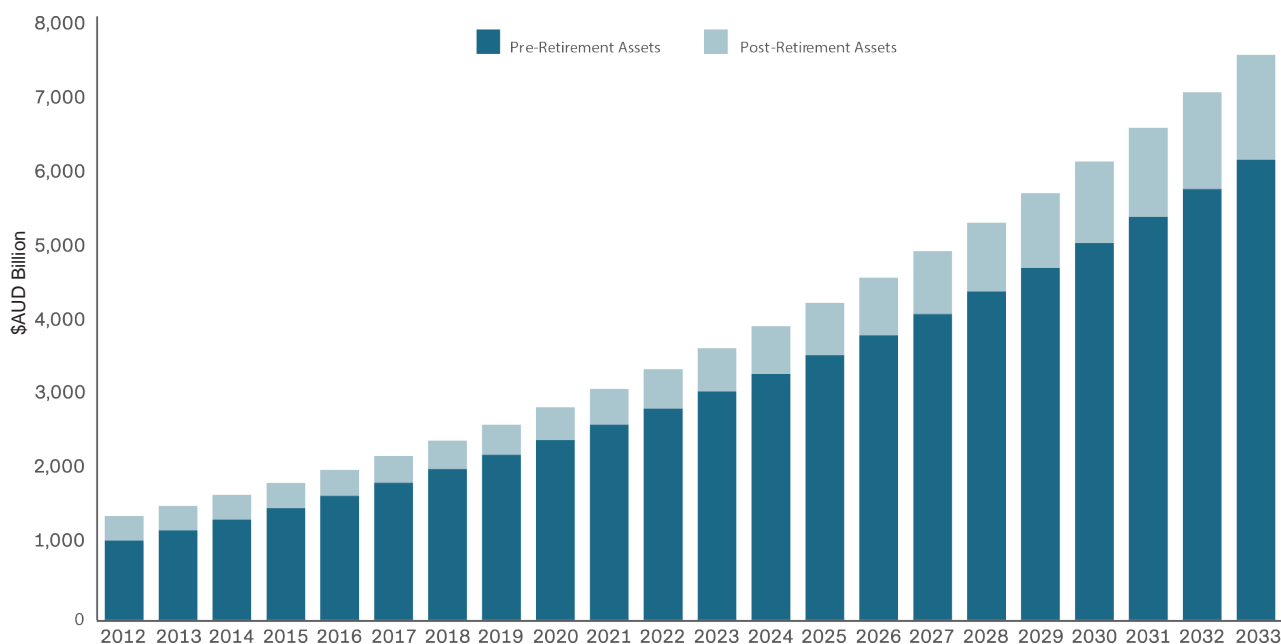


Note: The number in brackets is the world ranking of each country or economy (out of 48). Standard & Poor's capitalisation-weighted indices are float adjusted. Under float adjustment, the share counts used in calculating the indices reflect only those shares available to investors rather than all of a company's outstanding shares. Float adjustment excludes shares that are closely held by control groups, other publicly traded companies or government agencies.

Source: Standard & Poor's, S&P Dow Jones Indices World-By-Numbers: September 2014; Austrade

Australia has the second largest stock market in the Asian region. We are also home to the largest liquid stock market in the Asian region outside Japan. It is the eighth largest in the world with total capital exceeding US\$1.12 trillion in Sept 2014. Australia's market capitalisation of free-floating shares is greater than China's US\$1.06 trillion, double Hong Kong's US\$528 billion and around four times the market capital of Singapore's at US\$261 billion.

Australia's projected superannuation assets 2012 - 2033

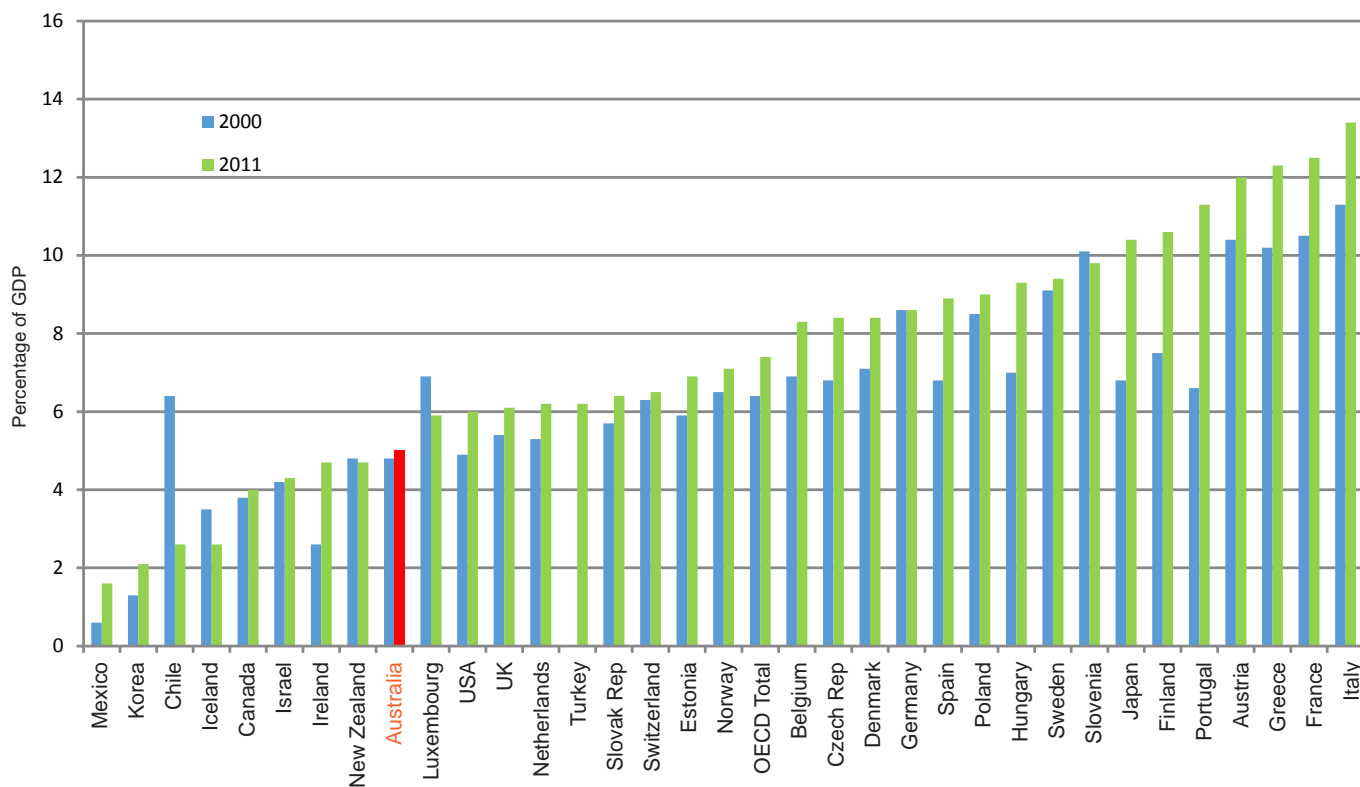


Source: Deloitte Actuaries & Consultants, September 2013, Dynamics of the Australian Superannuation System: The next 20 years: 2013–2033, Austrade

Long-term pension pool growth supports future investment opportunities. Australia's \$1.6 trillion superannuation system is the 4th largest in the world and a major driver behind Australia's globally significant funds management industry. This pool of assets is expected to grow to \$7.6 trillion, or 180% of GDP, over the next two decades. We don't need to tamper with the pension. Australians provide for their long-term retirement on their own efforts.

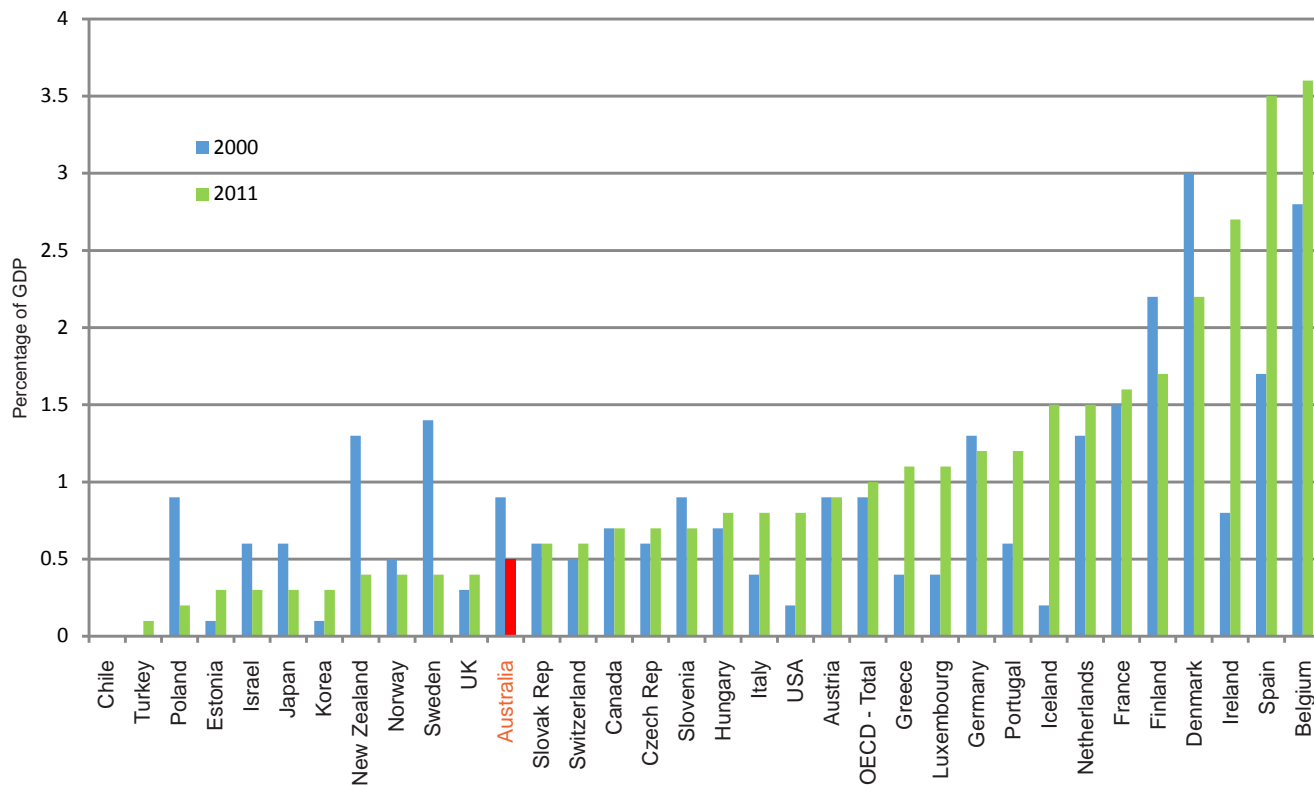
How does Australia compare?

Spending on the elderly as percentage of GDP



Source: OECD StatExtracts, accessed 27 April 2015. Note: Australia had the 9th lowest share of GDP spent on health in 2011.

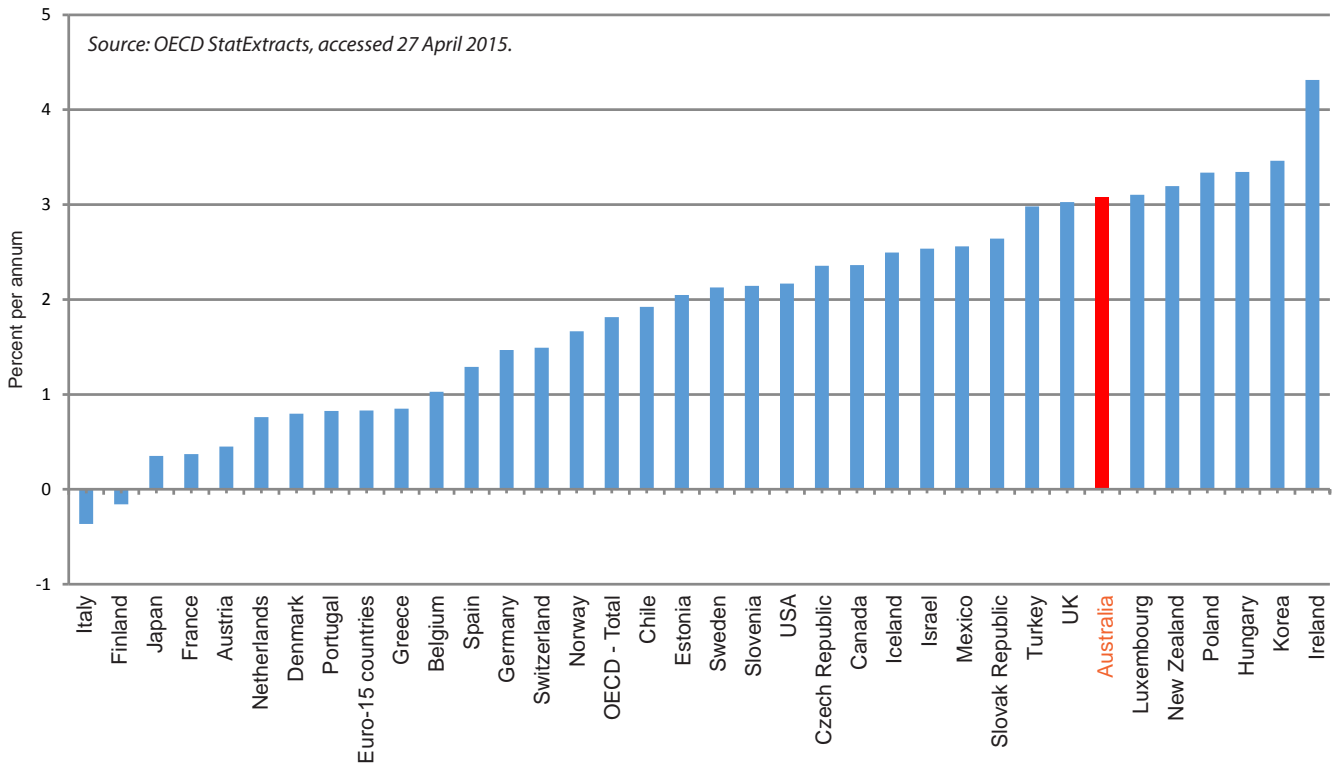
Spending on the unemployed as percentage of GDP



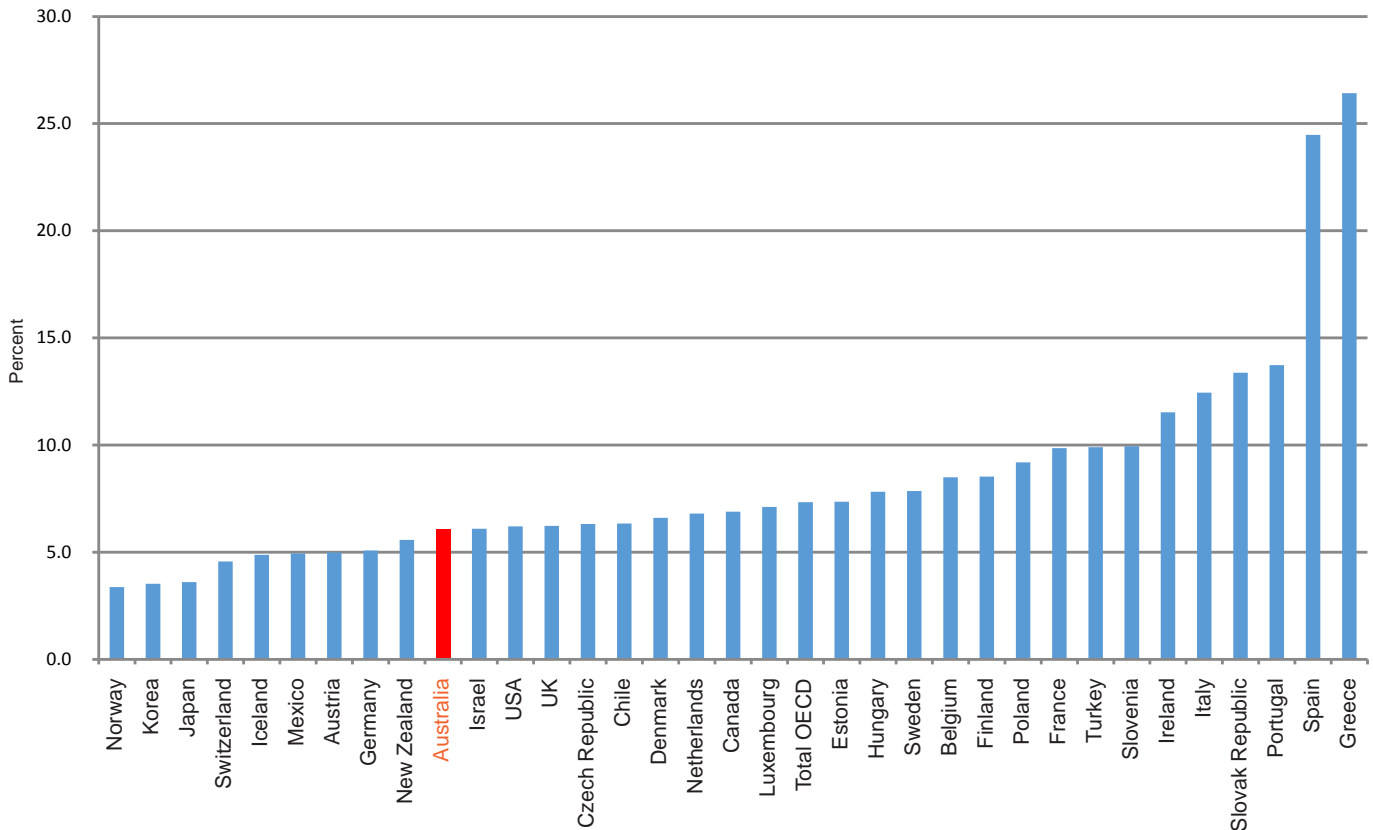
Source: OECD StatExtracts, accessed 27 April 2015. Note: Australia's ranking has slipped from 12th highest share of GDP spent on unemployment in 2000 in the OECD to the 22nd highest in 2011.

How does Australia compare?

GDP growth rate comparisons in 2014



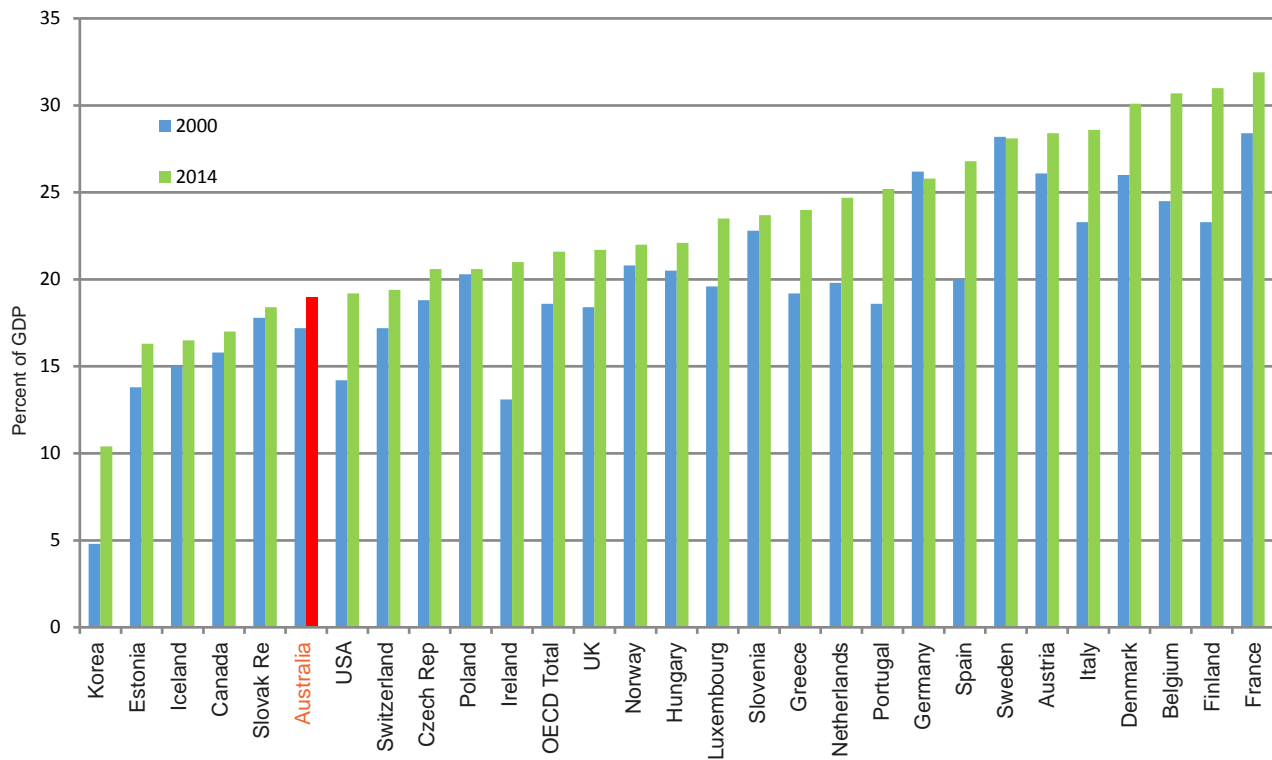
Unemployment rate comparisons 2014



Source: OECD StatExtracts, accessed 27 April 2015. Note: Australia had the 10th lowest unemployment rate out of all OECD countries in 2014.

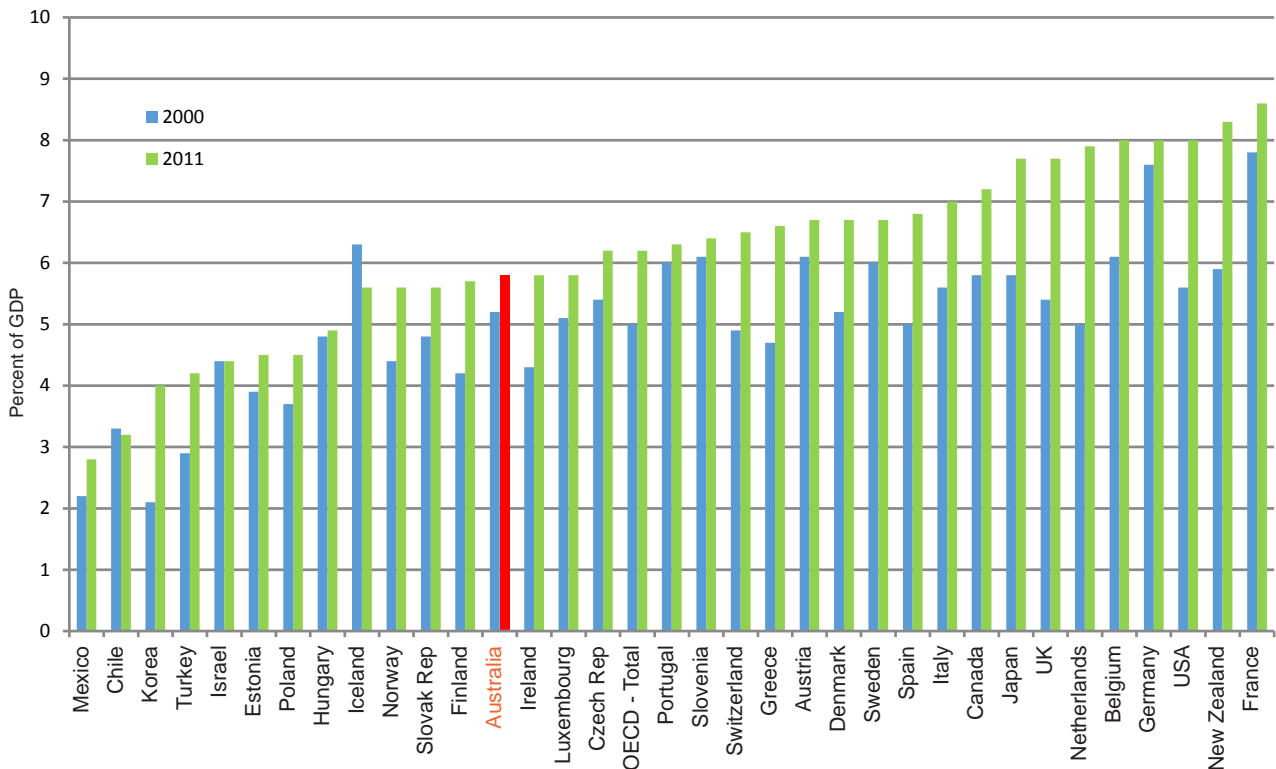
How does Australia compare?

Public spending as a percentage of GDP



Source: OECD StatExtracts, accessed 27 April 2015. Note: public spending includes spending on old age pensions and other benefits for older people; survivors pensions and benefits; spending on people with disabilities or incapacities; family benefits and allowances; and spending on active labour market programs.

Health spending as a percentage of GDP

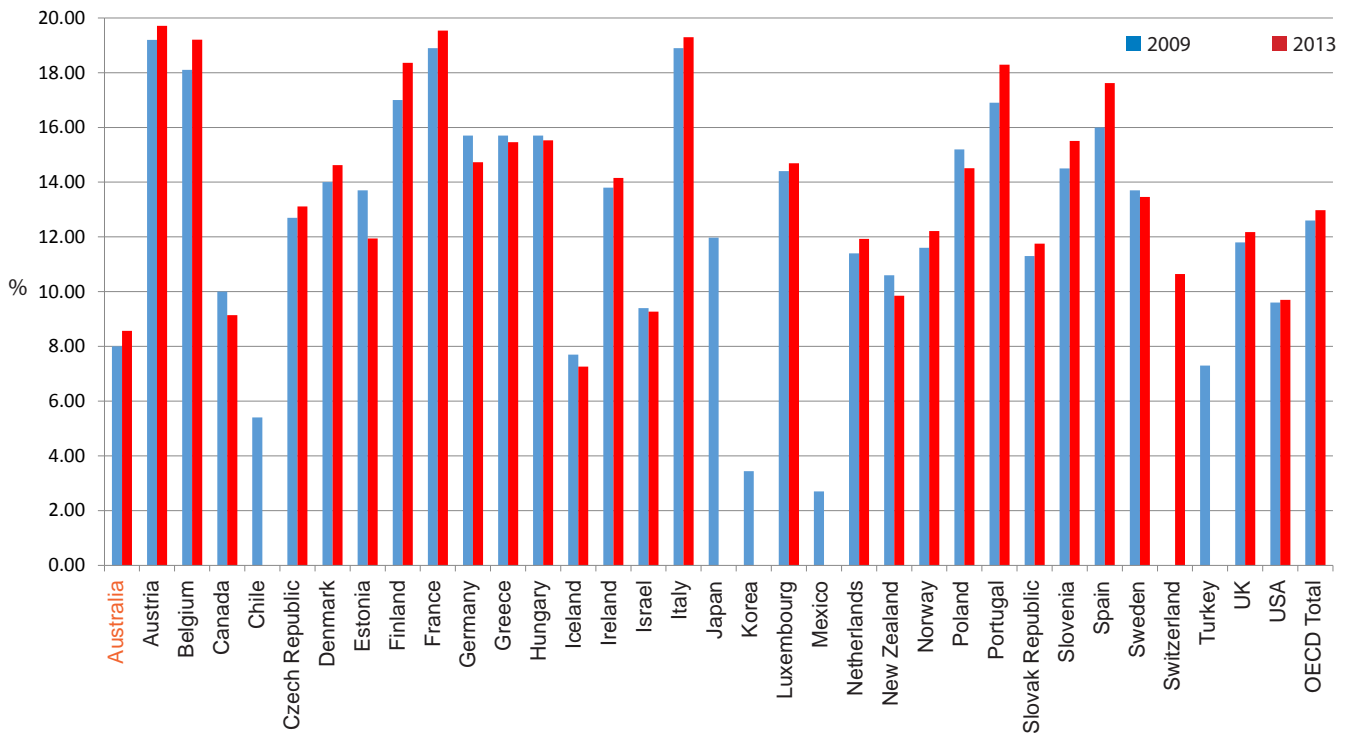


Source: OECD StatExtracts, accessed 27 April 2015. Note: Australia had the 13th lowest share of GDP spent on health in 2011.

How does Australia compare?

Social expenditure statistics - Cash benefits

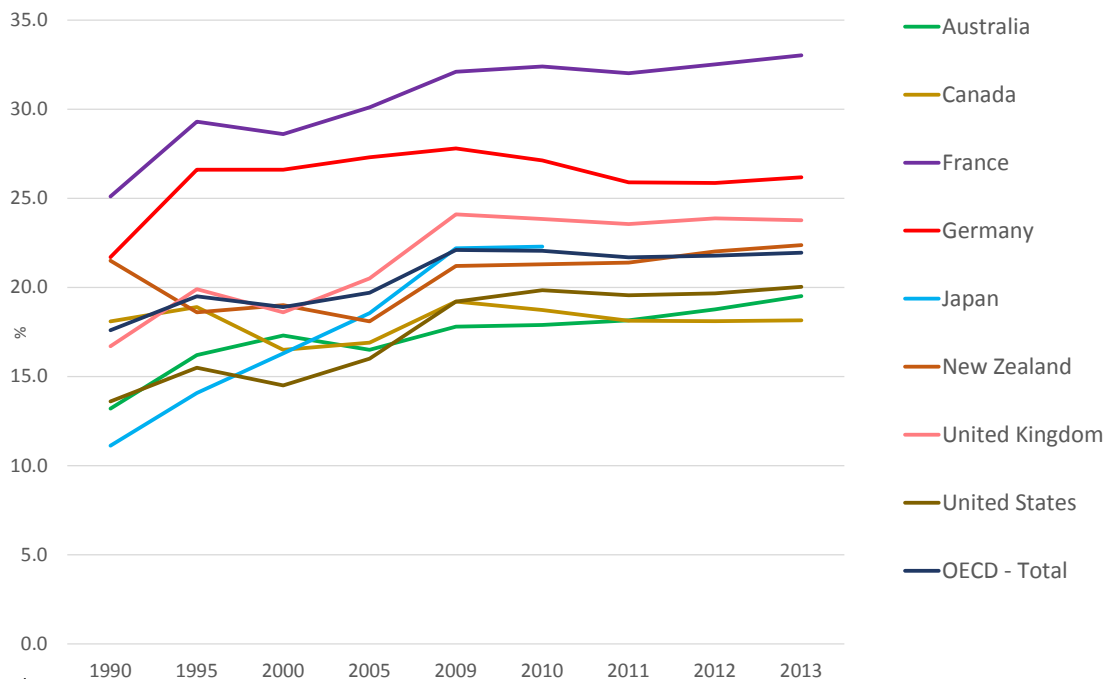
Public cash benefits as a percentage of GDP



Notes: Data for 2013 an OECD estimate. Source: OECD Social Expenditure, Social Expenditure, Aggregated data.

Social expenditure statistics - as percentage of GDP

Public social expenditure as a percentage of GDP

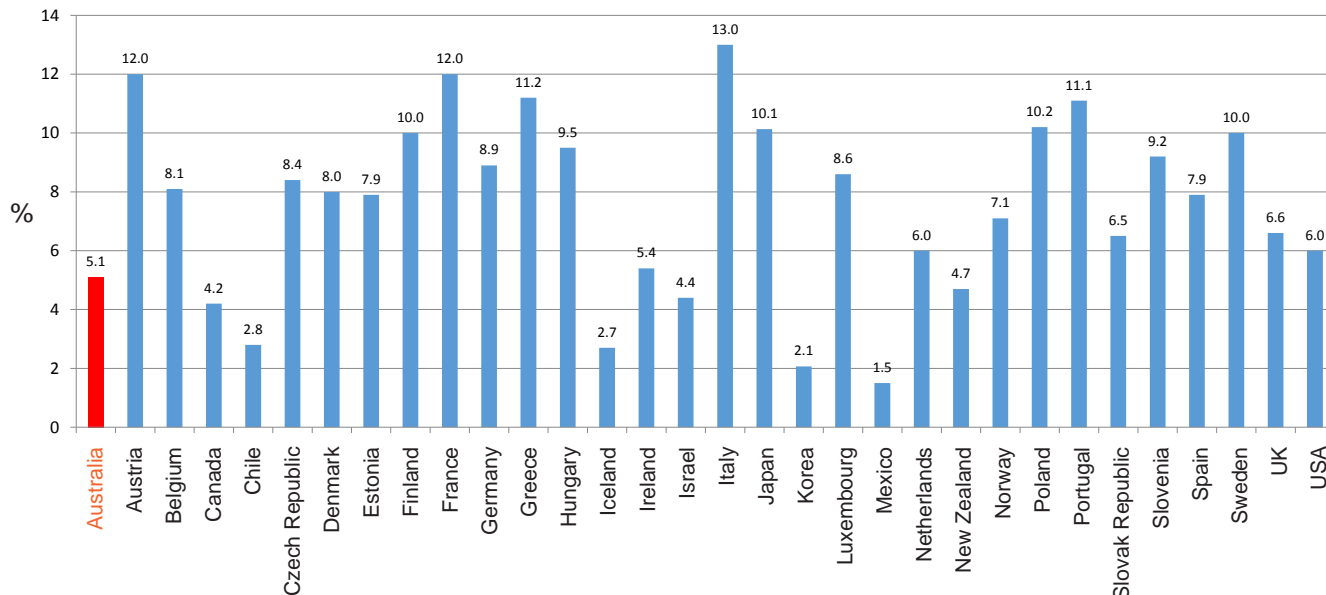


Notes: Data for 2010 to 2013 are estimates and are only available for aggregates. Source: OECD Social Expenditure Statistics, Social Expenditure, Aggregated data.

How does Australia compare?

Social expenditure statistics - public old age

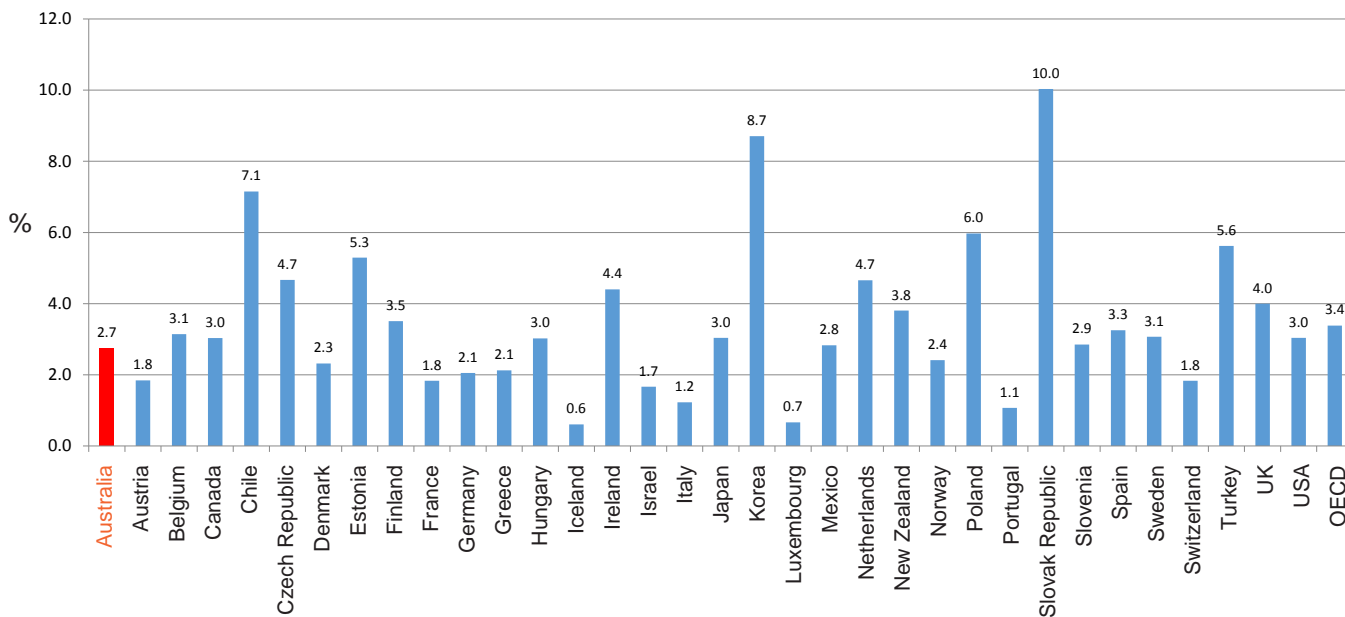
Public old age expenditure, as a percentage of gross national income, 2009



Notes: Source: OECD Social Expenditure, Social Expenditure, Aggregated data.

Social expenditure statistics - health

Total expenditure on health per capita, average annual growth rates in real terms, 2000-11



Notes: Where 2011 data not available, earlier data used. Source: OECD Health Statistics 2013m Health at a Glance.

Maiden Speech



In his maiden speech to the House of Representatives, Clive Palmer talks about family, his love for Australia and a vision for its future. 2 December 2013.

Madam Speaker,

Australians know who I am and where I come from. They know I love my family and that I love Australia.

In 1918 my father, at the age of nine, went to see a silent movie. By the time he was fourteen he was producing and starring in his own movies. He went on to become the world's youngest movie producer, as he was known in Hollywood at the time, in the United States. He returned to Australia to establish radio station 3AK in Melbourne and radio 7UV in Tasmania. Prime Minister Lyons, of the United Australia Party, opened radio 3AK and I still have the recording.

My mother was born in Penguin, Tasmania, and left in 1940 to work in ammunition production in Melbourne. Family members have served this nation in the first and second world wars, some giving their lives for Australian freedom. My nephew, Squadron Leader Martin Brewster, served with INTERFET in Timor and all of them have done for Australia more than I could ever do.

Like half of all Australians, I lost my first partner, Sue. Her love and our children, Michael and Emily, sustain me every day. My wife, Anna, and my lovely five-year-old daughter, or middle five as she says, Mary, remind me every day of what life is all about; love for each other and the love we will have for each other in the future. I look forward to the coming weeks, when I will again become a father, and I have a strong resolve to serve our nation and a strong resolve not to let the people of Fairfax down.

Fairfax has been taken for granted for many years. My election is a reminder to the major parties that they must truly serve all Australians. As has been said, let us not seek the Liberal answer or the Labor answer, but the right answer. Let us not seek to fix blame for the past but let us accept our own responsibility for the future. We meet today in a city which itself has reconciled our people at difficult times in the nation's history - a city that in this last century has been witness to the trials and tribulations of our people - at a time when the nation lacks direction and needs to set sail on a new course.

How long can parliament remain indifferent to the needs of all Australians? How long can government

be deaf to the everyday struggles of all Australians? They must be on top of the national agenda. On this small speck in the universe, planet Earth, we must do all that we can to help each other. Our main concern needs to rest with how we can grow and expand our economy and create more wealth; not wealth for the wealthy but for all, even the least among us. As a wise man once said many years ago, injustice to a man anywhere is an injustice to all men everywhere.

We live today in a nation where the roads are no longer safe, where ambulances remove the carnage from our highways, where the infant mortality rate of our Indigenous people is twice that of the Australian community, where the life expectancy of many of our poorer and downtrodden citizens is less than it should be, where health services are declining, where our elderly and veterans are forgotten, where the tyranny of distance separates the hopes and the aspirations of remote Australia, and where the despair of the homeless and unemployed robs the nation of the productivity of our citizens. Tasmanians, I found out during our election campaign, feel abandoned by mainland Australia. The ghosts of the Anzacs call us to action.

To stimulate our economic activity, we must ignite the creativity of all our citizens. Chairman Mao said a long time ago that women hold up half the sky, yet women received their vote in 1902 but prejudice still remains. Leadership, not complacency, is our need today. In parliament and in cabinet, we need more women.

The nation needs a strong economy with efficient production. Australia still has a triple-A credit rating. The decline in Queensland's credit rating has been followed by a decline in services. Our citizens need to live a civilised life. Government is not about business; it is about creating the environment to allow all our economy to flourish, to grow revenue to sustain the nation, and to provide income and security to all Australians.

Confidence is low. Our standard of living has declined. We must use our resources better. We are not prisoners to the world economy, helplessly adrift in a sea of despair. Our problems have been made by Australians and can be solved by Australians.

We should not accept defeat by just cutting and slashing, lest the reaper reap more than he can sow. Borrowing to avoid the problem and put off the day is not the real solution. We need in this place and at this time to set a national agenda for growth; a goal for all of us.

When the day comes, and it most surely will, when citizens elected by the people take proper and full responsibility for the welfare of their fellow citizens and when we treat other Australians as we would want them to treat us, then we can surely know that we do God's will.

Public service has no reward other than the service of others. It is the legacy we leave future generations. History is our real judge. Let us work together not as opponents in this place but as colleagues joined by time and space to serve the nation we love.

Australians have lost hope in the future. Change is certain. Success reflects our ability to adapt to that change. It is not individuals' personalities that are important. It is not demeaning comments about those who sit opposite you that are important. After all, all of us in this place have merely offered our lives to serve and the challenge is really what we can do to make life better for our fellow Australians.

At the last election, the Palmer United Party won 5.5% of the vote, becoming Australia's fourth largest party. The Prime Minister only became Prime Minister because the coalition received the Palmer preferences.

Palmer United outpolled the National Party. Palmer United elected one member, me, to the House of Representatives and three senators, only to find our last senator denied his position in the Senate by the AEC losing the ballot boxes in Western Australia. Palmer United and the motorists will hold the balance of power in the Senate.

In Western Australia our polling is showing that we can win two senators if an election is held today. In Fairfax, Palmer United received one of the largest swings in the nation's history, of 50.3%. That is why I am here.

How long can government be deaf to the everyday struggles of all Australians? They must be top of the national agenda

The Murdoch Newspan showed 'others' as being 12.4% recently, but they did not list Palmer United. I think we must be in the 'others'. Our recent polling has shown we are now polling at about 10% of the nation, nearly twice as much as the vote we received at the last election. Many Australians believed that a vote for Palmer was a wasted vote. Now our party vote has solidified. I want to thank all the 150 candidates who stood in every seat available in the House of Representatives, our Senate teams and our party members in every state and every territory.

Political courage is one of the rarest commodities and in Queensland our state leader, Dr Alex Douglas, and his deputy, Carl Judge, defend freedom and the rights of individuals before a difficult parliament and in an impossible situation. They are putting the rights of Australians and principle before political expediency, a lesson we can all learn. The entrenchment of the two-party system in this country not only threatens democracy but destroys the creativity of the nation. It robs from all of us the benefit of each other's ideas and innovations.

The forward estimates in August 2013 projected provisional tax receipts for 2014 would exceed \$70 billion. Instead of making our companies and businesses pay this tax quarterly in advance based on an estimate, we need to let them pay it yearly based on what they actually earn. If we keep \$70 billion in enterprises' hands then they can spend it better than the government. Australia will create real demand, massive job growth and reduced unemployment. We will turbo-charge our economy. If \$70 billion is spent by individual taxpayers, the government gets 10 per cent GST. The government gets \$7 billion every time



Delivering a speech in the House



In Coolom with former New Zealand Prime Minister Jenny Shipley and 10 other heads of state who are now members of the World Leadership Alliance



Dinner in New York with my wife Anna and former US President Bill Clinton

it is spent by our citizens, and the government will receive the \$70 billion at the end of each year. More hospitals and schools, a rising standard of living and increased wealth and revenue mean we can make Australians' lives better. At current interest rates it would cost around \$800 million a year, but it will generate billions each year for the nation. We have to stimulate domestic demand.

The government is the top petitioner of bankruptcy and liquidations, and as a result our businesses close, our employees lose their jobs and we lose out as a nation. We lose group tax, company tax, exports, GST and jobs. Stop government driving businesses to the wall. Let people stay employed. Transferring people from gainful employment to unemployment just guarantees misery for all of us. Find a better way, such as Chapter 11 in the United States. The US Government do not petition bankruptcies; they stimulate the economy. The loss of one year's income due to unemployment is more than it costs for five years of education at high school. To neglect education performance is not only bad policy but bad economics.

Our Army, Navy and Air Force personnel protect and defend us all. We must link all service pensions to male total average earnings and expand gold card benefits to peacekeepers and to spouses of our very brave veterans. We need to support regional Australia by introducing zonal taxation. Regional areas need doctors and professionals to grow. Regional industries benefit all of Australia. We have to end this discrimination over regional industries and allow them to compete in international markets.

If Australians are satisfied that what their government is doing now is adequate for Australia and our future, Australians can accept their lot. But if, as I do, they see Australia's future as doing more than we have done so far - expanding our economy, not cutting and not borrowing but looking to grow the nation that we love - the government should give everyone the support to have an agenda of growth and enterprise for this nation. The nation has the strength and the potential to live out its heritage and to fulfil the

dreams of the Anzacs, to turn Australia into the lucky country, to restore our economy and to reclaim our national heritage. Many people say they care but they really do not. Parliament should be about the needs of others, but sometimes it is not.

In Queensland, the Mulga is dying. Drought and flood have combined to wreak havoc on families of that region. How can we not act? How can we complain about animal welfare overseas when we let thousands of cattle die a slow and painful death? How can we let Australian families suffer? Are we so indifferent to the needs of our fellow Australians? It is our responsibility in this place to be the last sentry at the gate to protect the rights and freedoms of all Australians, regardless of the party they belong to. Australia needs a revolution in the way we think and in the way we boost our wealth and our economy for the benefit of all our citizens. We have to re-establish confidence. We need to believe we can lift our economy to a better future. We need to have a positive attitude. We may not get there, but nothing is surer than we will fail if we do not project a positive agenda for the nation in a positive manner.

Public service and political life must be the highest calling. The catchcry of this place needs to be respect for ideas. Great debate demands its victim and truth is the only winner. We are all winners when truth prevails over injustice. The content of our individual characters is more important than how much money we have. We need to praise the incorruptibility of our public officials, the integrity of our marriages and the worth of our people. It is ideas that matter. Governments may come and go, but ideas go on forever. It is ideas that will shape this nation. It is ideas that will endure through time.

We are gone and forgotten in history, in commerce and in politics. It is ideas that capture the conscience of the nation. It is ideas that endure when all else is gone. Let us unite to serve the nation we love, to discover the future, to share our trials and tribulations, to overcome adversity, to pull together for our common good under the Southern Cross and to know, as a great man said, that on this earth God's work must truly be our own.



On the campaign trail in Tasmania



In Cooloom with Roza Otunbayeva, former President of Kyrgyzstan & Vaira Vīķe-Freiberga, former President of Latvia



Outside Parliament House, Canberra

Higher Education Bill



During the second reading of the Higher Education Bill, Clive Palmer restates his position in no uncertain terms that the Palmer United Party will maintain its position and block the unpopular legislation in the Senate.

11 February 2015.

I come here today full of admiration for the education minister and his confidence in the education he himself has enjoyed, which has taken him and put him on a pedestal for all Australians to look up to in this parliament. It has given him the opportunity to bring forth his ideas for us to consider and discuss.

I come here too with admiration for the Treasurer, who has gone to university, toiled through his university career and come here so the nation can enjoy the benefits of that education. But I, like the Treasurer and the Minister for Education, was the beneficiary of real reforms in the education sector made by Edward G Whitlam when he was Prime Minister of this country.

The Treasurer did not pay for his education, nor did the Minister for Education. They never would have got to this place without a university education; they never would have had the opportunity.

The cost of one year's unemployment is far greater than the cost of educating someone from primary school through to high school for 12 years. A good education policy is not only good social policy, it is good economic policy. This country benefits by capturing its resources and there are no greater resources to be captured for the benefit of the nation than the intellect of its citizens.

Intellect is not distributed evenly across society. It is not a measure of how much money you may have or what your prospects may be but of what you can contribute to the nation. No Australian, wherever they may come from, should be handicapped from going to university. I have a friend whose daughter recently graduated from university and now has four years' debt. She cannot buy a home - she is newly married,

but she has to slog away for four or eight years before she can get a housing loan.

When you are 23 or 24, that is the most important time of your life for taking risks, being bold and taking initiatives. We have seen what has happened in the United States with Google, Apple, and Facebook - a whole lot of innovations. Do we really want our young people to leave university and be saddled with debt? To be so conservative that they are too frightened to think, to take risks and to stimulate our economy? Because that is what this bill does. It creates more and more costs for students, the people who can least afford it.

It saps their creativity. It takes from them the opportunity for the whole nation to benefit from their endeavours at a time in their life when they could make a real difference. The Prime Minister has recently said, in the last two days, that there has been a fundamental change in the Liberal Party - a fundamental change in the government. He said they are going to listen to what is happening.

Well, they are not listening to the people of Australia. They are not listening to the Senate. They are wasting their time in the House of Representatives because only an idiot expects to get a different outcome while repeatedly doing the same thing time after time. How many times does the Senate have to reject this legislation before the government gets the message?

The message is; this legislation will not pass the Senate. This legislation is through, finished, wound up. Every one of our senators in the Senate will vote no. They will not take an amendment. They will not take a compromise because they believe the right to a fair and proper education is the indelible right of all Australians. The right of our people to enjoy a better and rising standard of living is fundamental to their welfare, and it is to the benefit of our nation.

What is all this about? It is about a lie. It is about saying that Australia has too much debt. We know that our debt is only 12 per cent of our GDP. We know that when Bob Menzies was Prime Minister of this country, our debt was 40 per cent of our GDP. We know that our country has the third lowest debt in the OECD. We are one of only 13 nations that has a AAA credit rating yet we are supposed to be having an economic crisis.



With the President of French Polynesia, Mr Oscar Temaru in Coolom

The Treasurer comes out this morning. He says to the Liberal Party that he has to pursue his cuts - he has to pursue austerity in this country. In the United States, President Obama has stimulated the economy. He created real growth. It has been so successful that the European Union has done the same thing.

We look around the world and find Uzbekistan and Ghana, two countries with a balanced budget. We look at the United States' economy and see that for the last 50 years it only had 12 years with a balanced budget. Are we going to follow the Uzbekistani model in our economy and balance our budget, whatever that means, or are we going to go for prosperity, for growth, for a strong economy and follow the lead of the United States of America?

What are we going to do? Are we going to spiral down? I tell you what, if these cuts continue, they will destroy demand in this country, they will collapse the economy and we will never get the budget back to surplus, because it is only through growth creating real wealth that you can really support our economy, support what we have got.

So, rather than saying that we are going to cut, let's accept the challenge to make this country stronger, better. Let's believe in ourselves, that we can create greater growth and greater prosperity for Australia. Why does the government go away from the challenge that previous governments have accepted - to provide a better standard of living for Australians? Is it that we believe our members of this House do not have the same capability, the same talent as those who went before them to maintain the fight to keep Australia growing?

Is it because we want to give up? And why do we need to continually increase taxes and introduce levies and fees that other people pay? Can't this government be as efficient as the last and the one before it and the one before that? Are we going to continually sink in a hole of non-performance, negligence and incompetence? This bill will not become law. It will not go through the Senate. It wastes the taxpayers' money by having it considered in this House yet again. It is just a sign of the political process where an arrogant attitude is prevailing in the government and they think they can pass legislation through this House without any discussion or consultation.

We have seen in Queensland what happens to an arrogant attitude. This is a time for the government to change, to listen, to adjust its policies for what is best for all Australians. If they continue down this path, they will be defeated at the next election. Let's face it, without our preferences, they would not be here now. And the reality of it is they do not have the support of the Australian people. We only have to visit universities and talk to the students, discussing

This is a time for the government to change, to listen, to adjust its policies for what is best for all Australians

with them the difficulties they have even coping with the large levels of debt that burden them and which take away their creativity, knowing that that just will not happen. What we need in this country is more compassion and a real understanding of how the economy works, to know how important education is in the economic process and to know what opportunity means as an Australian, to benefit from our assets.

We need to know that you cannot buy success in this country. You cannot buy success by just having a lot of money and going to the best university if you have not got the brains to pass it, if you do not have the ability to compete.

Shouldn't we in Australia hope that all Australians compete on a level footing so we get the very best people through our universities? If we go to Japan, China and other parts of Asia, we see the whole country competes in education performance to get these places. Why do we want to stifle competition? Why do we want to say that you have to have enough money to go to university?

Why do we deny people who do not have enough money to go to university? I was the beneficiary of a free education and a free university education. I have produced more money for this country than any member in this House - that is the fact of the matter - and I would not have done it without Gough Whitlam's support and a free education when I was 20, because I could not afford to go to university. Billions of dollars of exports would have been lost to this country. That is the hard reality.

You people sit here and deny opportunity for Australians to compete in our economy, to be all they could be. I think it is a great disgrace. And it is irrelevant; this bill is going nowhere.



Clive Palmer defeating the Education Bill in Parliament

Vale Rt Hon Malcolm Fraser



Following the death of former Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, Clive Palmer delivered a moving and insightful speech paying tribute to the life and influence of a great Australian. 25 March 2015.

Before the last election Malcolm Fraser and I had lunch in Melbourne. When I met him on that cold Melbourne morning he was in high spirits, eager to engage in debate about important issues affecting Australia’s future.

High on his mind that morning and over lunch was the threat to the world, and Australia, of war. He stated that the world had been at war for over 50 years in different parts of the globe and he wondered when it would all stop.

He was a strong supporter of development and sustainable growth and said as Prime Minister: “Development requires modification and transformation of the environment. The planet’s capacity to support its people is irreversibly reduced by the destruction and degradation of the biosphere and the need to understand the problem and take corrective action is becoming urgent.”

He saw the dangers to our planet far before others had thought about the issue. In his travels around Australia as Prime Minister he touched the people and they touched him.

He valued our democracy and reminded us in 1980 as our Prime Minister that “Secrecy is completely inadequate for democracy but totally appropriate for Tyranny.”

As Malcolm Fraser once said when referring to Nelson Mandela, “If there were six Nelson Mandelas around today, a couple in Europe, one in America and in a couple of other places, there wouldn’t be any wars.”

The truth is, if there were six Malcolm Frasers around today, a couple in Europe, one in America and in a

couple of other places, there wouldn’t be any wars.

Like many world leaders he helped Nelson Mandela on his long walk to freedom.

He supported the South African people in their struggle for human rights and self-determination.

No greater accolade can be given to any man, no greater title or acknowledgement, than that of peacemaker.

Malcolm Fraser believed in the reconciliation of man. He sought refuge for the stateless. He saw injustice and he tried to stop it. He saw division in this country and he tried to heal it. He devoted his life to those less fortunate than himself.

Gifted in intelligence, he perceived and saw what others could not see.

He saw an Australia where all Australian children could join hands and take that long walk together into the future.

He saw an Australia where all cultures of the world could be united in one country valuing their heritage and embracing each other in one nation.

His words in 1981 during his inaugural address to the Institute of Multicultural Affairs are equally true today.

“Multiculturalism speaks to us forcefully and directly; it is not an abstract or alien notion, not a blueprint holding out utopian promises, but a set of guidelines for action which grows directly out of our society, aspirations and experiences.”

While understated and modest in his manner, he was strong on courage and commitment. One of the rarest commodities in political life is courage.



Interview with leading businesswoman & good friend Sarina Russo at the Fairfax Festival Weekend in Coolumb



Listening to the concerns of Australians



Thumbs up at the National Press Club in Canberra after appearance number five

Political courage, the ability to do what is right regardless of the cost, regardless of admonishment, to go forward where others would not go.

He showed us the way and we must follow his example and cherish the gifts he has left for us as citizens of this great country.

I remember back in the early 80s when no state was interested in hosting Expo 88. It was Malcolm Fraser who had the persistence to stay with it to go the course to continue to fight for the Expo to be held in Australia and the then Queensland Premier Sir Joh agreed with the Prime Minister to hold it in Queensland. Without Malcolm Fraser's persistence the people of Brisbane would not have Brisbane's South Bank today and Australians would not have enjoyed Expo 88.

I remember another time when Sir Joh's staff flew back to Queensland after a Premiers' Conference and left the Queensland Premier sleeping in the Lakeside Hotel. They got to the Queensland border when they remembered they had left the Premier in Canberra. They contacted the Prime Minister's Office who never hesitated in offering the Queensland Premier the hospitality of The Lodge.

As Sir Joh told me, he arrived at The Lodge and the Prime Minister even offered him a pair of his pyjamas. Malcolm Fraser was quite a bit taller than Sir Joh and Sir Joh said that as he walked around he had to hold up his pyjama pants so they would not fall off and his feet only went down to where Malcolm's knees were.

During the night Sir Joh went to the kitchen to get a drink, opened the fridge and a light came on, at which time security challenged him and he held up his arms. He remarked to me that security got quite a surprise. Sir Joh remarked to me there were not many people who would give their own pyjamas, but Malcolm Fraser would.

For Malcolm Fraser 'life wasn't meant to be easy'.

But for Malcolm Fraser it could have been. He chose his own way freely. He chose a life of service. He chose the hard way; the more difficult road.

Malcolm Fraser believed in the reconciliation of man. He sought refuge for the stateless. He saw injustice and tried to stop it. He saw division in this country and tried to heal it. He devoted his life to those less fortunate

He should not become greater at this time than he was in life. An Australian who was prepared to give all for the service of his country and to weather the storm no matter how difficult, no matter how hard, without complaint.

His integrity was beyond question as he said himself, 'Flexibility in pursuit of the nation's interests must never be allowed to degenerate into expediency.'

His humility moved those who came to know him in life. He believed in our people and all the people of the region and the world. He brought peace and fought for those who suffered under the yoke of racism.

In my discussion with him it was clear he had a pure mind, but more importantly he had a pure heart. I extend my sincere condolences to his family. The world is so much better because of Malcolm Fraser; a citizen of the world who cared.

As it has been said, he will stand to those of us who are left as an incarnation of the spirit of the land he loved.

One of those with whom I discussed Malcolm Fraser in the last couple of days said he was a big man with his six-foot-plus frame. For people who had never met him before he was a big man, bigger than many realised.

All of our lives are enriched for having lived on this earth in the time of Malcolm Fraser.



Press conference in the Senate Gardens



Ready for another day in Parliament



On 'Kitchen Cabinet' with Annabel Crabb at home in Cooloom

Question Time



Clive Palmer takes every opportunity available to him during Question Time to take the government to task on their policies and direction for Australia. Below are just some of the issues he has addressed for Australians.

Question to the Prime Minister on Parliament House security, 4 December 2013

“Following the revelations in the Senate in November that the data of up to five members of parliament are being accessed, are any crossbench members, including me, having their phones and their emails tapped or intercepted by any Commonwealth or state agency, or is any foreign government doing this to give the government plausible denial? Are our parliamentary offices bugged?”

Question to the Treasurer on the United States’ economy, 26 February 2014

“The US economy leads the world with its economic strength, growth and exports. I understand that Equatorial Guinea and Uzbekistan have the lowest debt levels in the world. Is the government seeking to follow the US model for growth and jobs or are we seeking to follow Uzbekistan and Equatorial Guinea to achieve their standard of living? When was the last time the US had a surplus? How many surpluses has the US had in the last 50 years? Is the US economy, with its military and economic pre-eminence, sustainable?”

Question to the Prime Minister on taxation, 5 March 2014

“The carbon tax and the mining tax removal are key to the resurgence of the Australian economy. Why has the government not removed or proposed their removal from the day they were elected? Is it not true that only Palmer United can remove these taxes and break the gridlock in the Senate? Why would Western Australian voters vote for the Liberal Party when they cannot deliver on their promises? Western Australians must vote for Palmer United in the Senate, as only Palmer United can remove the carbon and mining taxes. Do you agree, Prime Minister?”

Question to the Treasurer on Goods & Services Tax, 24 March 2014

“The GST reimburses states for losses of revenue through the abolition of state taxes. Why do the Australian and Western Australian governments allow GST raised in Western Australia to be spent in eastern states? Regardless, why doesn’t Western Australia receive all the GST raised in Western Australia? Has

the loss of GST caused Western Australia to lose its AAA rating? Do the Liberal Party and the Labor Party care more about the seats in eastern states?”

Question to the Treasurer on the Federal Budget, 14 May 2014

“Will the Treasurer support changes to all parliamentary super schemes so that members of parliament do not receive their superannuation payments until they reach the same age as Australia’s entitlement for the old age pension?”

Question to the Treasurer on the Federal Budget, 29 May 2014

“As the world knows, the average debt in the OECD for advanced economies is 73 per cent of GDP. According to the OECD and the Parliamentary Library, Australia’s debt is 12.1 per cent of GDP. How can the government justify the repressive measures it has introduced in the budget, including the co-payment for doctor visits, which pensioners, young people and single mothers cannot afford to pay, and the abandonment of young people under 30 years of age? Why doesn’t the Australian government tell the people the truth?”

Question to the Prime Minister on carbon pricing, 16 June 2014

“Does President Obama favour an emissions trading scheme? If so, why? Did you tell President Obama the increase in excise indexation was really a carbon tax? Why is the government taxing Australians on carbon when Australians voted against it? Why do Queensland and Western Australia wear the burden of the nation for carbon tax?”

Question to the Prime Minister on the Federal Budget, 24 June 2014

“Has the Prime Minister considered spending \$8 billion covering blackspots on the internet to save \$36 billion, saving another \$20 billion by scrapping paid parental leave, saving another \$2.5 billion by scrapping Direct Action and buying our submarines rather than developing them to save another \$20 billion? Why does the government want to penalise its people? Why don’t you do your job?”

Question to the Treasurer on taxation, 16 July 2014

“Why does the government require all Australian businesses and enterprises to pay provisional tax before any profit is earned? This tax stops business using their own cash to grow, employ people, expand the economy and export to stimulate the nation. How can a low taxation party like the Liberal Party government not eliminate the requirement to pay tax before profit is earned?”

Question to the Minister for Health on the Federal Budget, 1 September 2014

“As most Australians are against the co-payment, Palmer United, the Greens and Labor have now formally declared war against it. There is no prospect of it becoming law. Why does the government persist in undermining business confidence by not putting forward proposals that have the support of the Australian people and by putting forward proposals that will never happen? Do they want to frighten people or undermine business confidence?”

Question to the Treasurer on the Federal Budget, 23 September 2014

“Under that great Liberal Prime Minister and founder of the Liberal Party, Sir Robert Menzies, the Australian economy had a debt level of 40 per cent of GDP. Why does the government seek to shrink the money supply and domestic demand when our debt level is only 12 per cent of GDP and the average OECD country’s debt level is 73 per cent of GDP and Australia has a AAA credit rating?”

Question to the Prime Minister on Paid Parental Leave, 28 October 2014

“If we want women to fully participate in the workforce we need to allow them to do so. Paid Parental Leave only deals with the immediate afterbirth needs. Childcare has the wider responsibility of freeing women to be all they can be. Palmer United senators will not allow Paid Parental Leave to pass the Senate. Will the government give the resources allocated for Paid Parental Leave to child care and set women free? Why is it that the government seeks to introduce 1950s Liberal Party policy? Is it Groundhog Day?”

Question to the Treasurer on government debt, 23 February 2015

“If projected government debt continues for 50 years, Australia’s debt as a percentage of GDP will be less than the OECD average today and less than the US, the UK and Japan today. So why destroy Australia’s living standards with austerity? Has the Treasurer misled the Australian community? Why not tell the

How can the government justify repressive budget measures like the GP co-payment, which pensioners, young people and single mothers cannot afford?

truth, Treasurer, and save your colleagues while you can from Newman’s fate?”

Question to the Prime Minister on Liberal Party financial accounts, 3 March 2015

“Where has the \$70 million contributed by public funds and members of the public been spent? Why does your president and director of the Liberal Party refuse to provide the party’s financial accounts to the vice-presidents of the party and the national executives?”

Question to the Prime Minister on preferential voting, 25 March 2015

“Does the government plan to introduce optional preferential voting in the Senate elections, which will guarantee 38 senators and eliminate most of the crossbench, so the government can require the crossbench to pass all government legislation or threaten them with an early election? Will this mean the government, with crossbench support, can introduce optional preferential voting in the House of Representatives?”

Question to the Deputy Prime Minister on corporate governance, 12 May 2015

“Why is the Commonwealth the number one petitioner of bankruptcy and liquidations in Australia, closing businesses down and moving people from productive employment to unemployment? Why doesn’t the government introduce a chapter 11 provision similar to the US, where 85 per cent of companies in chapter 11 emerge to keep people employed, exports going and government revenue flowing? Will the government lead and introduce such a measure for Australia?”

Question to the Treasurer on the Federal Budget, 27 May 2015

“If companies are not making a profit, how is the economy stimulated by tax cuts for small business? If a business dies and does not have the capital, how can it benefit from a tax write-off? Should we not be stimulating demand by increasing the money supply and by reorganising government, to boost demand so that business can achieve a profit and a confident Australia?”

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Stopped the GP Co-Payment.
- Stopped negative changes to universities.
- Stopped \$10 billion cuts to social security.
- Freed over 436 children and families from detention.
- Freed 1,500 people in total from Christmas Island.
- Resolved over 30,000 cases in detention.
- Introduced the (SHEV) Safe Haven Enterprise Visa.
- Saved the Low Income Super for over two million Australians.
- Kept the Schoolkids Bonus.
- Kept Low Income Support.
- Reduced electricity prices by 10% Australia-wide.
- Made 15 changes to Direct Action in Senate Amendments then passed Direct Action.
- Saved the Climate Change Authority.
- Saved the Clean Energy Finance Corporation.
- Saved ARENA (Australian Renewable Energy Authority).
- Saved RET (Renewable Energy Target).
- Fixed pensions for all veterans and ex-servicemen and women over 55.
- Stopped Campbell Newman.
- Set up three parliamentary inquiries into: -
 - Trade Investment and Growth.
 - Australia Fund.
 - Queensland Government.
- Abolished Carbon Tax.
- Abolished Mining Tax.
- Introduced the Private Member's Bill on Foreign Death Penalty.
- Protected maritime workers' jobs.
- Proved that government and community debt was not a problem for Australia.
- Cabinet adopted our policy to ban lobbyists from party positions.
- Stopped GrainCorp sale and introduced Private Member's Bill.
- Electoral reform - pens instead of pencils.
- Kept Qantas Australian-owned.
- Stopped changes to income tax-free threshold.
- Stopped financial incentive to sell public assets.
- Saved Australian jobs in offshore gas industry.
- Stopped slashing of university research grants.



PARLIAMENT of AUSTRALIA

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FEDERAL MEMBER FOR FAIRFAX

CLIVE PALMER MP



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