

To: The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and Ministers  
Frank Coluccio of Hi-Tech. Consulting at Wollongong, and Others,

**GET RID OF GUNS FOR A GREENER WORLD: ATTACK US MARKET  
DOMINATION AND HELP MODEL PLANS FOR AN AUSTRALIAN ECO-CITY**

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**Global security and effective risk management are threatened by related market  
and research assumptions which are wrong, dysfunctional and costly. Change this.**

On 20.11.12 PM Julia Gillard joined leaders from the ten ASEAN Members States and China, India, Japan, Republic of Korea and New Zealand to launch Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership negotiations. This open submission is made at the invitation of the Free Trade Agreements Division of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The Department seeks 'to provide a basis for more open trade and investment in the region'. Action is sought on any or all of the following directions and issues which address problematic Australian and US relations. One notes the related Australian Government commitment of \$12 million for the creation of a Centre for Workplace Leadership which is discussed later in regard to an eco-city at Wollongong. As discussed later, the Asian Century provides new views of security for regional action with forces.

This submission first addresses related global risk management concerns and makes suggestions for greater global security by linking the recent Newtown gun massacre of twenty-seven people in the US, with the Wollongong eco-city proposal in Australia later. As demonstrated later, it seems that whatever subject one addresses, the core denial of the key comparative statistical and outcome evidence, allows Americans to continue lying to themselves and others everywhere outside the theatre. It is not possible to go green while brown ideology dominates us all through US law and finance, which drive all before them. America is a danger to itself and others, not a democratic model. *Act openly to address this in many related arenas, in company with US, Australian and other forces.*

*On the UN Security Council, call on Australia and others to advance more rational views on security than those facing us and the rest of the world as a result of US practice.* When there was a mass shooting in Tasmania in 1996, PM John Howard and others reacted fast, introducing a guns ban and related guns buy-back scheme, funded by a 1% increase in the Medicare Levy. Americans are traditionally called on to make many charitable donations. Call on the US to introduce a guns buy-back scheme also paid for by those who are prepared to donate their guns to be destroyed. The exercise would be globally and nationally instructive. One assumes the recycled metal from arms would be useful for something. What are sensible suggestions for its use? Monitor management of the exercise on TV as an educational exercise for all. Government may subsidise people who use the money to build a bunker under the house. This would help to keep their children safe from cyclones, fire, guns or other acts of God or man.

***The UN Security Council and related venues should direct manufacturing and related resources to provide security and manage risks better.*** For historical, theoretical and practical reasons, arms manufacturing funds and related employment, construction and maintenance, which may be conducted upon or in relation to shared land or water, should be directed to achieve more sustainable development globally and regionally, including in Wollongong. Without this openly shared direction, many non-warlike, safe or genuinely protective ventures will flounder. Globally there is much evidence for this, related to the spoils from mining and voting, which have also generated huge violence upon the weak and innocent. For example, 'The Bottom Billion: Falling Behind and Falling Apart' addresses such problems in Africa and Central Asian nations that even in the golden decade from the end of the Cold War to 9/11 saw incomes decline 5% ( Collier 2008, 1). On the other hand, Dubai clearly demonstrates the enormous high-tech expertise available to those with oil money and Chinese bank loans. Back simple, green and cheap.

***If President Obama bans guns via legislation, many more guns appear likely to go abroad cut price, legally or not. Negotiations on the US 'fiscal cliff' ideally appear in need of direction by foreign stakeholders like us.*** After the Newtown school massacre, PBS Newshour reported that US households now have an estimated 275 million guns, including military assault rifles, which can kill many people without reloading. David Wessel's book, 'Red Ink', states the US defence budget is greater than the combined defence budgets of the next seventeen largest nations in the world. One dollar of every \$5 the federal government spent in 2011 went on defence. About 70% of total US federal budget spending is for three things: defence, veterans' benefits and interest payments on the national debt (Wessel, 2012, p. 38). Should Chinese and the rest catch up? No doubt many men think so. Deserts are now a third of the world. We fear greatly for future generations and for most non-human species already greatly endangered by the actions of 'cutting, burning, digging' (Sukhdev, 2012) and hunting, helped by guns and vehicles.

In 'democracies' or not, the management of land and all that goes on it may be better conducted on an openly shared and opening managed basis. However, the more arms are produced and spread wider and cheaper, which is the 'free' market ideal, along with employment, the more any so-called 'right' to bear arms as 'defence' appears mainly a licence to kill, threaten or dominate others, in guaranteed secret or lying about it. The North American Coordinator of Mayors for Peace wrote in a 2010 Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation newsletter that the US spends nearly as much as the rest of the world's countries combined on its military. The Pentagon maintains 1000 overseas bases in over 130 countries and the US military dominates the world through operation of 10 Unified Combatant Commands whose areas of operation cover the earth. The US is the only nation that deploys nuclear weapons on foreign soil at NATO bases in five European countries. This is the key financial interest in continuing weapons production that all global populations face. Australia should work closely with US and other armies to assist newer, wider, more open and productive efforts in communication and community service provision. ***Wollongong and related regions should plan with the forces. How?***

According to the Australian Financial Review article 'Investors recoil from gun maker', the California Teachers Retirement System, the second largest US pension fund is also

one of the biggest stakeholders in the Freedom Group, the gun making business behind the Bushmaster rifle used to kill the citizens of Newtown (AFR 20.12.12, Financial Times 18). *Australians and others should put organized pressure on the California Teachers Fund and any others supporting arms manufacturing that will be used to kill us, legally or illegally. Put all available pressure on to open up investment in ways more effectively protective of communities, their children and all related funds.*

**The clear evidence is that increasing US gun purchase and related employment are highly destructive of many innocent people, although also considered productive.**

From the perspective of the market and gross domestic product (GDP) there is nothing intrinsically more valuable about government spending on weapons to stockpile or murder other people, compared with spending on land on which parks or native plants and animals may be tended. Until recently, governments and the men supporting those elected have often provided their greatest incentives to those whose key mission is to produce arms and men to use them, calling it protection. However, this is a poor political choice which may be reversed, not a natural economic order. The measurement of job outcomes is addressed in a related global context and in Wollongong later. One also wonders how the Indigenous Carbon Farming Fund referred to by the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities will work. It naturally appears as an important part of the Australian Government Clean Energy Future Plan.

Ideally, regional land, water and air quality should be managed openly and broadly as shared concerns. Such regional links are essential for security and for related eco-service and outcome measurement, as addressed later. For eco-development to occur well, the driving market gestalt must be broken because its principal researchers do not seem to want to measure outcomes in any terms not reduced purely to money. They appear like doctors who do not care if the patient dies, as long as the treatment processes are making money. On the other hand, one sees the vital necessity of setting a carbon price, to give people incentives for work projects to protect natural resources for future generations. This is discussed in regard to making Wollongong into an eco-city later. Give us clarity.

The mass murder by gun, in Newtown, USA, on the day we toured Wollongong, appears another example of Americans murdering others and calling it the result of protection. Twenty children and seven adults were murdered by a young man who had used his mother's guns often and who also appeared careful to use them safely, according to early PBS NewsHour TV report. She was one of the adults he killed. Was he on medication? One wonders if examination of the medications of US killers and their dear ones is instructive in prevention related ways, but one seldom hears about this. We should.

The book 'How Australia Compares' shows that Americans who think guns protect them are suffering from an irrational belief because they are killed more often by their own guns than in any other comparatively rich country in the world. The tables and discussion on homicides per 100,000 people in eighteen OECD countries shows that in 1999 the US had by far the highest rate, with 6.8 homicides per 100,000 people. Finland was next, with 2.4 per 100,000 (Tiffen and Gittins, 2004, p. 224). An article entitled

‘Weighing the price of gun freedom’ on the Newtown massacre states that according to an analysis by the US’s The New Republic, 45% of the fatalities in US mass shootings in the past 30 years were people killed since 2007 (Sydney Morning Herald 17.12.12, p. 6). Increasing arms production often appears to be the central motor of history. Guns kill us.

In regard to early efforts at violence prevention, a US psychologist said on PBS Newshour that around 58% of those who appear to have a mental illness (as distinct, one assumes from any potential criminal intent), are treated only with drugs. I guess many producers would like money for more. However, people over sixty are a huge rich cohort who will often die after increasing years of disability, wherever doctors strive to deny their death for financial and research purposes, which are also increasingly costly. For example, Wessel observes health care is already the driver of US debt and though the US spends far more per person on health care than any other country, it isn’t close to having the world’s healthiest population (2012, p. 24). US markets and government have little organizational room for policy as distinct from scheming how to get and spend, supported by research. This is harmful and discussed later in regard to development at Wollongong.

On PBS Newshour, US psychologists stated they cannot predict who in America might kill next. However, they recommended that frightened children should be counselled to return them to normality as soon as possible. They pointed out that statistically, US children are safer from gun death inside their schools than outside them. The National Rifle Association now wants armed guards in schools which will be expensive without addressing the problem that a lot of gun use may be involuntary or unpredictable use by people who have apparently been considered normal until they lose it. Could you ever lose control and kill a person if you had a gun on hand? Would you ever use it to frighten someone? Have you ever snapped or seen another snap? I intervened to stop domestic violence in Australia and I later decided out of gun fear not to intervene in it in the US. Should police have more rights to take away legal guns? Have they no right to life?  
***Lobby for US police to have the right to collect legal guns if this appears to be prudent.***

The tricky way US and related markets commonly count, in relation to security and other eco-service values, indicates America is dangerous and also drives badly in Australia and globally. US market and professional assumptions, which are often reflected uncritically in research, must be attacked, starting with the Security Council, for effective eco-development. However, support those who may want to build fortified bunkers under US houses with gun funds derived from open national guns donation, buy-back and melt down schemes if this makes US gun lobbies feel better able to protect their children.

**Think globally, act locally with many new forces for more practical direction in theory and practice so as to make an eco-city at Wollongong, with due regard to assisting protection and eco-development for related lands, water and construction**

The attached discussion (file IWD) on better regional direction for women and future generations first addresses an article by Anne Hyland (AFR 1.7.2011, p. 69) on lunch with Gillian Broadbent, now CEO of the Clean Energy Finance Corporation, which apparently will be provided with carbon tax related funding of \$2 billion by July 2013.

According to the AFR article, Broadbent is a director of the Reserve Bank, who sits on the boards of Woolworths and the Australian Securities Exchange. The defence portfolio is ideally addressed in the related international context of which the organizations that Ms Broadbent represents are also part. Community management relationships on shared lands are ideally discussed in the related light of the pledge the UN Secretary General made at Hiroshima in 2010 to abolish nuclear weapons and find ways to reduce poverty, tackle climate change and make economic development more environmentally friendly.

To begin locally on related eco-development issues, one notes Wollongong City Council (WCC) assent and response in the Community Engagement Report on the Wollongong Blue Mile Vision, with reference to our previous submission to Council:

**Hi-Tech Consulting Pty Ltd:**

- Recommend that Council work with the Commonwealth Government to support eco-friendly development on the foreshore precinct
- The plan needs to consider environmental protection or ecological sustainability, or vital sustainable development
- Propose the possibility of establishing an historical wharf and ecologically friendly ferry service as part of Belmore Basin re-development forward direction (WWC 2008, Attachment 2, p. 239)

As I understand from recent discussion, Hi-Tech Consulting is now seeking to prepare another funding proposal based on earlier Wollongong Eco-City planning, consultation, construction and explanation. I am happy to have a go at this later and greatly enjoyed our tour of beautiful and historic Wollongong on 14.12.12, on the highly convenient and free town bus, out along the coast and to the university. It was great to see the echidna walk out of the grounds as if someone arranged it. Also thanks for lunch and all the information I received from Hi –Tech Consulting about the new vision for an Eco-City at Wollongong. This naturally includes beyond, because Wollongong is part of wider regions. Ideally we are not bottling anything up just for ourselves as that would be self-defeating. I write before Xmas to attempt to clarify issues from related reading since.

One assumes the new Hi-Tech proposal supporting an eco-city at Wollongong is to be prepared for the attention, among others, of Gillian Broadbent, CEO of the Clean Energy Finance Corporation. *One naturally wonders first how Gillian Broadbent sees her role and that of the organization. She should be asked this question soon, as it relates centrally to all future directed aims, service or manufacturing practices and outcome measurements.* One notes the clear and helpful letter from Brian Dooley, Manager of Southern Projects, Department of Primary Industries, Catchments and Lands to Wendy Todd in Siteplus, Wollongong (DOC12/034232 File 12/0185) seeking development proposals for Belmore Basin, Wollongong Harbour by Dec. 2012. Wollongong Harbour is apparently on the NSW Heritage Register so a formal approval is required from the Heritage Council (Section 60 Application). This will be made by the Department.

Entrepreneur Dick Smith cried out in the Australian Financial Review (AFR 19.12.12, News 5), ‘No matter how much we try and fool ourselves, our present economic system,

*which requires perpetual growth in population and in the use of resources and energy, is not sustainable and must be changed. Should we start discussing this now for the sake of our children and grandchildren or don't we care?' Good question. Dick Smith is also advertising in the press for 'A patriotic legal expert with guts - to write a letter insisting the MasterFoods company remove the Aussie flag from its sauce bottle or make it clear on their label that the flag refers to the ingredients and not to the ownership of their company and the fact that (some or) all their profits are sent off shore. Is Dick Smith threatening MasterFoods with legal action? Why he can't write his own letter? The situation in the US – surely the world home of labelling, also with the fattest population, suggests it is not having the desired health effects, whatever the related GDP outcomes.*

***Gillian Broadbent and others should tell us all clearly how they expect to operate the Clean Energy Finance Corporation because I feel sure that many businesses have all been through an incredible amount of bureaucratic crap for not much return, while others were ignored, especially by Treasury.*** For example, in regard to the sale of the government waste management business WSN, the handling processes of Treasury, UBS Investment Bank and Gilbert and Tobin were very far from encouraging. I wrote to the Probity Adviser about it but got no reply. Those seeking to make expressions of interest in the business were forbidden at length from discussing this or its operations with anybody who knew anything about it. Secrecy is expensive and stupid. Pension funds in California lost huge amounts of money in the collapse of Enron, which was supposedly a green energy producer (McLean and Elkind, 2004) and green businesses appear to have a habit of turning brown and/or unstable beyond our knowledge. The roles of Treasury and the Australian Tax Office (ATO) require institutional rethinking as service providers. This is discussed briefly later in regard to the current review into aspects of the ATO use of compliance risk assessment tools, which also has implications for land and housing.

One is naturally guided by Moshe Dayan's statement that, '*If we wish to make war we talk to our friends. If we wish to make peace we talk to our enemies*'. We must open communications up very widely because nobody I know has consciously gone the greener land, water and related construction way before in practice, as distinct from talking about managing it in theory, from universities. This is discussed later in regard to estimating prices and measuring the service costs and effects of working on land, water and air in Wollongong. ***In the above global, national and regional contexts, one particularly wonders what key estimates and measurements are expected in eco-development and how project managers and workers will be sourced.***

In the related context of the Outcomes report of the Illawarra Eco-Tourism Workshop (2-3.12.12) sponsored by the Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council and the Illawarra Eco Tourism Association, one also wonders what links, if any, have been made with the forces at Jervis Bay and other areas (e.g. in regard to project 5.9):

Retrieve documentation and consolidate, regarding the Aboriginal, maritime and industrial history and present at a restored Military Tunnels Museum at Hill Sixty Port Kembla.

This is the only direct reference I can find to forces around Wollongong, but their support to go green globally is vital. (As a recent tourist in the US, I visited a huge natural cave. In the tour ahead, the national parks guide introduced himself to a big party by recounting the fact that his buddy had died fighting in a cave in the war in Vietnam. The only response was a round of applause. Jesus wept. These Americans terrify me. The sound of US helicopters and planes protecting the New York harbour every day at lunch time is apparently supposed to make people feel safer. Their forces kill or hoodwink us instead).

### **The Asian Century ideally provides better definitions of security and related actions**

Article 3 of the 1948 Declaration of Human Rights states everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. The implementation of this has often been expected mainly as the result of anti-discrimination legislation and related service practices, which assume, rightly or wrongly, that a common standard is desirable and desired. The ideal point of legislation to remove discrimination is in fact to allow all to be treated and to express themselves more equally and therefore openly, without fear of harm. There are better ways of doing this than having the usual US directions rammed down every throat.

*In the Asian century, redirect the Security Council and the forces.* Nobel Prize winning economist, Amartya Sen, supported former Japanese PM, Obuchi Keizo's discussion on building Asia's tomorrow in an address to the Asian Crisis and Human Security Conference in 1999. The Japanese Prime Minister spoke of the vital aim of 'human security' and the related values of creativity and dignity. This contrasts with older notions of national security and defense, which centre comparatively narrowly on how to fight off potential aggression with force, rather than concentrating broadly on means to prevent it. This depends mainly on open and effective community building, which can only turn on more broadly honest, open and enjoyable communication, rather than on top secret diplomacy and guns for success. Sen stated, 'Human security' is 'the keyword to comprehensively seizing all menaces that threaten the survival, daily life, and dignity of human beings, and on strengthening the efforts to confront these threats'. He argued support for the poor, freedom of speech and transparent management are essentials for effective operation of the market and equality. *Australian defense forces should work with others to establish more effectively democratic development directions, which are also in the interests of Australians and others. How will this occur in Wollongong?*

*Australia, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea and other nations should openly collaborate to direct funds better to protect scarce resources which the market does not properly value, because these scarce resources of land and water may also be serving others.*

For example, Singapore is highly developed and well placed to row in directions where stated social and environmental objectives lead more open investment to protect the global heritage and improve the quality and stability of life, for current and future generations. Openly consider the opportunities for Islamic Sharia and other non profit financing so more stable and clearly protective shared funds can be set up and directed.

**Openly connect planned and market driven approaches as clearly as possible**

In 1998, Wollongong City Council, together with others, developed an Illawarra Sustainability Roadmap with the following definition of what sustainability means to the Illawarra Councils:

Sustainability involves maintaining and enhancing our quality of life, for both current and future generations, through a balance of economic viability, environmental conservation and restoration, and community wellbeing. For Council this is working collaboratively and creatively to better integrate short and long-term economic, social and environmental considerations into all decision-making within Council operations and services. It involves demonstrating leadership and accountability to our diverse community.

This provides a statement of general purpose against which proposed directions, project aims, performance, related decisions and outcomes may be judged and also measured. An Illawarra Sustainability Action Plan was also developed for 2008/09 to 2012/13 as part of this project. This apparently includes specific actions for each Council to embed the consideration of sustainability into all Council decisions, processes, planning, reporting and operations. One notes the related directions outlined in the letter referred to earlier about the development of Wollongong Harbour by Brian Dooley, Manager of Southern Projects in the Department of Primary Industries, Catchments and Lands.

As a former public servant, one is broadly familiar with the comparatively clear and open approach to establishing objectives and actions to support *expected* outcomes, as outlined in the 'Outcomes Report of the Illawarra Eco-Tourism Workshop', sponsored by the Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council and the Illawarra Eco Tourism Association. These organizations have '*developed an inclusive visioning/dreaming eco tourism model that extends across the Local Government Areas of Wollongong, Shellharbour and Kiama*'. As noted, earlier, the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities has now opened applications for an Indigenous Carbon Farming Fund for feasibility and assessment and for business project development.

However, one wonders how the proposed project costs, management structures and risks which relate, for example, to projects in the 'Outcomes Report of the Illawarra Eco-Tourism Workshop' are to be arrived at and treated. For example, is the word 'outcome' to be defined solely in financial terms when practices which are more complex and secret start? One assumes 'Solar Sailor' or any other ferry services will need to be constructed in related contexts. Where are the big producers and how will they operate and connect? One assumes many large and small ones must be found. The assumptions of wealthy or browner markets must continue driving if local employment models and workers are not.

Regional land, water and air quality should be managed openly as shared concerns. However, the NSW Government Green Paper (July 2012), 'A new planning system for NSW' leaves one wondering what is in practice required of anybody involved in planning, or in the practical implementation of planning in regard to any development proposal or development assessment. Nevertheless, it states that strategic planning will

become the cornerstone of all planning decisions and that they will be prepared collaboratively with local councils and approved by the whole of government (p. 27).

Lord Mayor of Sydney, Clover Moore, and the Sydney Town Hall held an excellent planning and community consultation on maps and strategies for Connecting and Improving Local Parkland in December 2012. Should one assume she will openly call for contractors for related landscaping and construction next? One notes in this context that John Mant, former anti-corruption commissioner, retired lawyer and town planner facilitated the Illawarra Eco-Tourism Workshop and is now on Sydney Council. ***What are their views on cost estimates and related management concerns and measures, such as where to source project managers and workers and how to treat performance?***

***A major issue in regard to making Wollongong an Eco-City will be where to find the producers – the landscapers, builders and many related skilled and unskilled workers who will construct the Illawarra Eco-Tourism direction in reality (i.e.) practice. How will it be done? Is Hi-Tech Consulting expected to make money from this? How?***

***Discussions of related directions in Australia, Turkey and Africa are attached on the assumption there may be mutual benefit involved in making closer community and related production links in Wollongong and elsewhere.*** The potential in making greener toilets and shower blocks in the third of the world now desert and in related urban slums, starting with the educational construction and filming of toilets and showers for tourists in national parks, should not be underestimated, but always appears worse than ignored instead. Who has such basic green skills? I guess big producers prefer giant concrete hotels and other building projects where later comers appear likely to carry a lot of the risk and cost. On the other hand, I note in the letter from Brian Dooley in the Department of Primary Industries, Catchments and Lands that public toilets (3 male, 3 female) are to be built as part of the Wollongong Harbour Development. These could be constructed and filmed as ideal green building and training opportunities. ***Who is doing such work?***

It was good to meet Anton Dominis again for lunch in Wollongong. His paper ‘A New Vision for Eco-City Wollongong’ seems a central statement for the regional development proposal we are again addressing with Hi-Tech Consulting. He states:

If a quality grand regional park is to be built in the Illawarra region, it would be a significant blue-carbon sink and a vital ecosystem for a myriad of coastal life forms. It would help meet the Australian-Kyoto Protocol requirements. In conjunction with that, it would enhance Wollongong’s image and attract visitors and who would subsequently complement Illawarra’s economy. Furthermore the Wollongong Council and associated businesses will recoup their outlays by means of sustainable and permanent Eco-tourism. To sum up, Illawarra’s grand enterprise should be viewed as a regional asset and not as a liability (2012, p. 5)

Superficially, the concept of a carbon price now seems comparatively straightforward and useful in Australia. As I understand it, approximately one thousand large Australian polluters estimate their carbon output as a result of their yearly production and report this

under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting System (NGERS). The carbon is given a \$ value which ideally is used to fund offsetting projects for reducing carbon in the atmosphere, like planting trees, phasing out fossil fuels, etc. However, I refer again to my anxiety about following Kyoto Protocol requirements. This should not drive production as legal and scientific approaches to life often appear expensively antithetical. The former approach, which often dominates all, is also driven by funding requirements demanding commercial secrecy, legal privilege, and expensive and extremely confusing attention to any related non-pecuniary outcomes, if any attention is given to them at all.

From broader perspectives, the practices which brought the global financial crash in 2008 appear a comparatively ignorant, expensive and uncertain approach to trading and also appear unlikely to save the Earth. Typically they also invite later collapse of many people further down any work contracting chains, who often bear most risk. The attached response to the Strata and Community Title Law Reform Discussion Paper, 'Making NSW No. 1 Again: Shaping Future Communities' (2012) also addresses this. The Inquiry into Construction Industry Insolvency in NSW is discussed with related reference to incentives for underquoting to get a contract and to related cost shifting. Attention is drawn to the views of Craigs Coastal Landscaping Pty. Ltd. in Wollongong regarding proposed new construction industry trust arrangements for which it is suggested (p. 63):

- The developer or owner has to have the funding for the project approved and money should be set aside in a trust
- A percentage amount for variations should be part of the trust arrangement
- As the builder makes claims, the owner and developer verifies that the work has been done and that payment to subcontractors and suppliers has been made before the next payment is made

**Openly shared management seems a good idea. What are the key management and measurement expectations shared by Gillian Broadbent and related experts?**

As addressed in the attached response to the Strata and Community Title Law Reform Discussion Paper, the place, activity and person based risk management approach forged in embryo by Australian governments for health care services, and for some work related rehabilitation, disability, pension and insurance funds must be understood to construct fairer and more consistently stable and cost-effective approaches to managing other place, time, activity and person based risks and insurances well, as shared concerns, for example in construction, maintenance and land or water management. This is ideally an inclusive UN approach to achieve openly shared protection and enhancement of land, water, and heritage, where government and citizens openly also assist direction and construction of newly developing markets, such as those related to carbon credit trading.

I have no knowledge of Wollongong University or related strategic plans. However, the potential assistance to universities under the Jobs and Competitiveness Program of the Clean Energy Regulator is addressed in the attached discussion of a proposed residuary bequest to Sydney University to assist film, research, education and innovation (FREDI) in support of the Sydney Uni. Strategic Plan (file Turkey), particularly strategy 14 to

‘develop and implement a coordinated university-wide framework for local and rural community engagement’. Community engagement would be broader and more effective if more skills, workers and services are able to be openly engaged and developed inside or outside the institution, as necessary and recommended by the managing stakeholders.

Planning service provision to improve the quality and value of services is ideally also the driver for many greener jobs in manufacturing. Australian and Chinese interests in better health, education and tourism could fruitfully be supported in mines safety and related communication, educational and development partnerships in Broken Hill, Wollongong, etc. China accounts for over 40% of the world’s primary resource consumption. For anybody who cares about a meritocracy, about equality of opportunity or about quality of life for the comparatively poor, it appears that TV, radio and other information sources have been available for years, often providing information of better quality and at less cost than those generated by professional education and related service methods. The Democratic and productive potential of communications technology is ideally far from reduced to tweeting and it is also far from met as it primarily serves producer interests.

***Related issues should be discussed with Fairfax and other media representatives along with many others, with a view to putting an initial proposal for a Centre for Workplace Leadership at Wollongong to the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations before the closing date of 31.1.13.*** For example, check out Gina Rinehart, also the world’s richest miner. Ask Warren Buffett and Rupert Murdoch. The former got the Washington Post and Newsweek making money after they had lost it for years according to Katharine Graham (1998). She loved and trusted Buffet. Murdoch’s mother would want him to help. ***Also ask children’s doctors and carers, etc. for advice.***

One has great confidence in the theoretical and financial approach of Australians like former reserve banker, Bernie Fraser, or Gary Weaven, architect of Australian non-profit industry superannuation funds, as discussed attached (file IWD). On the other hand, in 2011 an excellent Research Symposium entitled Resilience: Can our Environment keep bouncing back?, was also organized by the Faculty of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources at Sydney Uni. However, Quentin Grafton’s presentation entitled ‘Towards an understanding of the win-win outcomes from managing systems for their resilience’ was incomprehensible to me so I provided some related feedback on our websites later. Professor Grafton is Professor of Economics at the Australian National University where he is the ANU-UNESCO Chair holder in Water Economics and Transboundary Water Governance and Director for the Centre for Water Economics, Environment and Policy. ***As a general principle, government should not fund what politicians and those managing funds cannot understand and explain fairly clearly to others. It is stupid.***

Pavan Sukhdev, the Indian banker and environmental economist from Yale now appointed Goodwill Ambassador for the UN Environment Program is a related worry. Any prescriptions for change in his book ‘Corporation 2020: Transforming Business for Tomorrow’s World’ (2012) appear mainly to be more highly and expensively regulated versions of secret men’s business as usual, presumably with even more lawyers becoming necessary to fix things again after the next crash. One agreed with similar journalist

critiques, films like ‘Inside Job’, etc. long before Sukhdev wrote his book. The latter is big on critique but without any convincing argument as to why his proposed new regulations would not be ignored or exploited by any companies which choose to do so, while impotent bureaucrats close a blind eye again rather than risking action. Sukdev, like many others, appears to find discussion of land or who owns it largely beneath him.

One notes Eadie and Hoisington’s publication ‘Stocking Up: Securing our Marine Economy’, from the Centre for Policy Development at Sydney Uni. outlines a key method to estimate ecosystem service values in Appendix 1 (2011, p.59). They state:

To estimate the value of Australian marine ecosystem services we used a unit benefit transfer technique supplemented by survey data where this was available. Unit benefit transfer allows the value of ecosystem services to be estimated by multiplying a unit value (\$/hectare/year) by the number of hectares of each type of ecosystem. It is frequently used when time and cost prevent detailed ecological and economic studies being undertaken for the specific ecosystems being studied. Instead, it draws on a body of existing studies for similar ecosystems to estimate the value per hectare.

**Is this analogous to estimating a casemix price for hospital treatments under Medicare, or to setting a carbon price based on the emissions of top polluters, which ideally also relates to later services which will be used for carbon reduction?**

One sees the importance of setting a carbon price, to give value to attempts to reduce air pollution. However, one questions whether the method used to estimate ‘ecosystem service values’ used in ‘Stocking Up: Securing our marine economy’, also seeks to reduce the *outcomes of service provision* purely to money. If so, can it sensibly be done? Goals and assumptions underlying supposed eco-development activity must be clearer. The question of how outcomes are ideally measured is vital to answer, to save the Earth and stop wasting money on giving commonly owned resources only to sectional interests.

**Taxation is ideally better conceptualised as service so one wonders what the views of Ken Henry, former head of Treasury and now at Wollongong University are today**

In regard to risk assessment and taxation, the review into aspects of the Australian Tax Office (ATO) use of compliance risk assessment tools (2012) pointed out the Inspector-General of Taxation work program (sic.) concern about:

*Taxpayer opportunities to reduce or mitigate risk: The concern is that there are limited opportunities for taxpayers to reduce their risk due to the lack of transparency of risk assessment processes and barriers to entry into cooperative arrangements.*

Tax, insurance premiums or other key levies, risk rated or not, are ideally conceptualised and collected in openly related industry and community management contexts first based on place. For purposes of improving work performance and also containing and pricing

related risks better, consider ideal scheme and project design in the light of the Australian history of work, health, disability and related insurance, taxation, pension and investment structures, using data categories of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Use other United Nations (UN), Australian government, or industry and community classifications to help conceptualize tax in related open contexts.

The Consultation Paper on Australia's Future Tax System (2008) was produced for a Review Panel chaired by Ken Henry who was then head of Treasury and who is now at Wollongong University. It noted the Panel viewed environmental sustainability to be of such importance to Australia's future that it is ideally a principle against which the current tax system and potential reforms ought to be tested (p.14).

One's response to the review in 2012 was again designed to take this earlier concern into account through describing some ideal regional and national industry and community approaches for sustainable development, which tax goals ideally should openly work with and support. It focused on the first term of reference of the earlier review, which was that '*in order to position Australia to deal with the demographic, social, economic and environmental challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and to enhance Australia's economic and social outcomes*', consider:

*The appropriate balance between taxation of the returns from work, investment and savings, consumption (excluding the GST) and the role to be played by environmental taxes (p.44).*

The review was expected to 'make coherent recommendations to enhance overall economic, social and environmental wellbeing' (p. 44). However, moved by law and related professional ideologies, the Treasury Paper showed little or no historical understanding of the development of industry or government or democracy or tax as service. It should have defined 'environment and wellbeing' consistent with UN, WHO and Australian goals. How do Ken Henry and others view key related issues today?

Thank you for the opportunity to make this submission. Yours truly Carol O'Donnell,  
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