



The Ten-Point Programme
of the
New Unity Movement

December 2012

THE TEN POINT PROGRAMME

PREAMBLE

INTRODUCTION

South African society is in crisis. Across the length and breadth of the land, millions of people are trapped in a state of chronic poverty. For generations, the majority of South Africans have suffered a lack of access to the most basic facilities. As a result of the domination of the system of capitalism so avidly espoused and promoted by successive South African regimes, both pre- and post-1994, most South Africans continue to be denied access to decent healthcare, decent housing, decent education, decent community life, and decent social services in general. We have one of the most unequal societies in the world. A small percentage of the population enjoys world class living standards, while

- millions of our people are under constant assault from a devastating AIDS pandemic and other communicable diseases;
- the vast majority of our children emerge functionally illiterate and innumerate from the schooling system;
- huge numbers of workers suffer chronic structural unemployment – whether there is a recession or not;
- whole communities continue to have to eke out an existence in under-serviced, crime-ridden slums, squatter camps and backyards;
- rural communities continue to be starved of productive land and income-generating opportunities.

THE NATURE OF CAPITALISM

The fundamental cause of poverty in South Africa can be traced to the power relations in society. The poorest half of the population earns just ten percent of total income, while the richest twenty percent share almost eighty percent. This kind of disparity has been endemic since the emergence of class society, and there is no expectation of significant positive change under a capitalist order.

The purpose of government in class society is – on behalf of the owning classes – to perpetuate this system. South Africa's form of democracy is a sham democracy. Its only purpose is to legitimise the rule of political and economic elites. It is a system which promotes mass popular participation in elections through the ballot-box, while ensuring that the economy and existing property relations remain outside and beyond the reach of popular control. In this way, through the illusion of participation, the masses are effectively disempowered and their vulnerability to exploitation intensified.

Neoliberalism exacerbates the process of mass impoverishment. It is a class project in terms of which capitalism is consolidated at the expense of the poor and in terms of which the balance of class forces is tipped in favour of the bourgeoisie. Under a neoliberal regime, job losses are accelerated, social services are withdrawn, national assets are privatized, regulations such as those protecting the environment are relaxed, and essential services are marketised (that is, made available as commodities only to those who can afford to pay for them) with an accompanying escalation in prices of essential goods and services.

However, the excesses of neoliberalism should not blind us to the fundamental crisis of capitalism. Whether the economy is more oriented or less oriented towards a welfare state does not eliminate the hazards fundamentally inherent in the system. Capitalism remains the major cause of instability, environmental degradation, underdevelopment, war and starvation in the world today. Under its regime, corruption and waste flourish. It is the single greatest threat to sustainability of the planet, it has long ago exhausted its potential for progressive development, and is now characterised by its destructive tendencies. It is a system compulsively in search of infinite growth in a finite world. Today, its only

promise to humankind is a future of increased barbarism if not annihilation. WE MUST NOT ALLOW THIS!

GLOBALISATION: THE MODERN FACE OF IMPERIALISM

Capitalism is driven by a relentless search for profit maximisation, and this inevitably results in its expansion beyond national boundaries. In cross-border expansion, profit is maximised in two ways, namely, through the exploitation of opportunities to extract surplus value from foreign markets and through the investment in foreign markets of surplus capital lacking investment opportunities in the domestic market.

Historically, in the colonial era, capitalism's expansion was effected through the coercive power of state-sponsored military force on behalf of the domestic or "metropolitan" bourgeoisie. This was the dawn of imperialism, when powerful domestic capitalist interests were able to divide the world up into "spheres of influence." The onset of the imperialist era opened a new chapter of shame in the history of capitalism. The human and material damage and destruction for which it is responsible are incalculable.

The bitter legacy persists. Even though modern-day capitalism dominates the world less by the outright coercive methods of the militarised state that were employed in the colonial era, and more via the manipulation of market forces (including the weapon of debt) there is no hesitation in this day-and-age on the part of the imperialist powers to resort to force if deemed necessary by them to achieve their goals.

Globalization in the modern era means the internationalisation of finance, markets and production. Through globalized chains of production, multi-national firms squeeze surplus value from workers dispersed across geographical boundaries, ensuring always that production is located in the most exploitable country. In the renewed focus on Africa by all imperialist players, South Africa has joined the scramble, and its ruling class is increasingly casting it in the role of "sub-imperialist." South Africa is therefore both core and periphery, exploiter and exploited. Even while we are the victims of oppression and injustice, and even while we suffer massive democratic and other social deficits in our own country and while our economy has become increasingly exposed to growing levels of instability and our ecology to irreversible degradation, we have now become active perpetrators of these evils in the rest of Africa. THIS MUST BE STOPPED.

THE NATURE OF OUR STRUGGLE

In the era of capitalist parliamentary democracy following the abrogation of apartheid legislation in South Africa, our struggle continues to be both the national and class struggle of a people dominated by imperialism. It is a struggle by the entire working class of this country for nothing less than total emancipation – emancipation from all forms of deprivation and discrimination, from all forms of enslavement and victimisation. It is an anti-capitalist **and anti-imperialist** struggle; it is a struggle for the socialist transformation of society. Our struggle is based on a transitional programme, one that raises demands for the immediate transformation of society such that the disabilities of the working class are immediately addressed, as well as one that raises demands that will lead to the democratic transition of society to a post-capitalist order.

And because capitalism is globalised, the anti-capitalist/**anti-imperialist** struggle must be globalised. Our struggle therefore transcends national boundaries and is part of the worldwide struggle of oppressed and exploited people against the capitalist system.

WE DECLARE THAT THE IMMEDIATE AIM OF OUR STRUGGLE IS:

- To build a single, undivided, independent, non-racial, democratic and socialist South Africa in which the interests of workers and the rural poor shall be paramount.
- To build the unity of workers and the urban and rural poor under the leadership of the working class in the struggle for national liberation and freedom from both national and foreign domination.
- To rid society of all forms of racial, colour, tribal, gender and class discrimination – including the political, economic, social, educational and cultural areas of our lives.
- To establish a truly democratic government in a united South Africa and to resist the schemes to set up separate “race”-based enclaves or kingdoms to perpetuate division and strife in society.
- To subordinate the state and the economy to the leadership of the working class, so that the scandalous social deficits existing in our society, which are actively promoted by the policies of the current ruling class, might be rapidly eliminated.
- To strive to eliminate poverty in all its manifestations i.e. material, cultural, intellectual and social.
- To end foreign domination - political and economic - and to wage a relentless battle against all local agents who serve the cause of foreign domination and exploitation.
- To strenuously oppose all Washington Consensus prescriptions, in terms of which our economy is subject to structural adjustment programmes, privatization, deregulation and other forms of subjugation to imperialist interests.
- To forge alliances with like-minded movements both in South Africa and abroad in order to accelerate the aims of the anti-capitalist and anti-imperialist struggle.

TO ACHIEVE THESE AIMS WE SAY TO THE EXPLOITED MASSES OF SOUTH AFRICA AND OUR ALLIES:

- Our struggle is against an oppressive capitalist system of exploitation here on our own soil AND the system of world imperialism.
- The building of a principled unity of the oppressed is the historical and urgent duty of all the liberation workers in South Africa. This unity must be based on the class interests of the working class, both urban and rural.
- The cornerstone of our struggle must be the democratic self-organisation of the masses of workers in this country. The current bourgeois-democratic form of government which relegates the role of the people to that of passive voting cattle must be abolished in favour of a system of direct democracy, in terms of which the masses can determine their own future via a process of collective self-government.
- The building of the liberation movement upon the TEN-POINT PROGRAMME OF TRANSITIONAL DEMANDS and the policy of NON-COLLABORATION with the oppressors and their servants is an imperative duty of the masses and the leadership.

BY NON-COLLABORATION WE MEAN:

- The pursuit of unremitting struggle against capitalism in both its content and institutional forms. This means the adoption of an anti-capitalist politics through-and-through.
- A consistent policy to drive capitalist and ruling class agencies out of the organisations of the working class so that these organisations become independent in every sense.
- De-linking the political and economic institutions of the working class from those of the capitalist class (like the World Bank, IMF, etc.) at home and abroad so that the new politics and economics of the oppressed are not enticed into the kind of sweetheart relationship with capitalism which has been the downfall of pseudo-socialists the world over.

- A refusal to work with reactionary and ruling class elements in the pursuit of working class goals, and thereby to deny such elements any legitimacy or credibility.
- NOT ACCEPTING the bribes, ideas and attitudes of the oppressors. We must build up independent organisations with our own liberatory ideas, democratic aims and honest leadership.

WE DEMAND THOSE RIGHTS WHICH IN ALL CIVILISED SOCIETIES ARE THE BIRTHRIGHT OF EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD.

These rights are MINIMUM DEMANDS. THEY ARE THE VERY LEAST that we shall accept to guarantee full and equal citizenship rights and freedom from oppression and exploitation for all in South Africa.

Realization of these rights will put us onto the path of human emancipation, and will enable the working class to lead society to a new dawn of human progress.

The demands of the programme must be taken as one package, nothing less.

THESE DEMANDS ARE NOT NEGOTIABLE. They are NOT for bargaining with the oppressors. We demand NOW nothing less than the FULL TEN-POINT PROGRAMME OF RIGHTS. These demands are contained in the following TEN POINTS:

THE TEN-POINT PROGRAMME

A TRANSITIONAL PROGRAMME INCLUDING MINIMUM DEMANDS FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA'S PEOPLE

1. **THE FRANCHISE:** THIS MEANS DIRECT PARTICIPATION THROUGH COLLECTIVE SELF-GOVERNMENT IN A PEOPLE'S OR CITIZEN'S NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARLIAMENT AND ALL OTHER LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT, SUCH AS PROVINCIAL OR MUNICIPAL COUNCILS. IT MEANS, FURTHERMORE, THE RIGHT OF EVERY MAN AND WOMAN OVER THE AGE OF 18 YEARS TO ELECT AND BE ELECTED TO SUCH INSTITUTIONS OF GOVERNMENT
 - 1.1 This means an end to all practices based upon ideas of racism, ethnicism/tribalism, chieftainship, minority rights and any form of federalism, regionalism, "autonomy" and "self-determination" leading to the eventual balkanisation of the country. It means an end to all communal and indirect representation such as exists in the system of chieftainship in each province. And it will mean the end to the system of proportional representation in terms of which the bourgeois political parties maintain their hold on power.
 - 1.2 ALL people in South Africa shall enjoy the same universal, equal, direct and secret ballot. We demand a single, independent, non-racial, non-sexist workers' democracy in which the interests of the workers and the rural and urban poor shall be paramount; the decisions of the majority shall be exercised through the sovereignty of parliament, and shall be legally binding on all citizens.
 - 1.3 Communities shall elect their own public representatives through direct secret ballot. Such public representatives will not be free to act according to their own discretion, but will act within the mandates set by their constituencies. They will be legally obliged to report back to their constituencies at frequent, regular intervals, in order to keep communities apprised and in control

of developments and in order to renew their mandates. They will be subject to instant recall. Their remuneration levels will not exceed artisanal rates.

2. THE RIGHT TO WORK, LIVING WAGES AND JUST BENEFITS FOR ALL WORKERS

- 2.1 Every person in the country shall have the right to work.
- 2.2 It means the regulation of society in such a way as to eliminate unemployment in the country, irrespective of gender or other artificial distinctions such as religious beliefs or disability, and to ensure the creation of decent work for all. It means carrying out state industrialisation programmes and agricultural enterprises to ensure full and secure employment for all. It means providing the necessary subsidies and other incentives essential to the creation of decent employment opportunities. It means providing non-discriminatory living wages that are tied to the cost of living, and just benefits for all workers, with pensions, leave (i.e., sick leave as well as an annual paid vacation period), maternity and paternity benefits guaranteed in labour and related legislation; this includes a maximum 8-hour workday, with a maximum 40-hour workweek. It means that the difference between the highest and the lowest paid employees shall not exceed a specified Gini-coefficient level.
- 2.3 It means having in place a continuous, on-going employee training and development scheme geared to ensuring that employee skills grow in line with changes in technological and other work processes. There shall be a focus on narrowing the distinction between manual and intellectual labour, such that the accompanying inequalities are eliminated.
- 2.4 The workers of all branches of the economy and of the other spheres of social life shall have an active and conscious participation in the elaboration and execution of the production and development plans. In addition, there shall be a democratically elected workers' committee in each workplace consisting of a specified minimum number of employees. The role of such a workers' committee will be to represent the interests of workers in that workplace, and to oversee key management and corporate decisions. Thus, the democratically elected workers' committee will be part of the firm's decision-making structure.
- 2.5 It means the entrenchment in law of the right to strike. It shall be the duty of the state to provide and monitor safe and healthy working conditions for all workers and to ensure continuous improvements in living standards.
- 2.6 Indentured labour, forcible recruitment and the use of child labour shall be banned by law. In addition, labour brokers and the whole system of Temporary Employment Services which circumvents legislation designed to safeguard the interests of workers shall be banned.
- 2.7 The livelihood of retired persons will be ensured by the state and society.

3. COMPULSORY, FREE AND EQUAL UNSEGREGATED EDUCATION FOR ALL

- 3.1 The state will promote the participation of the citizens in the development of its educational policy.
- 3.2 All racialism and ethnicism at all primary, secondary and tertiary levels must be removed. Non-racial schools, colleges, and further- and higher education institutions shall be open to all who seek an education.
- 3.3 Education in all public schools shall be free of tuition fees. It shall be the duty of the state to provide such education, which shall apply to all pupils from pre-primary levels up to matriculation, with free text books, stationery and school equipment, free meals and access to adequately trained teaching staff. In addition, it shall be the duty of the state to provide such learners with sponsored transport to and from schools and other learning sites. Each school shall be equipped with specified minimum learning facilities. These will include an adequately-stocked library of books and other graphic material conforming to specified minimum standards, with annual budgets to increase and maintain stocks. Such learning facilities will also include adequately-

resourced computer rooms, free Internet access, adequately-resourced science laboratories, and suitable sports facilities such as playing fields and sports equipment.

- 3.4 The learner-teacher ratio shall not exceed specified norms which at all times will be conducive to proper learning by pupils.
- 3.5 It shall be the responsibility of the state to ensure the safety and security of all learners and teachers. This will be ensured through the provision of school and educational buildings that meet specified minimum criteria, and through the provision of an on-site security presence at each institution.
- 3.6 It shall be the duty of the state to fund the first qualification of students' tertiary education. This means that tuition, books and other learning facilities shall be provided free of charge.
- 3.7 The twin scourges of illiteracy and innumeracy are to be eliminated as a matter of highest priority. Adequate provision shall be made for Adult Basic Education and to ensure special education facilities for inclusive education.

4. ADEQUATE HOUSING FOR ALL

- 4.1 The state will provide scientifically planned housing and recreational and cultural facilities for all. Minimal rentals shall be determined on the abilities of occupants to pay. Communities will be entitled to specified minimum facilities in their residential areas. These will include the provision of street lighting, adequate policing, a sufficient number of clinics and hospitals, and regular refuse disposal and sanitation.
- 4.2 Every family shall have a house built to minimum standards, which will include:
 - 4.2.1 Clean, running water and proper sanitation
 - 4.2.2 Water-borne sewerage disposal
 - 4.2.3 Cost-effective lighting (including street lighting) and household electricity
 - 4.2.4 Weekly refuse collection
 - 4.2.5 Proper household security
- 4.3 Rural and urban ghettos, squatter camps and locations must go. All forms of temporary housing, such as backyard dwellings must go.

5. FREE, COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL

- 5.1 The state will take responsibility for the promotion of the health of all citizens.
- 5.2 The state will promote the participation of all citizens in the development of the country's health policy.
- 5.3 The state shall dedicate adequate funds, as a percentage of GDP from the national budget to form a National Health Service (NHS) which will ensure the provision of comprehensive healthcare to all citizens. All forms of treatment shall be provided free of charge.
- 5.4 Where private health care is found to be necessary this shall be subject to the strictest regulation and control.
- 5.5 The state shall make provision for the establishment of sufficient numbers of medical schools, dental schools and other health worker training institutions to cater for the health needs of all citizens. These institutions shall be equipped with a level of human and material resources to ensure delivery of a quality health service to the nation.
- 5.6 The state shall undertake to put in place the necessary treatment strategies and educational campaigns in order to combat not only HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, but also diseases of lifestyle, occupationally-acquired diseases and socio-economic disadvantages/disabilities. Furthermore, the state will lead a campaign to end the widespread occurrence of preventable diseases, especially among children.

- 5.7 Every child shall have free access to the following:
 - 5.7.1 Dental and oral hygiene services
 - 5.7.2 Eye- and ear-care (including free spectacles where required)
 - 5.7.3 Vaccination against communicable diseases
- 5.8 Each child will be taught basic first aid in school
- 5.9 Educational campaigns will be launched to ensure the following in society:
 - 5.9.1 Good dietary habits
 - 5.9.2 Adequate levels of exercise
 - 5.9.3 Avoidance of substance abuse
 - 5.9.4 Responsible sexual behaviour
 - 5.9.5 Good childcare practices
 - 5.9.6 Special care programmes for vulnerable members of society, such as the frail, elderly, young and mentally ill.

6. MANAGEMENT OF OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BY THE TOILING CLASSES TO ADVANCE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE AIMS

- 6.1 Privatisation must go, that is, the right to sell to private investors the entire resources of the country, as must laws that have reduced useful social labour to mere factors of production for the benefit of the capitalist classes. In their place a new legal framework must place under public control the main sectors of our national economy. These are: manufacturing, farming, and fishing, forestation, mining, quarrying, power and water resources, communications and public transport, commerce, tourism, monetary and financial institutions and other basic services.
- 6.2 All major productive activities shall be directed by a Central State Plan coordinated by a democratic people's government, but bringing together people-driven processes that take due account of the needs and priorities of the poor.
- 6.3 The following industries will either be socialised, or the state will set up special structures for the working class:
 - 6.3.1 Banks: to provide low-interest/interest-free funding for small business loans.
 - 6.3.2 Farms/food producing cooperatives/combines, including subsidised distribution mechanisms.
 - 6.3.3 Retailers and the distribution networks/channels for food, clothing, building materials, etc.
- 6.4 The prices of various commodities such as food and other basic necessities will be fixed at a level affordable to the poor.
- 6.5 Private firms in trouble will not be rescued via government funding. Gone will be the days of "privatising profits and socialising losses."
- 6.6 Export policies must be based upon the prior needs of the mass of the population; the state must exercise a monopoly in foreign trade and investment policy for the welfare of the entire country.
- 6.7 Any privatised sectors of the economy shall be closely regulated with particular regard to their labour and procurement practises. Such sectors need to be drawn into the planned economy to ensure growth in the means of satisfying the needs of society.
- 6.8 Speculation in financial markets will be strictly regulated to curb abuse by unscrupulous, profit-hungry capitalists. Immediate, severe constraints will be imposed by the state to prevent the unrestrained and undisciplined creation and flow of speculative investments in local financial markets that could directly destabilize our economy and plunge it into crisis.
- 6.9 All details of which individuals and firms were favoured with state tenders must be published in the people's press. No member of the ruling party (or its alliance partners) will be allowed to apply for or receive state tenders.

7. THE AGRARIAN REVOLUTION AND REVISION OF SYSTEMS OF LAND UTILISATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE OBJECTIVES IN POINT 6 ABOVE

- 7.1 The state shall protect the living environment for all its citizens and for future generations.
- 7.2 The land shall be utilised for the economic benefit of all, in particular to eliminate malnutrition, starvation, poverty, and unemployment. A new division of the land in conformity with the existing rural population living on the land and working on the land is the immediate task of a socialist state and parliament. Absentee landlordism, the non-productive use of land, rack-renting and the encouragement of squatting shall be ended and be declared illegal.
- 7.3 For the agrarian revolution, which is central to the liberation of South Africa and its people, to materialize and succeed, the land shall be nationalised. All land-barons, who hog ownership of land for personal profit, and multi-national companies which increasingly dominate agriculture, shall be expropriated without compensation. In addition, local food production will be encouraged to reduce dependency on imported products.
- 7.4 The land, as a vital economic resource, shall be held in trust by the state on behalf of the entire population of South Africa. Individual land tenure would be considered for personal use; no exploitative labour will be permitted in such instances.
- 7.5 All mineral rights, mining concessions and exploration rights (land and marine) shall revert to the state to be used for the benefit of all.
- 7.6 A planned economy must have a balanced approach to the preservation of the environment and to the utilisation of all land and its resources: water, rivers, dams, lakes, fishing resources, game farming, tourism, etc., in all their ecological aspects so as to enhance the whole South African environment as a habitat for its people and its fauna and flora. Thus, energy generation through the use of fossil fuels and nuclear power must be phased out and replaced by renewable power sources.
- 7.7 Food and water security will be the right of all people.
- 7.8 In practice, industrial agriculture will be replaced by an agro ecological approach to the production of use values on the land.

8 THE INVIOABILITY OF PERSON, ONE'S HOME AND PRIVACY, AND THE DEMILITARISING OF PUBLIC SECURITY

- 8.1 Inviolability of person, one's home and privacy is the elementary habeas corpus right. Any arrested or detained person must be brought before the courts without delay and be told of the charge against him/her.
- 8.2 It is a fact that the administration of law is skewed in favour of the rich, both with regard to the civil and criminal procedures and practices in the courts. A new progressive legal system will bring about the liquidation of such injustice.
- 8.3 No person shall be molested by the police or military, or have his/her privacy invaded.
- 8.4 All citizens will enjoy freedom of speech and association
- 8.5 In addition, there shall be an end to militarism. This means an end to the militaristic, hierarchy-based organisational formats customary to all professional armies, and prevalent in all three wings of the armed forces, namely the infantry, navy and air force. Such restriction will include the abolition of the development and use of atomic weapons and the deployment of poisonous gases, which will be banned outright. The citizens shall have the right to bear arms, which shall be directed only towards the areas of public policing and participation in a public militia conscripted solely during times of war. Military orders and status will be prohibited. Military aggression in foreign lands shall be replaced by a policy of international solidarity and friendship.

9. FULL EQUALITY OF RIGHTS WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF “RACE,” COLOUR, GENDER, SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR NATIONALITY

- 9.1 Non-discriminatory civil and criminal codes of law shall be enshrined in the constitution to safeguard the democratic principles expressed in the Ten-Point Programme. All oppressive relations in the system of justice shall be expunged from the practices of all the courts of the land and in the prison system. The fair administration of justice shall be an obligation upon all officers of the law: the police, magistrates, judges, lawyers and administrative personnel. All penalties incompatible with human dignity shall be abolished. Prisoners shall at all times be accorded their full human rights, and the focus of the criminal justice system will be on rehabilitation.
- 9.2 Women and men shall have the same rights in the economic, political, cultural and social fields, as well as in the family.
- 9.3 It shall be a criminal offence to discriminate on grounds of colour, gender or so-called “race”/tribe or nationality or religion.
- 9.4 There shall be freedom of conscience, speech, the press, meetings, movement and association. All repressive and restrictive laws shall be removed from the statute book.
- 9.5 The right to combine, to form and enter trade unions on the basis of equality for all workers must remain the essence of the right of free association.
- 9.6 The right of asylum shall be recognised, without distinction of country of origin or any other discriminatory immigration laws.
- 9.7 Every community will have (based on the size of the population in the community):
- 9.7.1 A minimum number of primary and high schools
 - 9.7.2 A minimum number of sports-fields and facilities of various kinds (for example, hockey fields, swimming pools, etc.)
 - 9.7.3 Cultural and recreational clubs/associations/facilities sponsored by the state
 - 9.7.4 A minimum number of hospitals and clinics
 - 9.7.5 A police station, with a specified minimum ratio of police-persons to population
- 9.8 As part of its responsibility to guarantee the right of all citizens to safety from crime, the state will impose stiff sentences for crimes against the community (e.g., rape, drug-trafficking, etc.). Private gun-ownership will be banned.
- 9.9 The state has an obligation to ensure that all citizens enjoy adequate levels of material decency in their daily lives. Thus, the state will provide a publically-funded retirement scheme, and will ensure that adequate levels of old age and disability pensions are paid to recipients.
- 9.10 The universal right of free movement will be enshrined in a state-funded public transportation system whose effect will lead to a direct taxation on conspicuous levels of private transport.

10. A JUST, PROGRESSIVE SYSTEM OF TAXATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES EXPRESSED ABOVE

- 10.1 All indirect taxation, which falls heavily upon the poor, shall be abolished. Value Added Tax (VAT), which penalises the poor and favours the wealthy, shall be abolished.
- 10.2 A single progressive tax shall be the basis of all taxation of citizens. The income of individuals will, beyond a specified level, be taxed at the rate of 100%.
- 10.3 Corporate tax rates will be doubled. In addition, All firms of a certain size (for example, all listed firms) will be required to:
- 10.3.1 Increase their staffing levels from a specified date, by a specified minimum percentage.
 - 10.3.2 Subsidise their employees’ housing costs, travel costs, medical and medical aid costs, and life, disability and funeral insurance costs.

- 10.3.3 Commit a minimum specified percentage of their expense-budgets to employee job-related training.
- 10.4 Industry will be levied a research tax to sponsor research into environmentally-acceptable technologies such as the following:
 - 10.4.1 Wind power
 - 10.4.2 Desalination
 - 10.4.3 Solar energy
 - 10.4.4 Geothermal energy (i.e., the internal heat of the earth)
 - 10.4.5 Tidal energy/hydro power
- 10.5 Firms responsible for despoiling the environment (for example, high carbon gas emissions, risk to natural water and the habitat, etc.) will face punitive levels of taxation. There will be no system of pollution trading in carbon credits to enable large emitters of greenhouse gases to buy their way out of culpability for polluting the environment.
- 10.6 A punitive tax will be levied on the private owners of golf courses, mainly because of excessive usage of water, which is a public resource (this includes water from all natural sources as well as underground water, not piped by municipalities).
- 10.7 The apartheid debt that continues to hang as such a heavy burden over the country is an illegitimate debt. It is an odious debt that must immediately be cancelled. Repayments already made must be returned to the people of South Africa, and reparations for the damage caused by apartheid must be made. In addition, we demand that companies involved in the super exploitation of South Africa's workers during the apartheid era make reparations. The cost of this exploitation continues to exist in terms of widespread human misery, injustice and inequality. THIS CANNOT CONTINUE.

**FOR A SOCIETY BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE:
"FROM EACH ACCORDING TO THEIR MEANS
TO EACH ACCORDING TO THEIR NEEDS"**