

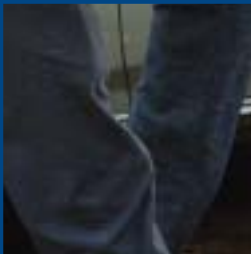
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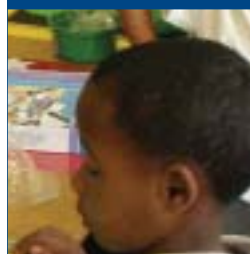
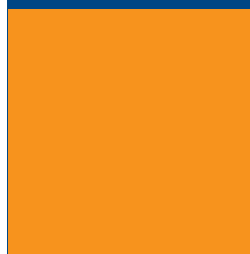
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It's your
country too.

Make
sure you
get your
fair share.

Vote NNP
— let us
be your
voice.

PART I:

YOU DESERVE A FAIR SHARE – IT'S YOUR COUNTRY TOO

1. MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL LEADER

Election 2004 brings with it great opportunity. It offers the people of South Africa the chance to make a crucial choice about our future, and about the kind of government that we wish to empower.

Although there is little doubt about which party will gain the most support in South Africa, there remains much that is undecided about the make-up of Government, and the approach of Government following this election.

Every voter in South Africa should answer one question before deciding which party will enjoy their support: "What do I want my vote to achieve?". There will be some who will choose a vote of anger, frustration and aggression, and they will support dead-end parties like the DA, wasting their vote on political leaders who will never be in government and can never make a difference. There will be others who will choose an uncritical vote and support the ANC. There are millions more, however, who recognise that one party should not hold all power – that Government should be shared with parties that take a firm stand on matters of principle. This is the path of the NNP.

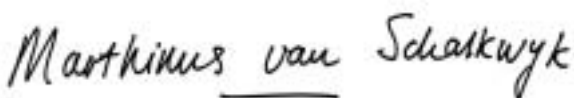
The NNP is the best channel through which voters can bring about positive change in South Africa. Every NNP vote, national and provincial, strengthens our hand in Government. Every NNP vote brings to Government greater influence and stability, real inclusivity of all South African communities, a more decisive approach to fighting crime, more experience in creating jobs, and increased determination to turn the tide of HIV/AIDS infections. A vote for the NNP is a vote for stability and good Government.

This is also why the NNP is the most representative of all South African communities – because our approach is based on the belief that coloured, black, white and Indian South Africans succeed best when building our future together, in partnership. We are determined to be your voice in Government, your key to influence and relevance. The NNP will ensure that no community is marginalised or excluded. We will bring to the table where decisions are made and resources allocated, the interests and priorities of all South Africans.

We have assembled a talented and motivated team of candidates in every province, leaders of character and integrity who have made themselves available to serve your interests for the next five years. The manifesto you hold will guide our actions – it sets out our values, our policies and most importantly our approach to Government.

It's your country too. Make sure you get your fair share. Vote NNP – let us be your voice.

Sincere regards,



MARTHINUS VAN SCHALKWYK
NNP NATIONAL LEADER



MARTHINUS
VAN SCHALKWYK
NNP NATIONAL
LEADER

2. WHAT DOES THE NNP WANT TO ACHIEVE?

The NNP is working to make South Africa a better place for all its citizens.

Participatory government offers you the opportunity to influence decision making processes that affect you.

The NNP is working for the entire South Africa and not just for a small interest group

By voting for the NNP, you are participating in government. You are part of constructive dialogue.

Constant criticism without influence in Government only isolates and marginalises your vote. Your vote can be used effectively to participate in government.

The NNP is currently the only party that is placed in such a position that it is part of active government decision making – thus making sure that your voice is heard.

The NNP wants to create a society where all South Africans can feel that they have a vested interest in a shared loyalty and patriotism.

The NNP believes exciting times are lying ahead for South Africa if we make the right choices. We are looking forward to being part of the development of a prosperous, safe and healthy nation.

We have objectives for the long and the short term. In the long term, we want to contribute to putting our country and all its people on the road to success.

Taking part in multi-party government, does not mean that the NNP is a servile follower of the ANC. It means that we have a say in government, that we support legislation on which we agree, but still have the right to strongly differ publicly on the things we disagree about. The aim of multi-party government is to achieve as much consensus possible in order to find win-win solutions to the country's complex problems whilst also accommodating our diversity. Only then everyone will get their fair share.

The NNP's objective is not only to be the strongest opposition party. It is the NNP's objective to be part of a successful Government, which manages the country to the benefit of all its people. In this way NNP supporters are better represented so that they can get their fair share.

According to international standards, the ANC has moved to the centre of the political spectrum. In years to come South African politics will still change even more drastically. The opposition of the future will increasingly develop to the left of the ANC. Rightwing politics belongs to the past, together with other splinter groups and peripheral parties, and the fight back policy such as that of the DA. With such a policy, parties will lead their supporters to isolation and down a Zimbabwe road to nowhere.

The future competition for voter support will be between the centre and the left wing of politics. The NNP wants to strengthen the centre in order to get South Africa working for you – because it's your country too.

In order to ensure that our country remains stable through the political realignment process, it is our over-arching aim to expand and strengthen our say in government at all levels over the next couple of years.

In the short term, the NNP will remain in power in the Western Cape after the 2004 elections, in coalition with the ANC. With the expected change in power in KwaZulu-Natal, the NNP will also start playing a bigger role in that Provincial Government. In the other seven provinces the NNP will be able to start strengthening its role within government processes through the establishment of participatory democracy.

In the short period since the NNP has taken the lead in the Western Cape, under the strong and competent leadership of the NNP's National Leader, Marthinus van Schalkwyk, great progress has been made in all fields. The Western Cape is and will remain the best governed province in South Africa; and the difference between the Western Cape and the other provinces is the NNP.

3. WHAT DOES THE NNP OFFER YOU THAT OTHER OPPOSITION PARTIES CAN'T?

The NNP is the only rainbow party in South Africa, according to an authoritative research report by the Human Science Research Council (HSRC). It is the only party that could be classified as fully multi-racial. No other party draws its support from nearly as broad a spectrum of South Africans.

The NNP's supporters are men and women from coloured, white, black and Indian communities, people from all age groups – patriotic people who put South Africa first and want to help get South Africa working. NNP supporters are people who do not only want to complain, but who are solution orientated; people who do not live in pessimism, but who want to share in the optimism and potential of our country.

WE GIVE MINORITIES A VOICE

The ANC represents by far the majority of black South Africans in government.

The question is how the interests of non-ANC voters and minorities, who clearly do not feel at home in the ANC, are represented and protected in decisions that are taken in national interest.

Non-ANC voters and minorities have only two choices: They can waste their vote on an "Illusion of Change" that misleads voters with the "swart gevaar" and the illusion of an alternative government. This option has only one natural result: further polarisation and alienation of the minorities from the decision-making tables and mainstream politics.

Or they can vote for the NNP and be part of the country's decision-making while they still retain their own identity.

This is the NNP's real value for their supporters: The NNP is your key to government.

While the other opposition parties stand outside Government's door and shout and scream to achieve something for their supporters, the NNP is busy with negotiations and talks to represent your interests and help solve your problems. Because the NNP is your key to government.

WE KNOW HOW TO GOVERN

The Western Cape is the best governed province in the country, with of the highest economic growth and standards, and quality education. The Western Cape also plays the leading role in the fight against AIDS. The difference between the Western Cape and other provinces, is the NNP.

WE DO NOT SUFFER FROM "FUTURE SHOCK"

People who cannot keep up with the extremely fast pace of change that we all have to deal with, suffer from "future shock". The NNP, on the other hand, is at the forefront of change in order to create a better future. We prefer the dreams of the future to the ghosts of the past.

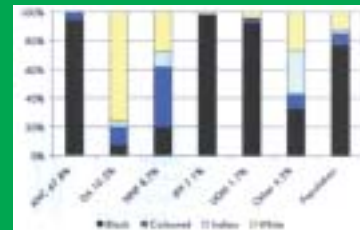
COURAGE

The NNP is not only equipped to deal with the pace of continuous change, we can also act with courage when circumstances require it. At the important moments in our country's history the NNP was there to make the right decisions. It was not always the popular decision, but every time history proves it to be the right one. For the sake of NNP supporters, we have once again made the right decision to talk to the ANC about the future of our people.

PRACTICAL

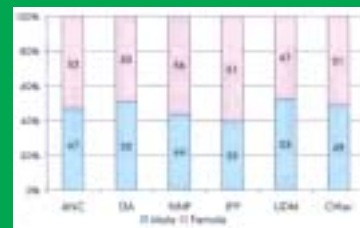
The right thing to do is usually the practical and logical solution. This is the NNP's strong point. We have a practical approach to politics, and are guided by experience. We think of solutions, and help to carry them out, because it's our country too.

ETHNIC ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL PARTIES



Source: Human Sciences Research Council

GENDER ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL PARTIES



Source: Human Sciences Research Council

NNP timeline of courage

1989 First exploratory talks between SA Government and ANC

1990 Nelson Mandela released and ANC unbanned

1991 CODESA established

1992 Referendum to proceed with constitutional reform to establish full franchise democracy

1993 Adoption of interim Constitution

1994 Election and establishment of Government of National Unity

1996 Final Constitution adopted

2001 Agreement with ANC to establish participatory democracy

2004 NNP still at the forefront of change

4. THE ROLE OF THE NNP

4.1 THE POLITICAL REALITY

During the election the voting public will need to consider only two options:

1. Do I want to be part of government decisions, thus ensuring that the minorities' voice is heard? Do I want to promote my own interests?

2. Do I want to sit on the sideline, merely criticising without really having a say in government?

The NNP is in a position to make a DIFFERENCE. We are there where the decisions are made. We are not passive spectators; we are actively part of decision making. We are actively part of the political game that touches each South African's life.

The ANC will not lose power within the foreseeable future. This is a political reality that poll after poll confirms. Within this context the choice for the non-ANC voter in the 2004 election is the choice between having his interests promoted, or sitting on the sideline watching the ANC. It is the choice between the Westminster style of aggressive opposition and the NNP's option of the politics of negotiation. Westminster opposition characterises homogeneous societies that are dominated by two competitive parties such as in Britain and America. South Africa is multi-cultural, multi-racial and diverse. Such societies therefore need a more inclusive approach to ensure that each of these communities get their fair share in the country's resources.

This does not change the NNP's character as opposition party. It is the modern style of government in multi-cultural societies.

It is the difference between shouting at someone and talking to someone – one gets your back up; the other gets you thinking.

4.2 HOW YOU WILL BENEFIT FROM THIS

As a supporter of a party that participates in government, and that has entered into a constructive dialogue with the majority party, you are part of the governing process – your vote counts.

With the NNP's model minorities no longer have to stand by powerlessly while the majority party governs alone. Your party can now be part of government and help to deliver better services and create more job opportunities in South Africa. A vote for a party that is excluded from the national debate, is a wasted vote.

You can help to create a future of hope for all South Africans.

A lot is being achieved by our new approach. Day-to-day differences are settled in a civil manner.

- NNP dialogue with the ANC resulted in the army being redeployed along the Lesotho borders. Through this deployment farm security was improved, and it was recently highlighted by the SANDF that it led to a major reduction in crime, stock theft, and drug smuggling on that border.
- Through NNP dialogue with the ANC, South Africans abroad that were denied the right to vote are now given the vote so that they too can have a say in the development in our country, so that they too can come back home and contribute to its building with the skills they have attained.
- Through the NNP's entering into dialogue with the ANC, school governing bodies that were denied the right to appoint additional teachers at better salaries can now do so, so that better quality education can be provided for the children of parents prepared to invest a little extra in education.
- As a result of NNP dialogue with the ANC, religious education in schools can be retained, and schools that have developed a certain ethos over many years can retain that ethos and culture.
- Through dialogue with the ANC, land expropriation for the purposes of land reform cannot be done on the basis of land grab, but on the basis of fair administrative procedure, willing buyer, willing seller, and recourse to the courts, ensuring fairness and order.
- Through NNP talks with the ANC, the police numbers in the Western Cape can be increased by 50% over the next 3 years so that the police are empowered to deal with gang violence, to take on the drug lords, and to put an end to the shameless murder and rape.

- When the infamous chant “Kill the farmer, kill the boer” was used at Peter Mokaba’s funeral, the NNP took it up with the ANC leadership. Consequently President Mbeki in Parliament condemned it as follows: “Nobody whoever they are has the right to call for the killing of farmers or boers... Those farmers and boers are as much South African and African as I am...”
- The constitutionality of the Minerals and Petroleum Resource Development Act, which had been passed through Parliament, was cause for great concern. Through NNP involvement, the Minister undertook to first have the legislation constitutionally tested before the President signs it into law.

The NNP is committed to making South Africa a better place for everyone.

4.3 NNP ≠ ANC

Unlike the Government of National Unity, there are now fixed rules setting out the rights of the participating parties in all three spheres of government. This means that the NNP still mobilises under its own banner, promotes its own policy and, in cases where consensus cannot be reached, publicly differs with the ANC.

We are not socialists, nor are we communists, nor can we identify with the liberal values of the DA. We believe in a balanced democracy, where freedoms come with responsibilities.

We therefore differ from the ANC as follows:

- **The NNP believes in the death penalty;** the ANC does not.
- **The NNP believes in a more flexible labour market,** that will attract more investment, that will lead to more factories being built, which will in turn lead to more job creation. The ANC has introduced rigid labour legislation and a lot of bureaucratic red tape which, according to us, serve as deterrent for job-creating investments.
- **The NNP cannot support abortion on demand,** the ANC is in favour of it.
- We would have adopted the recently approved overall and comprehensive **HIV/AIDS treatment plan much sooner** instead of further delaying this inevitable and much needed programme.
- **The NNP is committed to multi-linguism,** mother tongue education and the development and promotion of all the different official languages in the country. This is evident in the Western Cape where we play a leading role. In all the other provinces English has become the language of administration and instruction.
- **The NNP recognises the role of parents and school governing bodies in education,** and is in favour of maximum power devolution to school governing bodies. The ANC tends to give less power to such structures in education.
- **The NNP believes we need a healthy partnership between the private and public health sectors** to ensure that all South Africans have access to affordable quality health care services. The ANC overregulates the private health sector.

The NNP also differs with many of the ANC’s implementation and management decisions, such as:

- the unfair administration of issues such as affirmative action;
- political approaches such as quiet diplomacy towards the Zimbabwe government and Mugabe;
- sometimes inefficient management which leads to incidents of corruption; and
- an extreme tendency to centralise decision-making in all spheres of government.

We are there to represent non-ANC voters’ interests in the application of affirmative action, to convince the ANC that its handling of Zimbabwe is wrong, and to promote more power devolution and strong action against corruption.

We try to convince the ANC of our views on these points of difference and other cases which affect our supporters, by building up a relationship with them instead of antagonising them by screaming and shouting from outside.

5. OUR COUNTRY'S CHALLENGES

CRIME

The NNP believes that being tough on crime is the only solution.

Our crime statistics paint a clear picture – our country's murder and rape rates are amongst the world's highest. Crime is something that affects all South Africans, across colour and language borders, and income groups. It is everyone's problem. Not only is it about the day-to-day safety of South Africans, but in the course of time the high levels of violence lead to a decrease in tourism and harm investment and economic growth.

The NNP believes that the fight against crime must be tackled holistically. The Department of Safety and Security can therefore not function in isolation, but the whole criminal justice system must be streamlined and made more effective.

The Department of Safety and Security, in conjunction with the Departments of Justice and Correctional Services, must therefore ensure that:

- criminals are arrested, and appear before our courts without delay;
- more courts are built;
- police stations are equipped with trauma rooms for victims of sexual violence;
- more state prosecutors are appointed to counter-act the backlog on our court rolls by finalising cases more speedily;
- our bail system is better controlled; and
- prisoners are not released early or qualify for early parole.

People who use private security companies and have alarms in their homes, should be able to deduct these costs from tax.

But the holistic approach in the fight against crime also means that all levels of government must take hands in order to combat crime. At local government level safety and security plans should be drawn up. This can be done through local policing, and better cooperation with the business community, community policing forums, neighbourhood watch systems and security companies. Closed circuit television cameras that are being put up in our business districts, will also contribute to the combating of crime.

Government and the community must therefore stand together against crime. In short: The NNP believes that crime can only be combated effectively by upgrading the whole criminal justice system so that criminals are effectively prosecuted. This can only be done through the reprioritisation of the budget to make available much needed funds to the police, prisons and justice system, and by ensuring that these sectors have the necessary human resources as well. The correct utilisation of resources must also be ensured.

The NNP believes South Africa is your country too. You and your children deserve a fair share in a safe environment. The NNP will work to help create a society in which all South Africans feel safe and are able to develop to their full potential.

Therefore the NNP believes that, in the case of serious criminal offences, such as murder and rape, the death penalty is the only suitable punishment. The rights of criminals who commit senseless and brutal violence, cannot be regarded as being more important than the rights of innocent victims. The NNP believes that the death penalty will also serve as deterrent to prevent criminals from committing crime.

JOB CREATION

A country is judged on whether its economy creates enough jobs for all its people. Many South African parents from all communities are concerned that their children will not get a job after they leave school, college, university or university of technology; that their training will be meaningless.

To these parents and their children, the NNP says: It's your country too and you deserve a fair share: a share in the economy, a share in job satisfaction and a share in this country's growth. The NNP wants our youth to be able to build a promising future in their own country.

MURDER
47 murders per 100 000 citizens
RAPE
115 rapes per 100 000 citizens
THEFT
The number of reported theft cases has increased with approximately 50% since 1994.

Source: SA Crime Quarterly, Issue 6, December 2003

The NNP's holistic approach to crime places emphasis on:

- Reintroduction of the death penalty
- Upgrading of the criminal justice system
- Comprehensive safety and security planning at local level
- A society that shows no mercy for criminals

Approximately 345 000 new jobseekers will vy for 83 000 employment opportunities.

South Africa cannot afford to lose our skilled and competent people. To the NNP it is not only about who gets the jobs, but that there must be enough jobs for everyone. In other words, rather than to fight about a fair share, we must ensure that there is a fair share available for all South Africans – coloured, white, Indian and black. Therefore the NNP commits itself to the creation of enough opportunities for all its people.

Entrepreneurship is the most important source of job creation and smaller businesses must be encouraged. However much still needs to be done to create a climate conducive to the development of small, medium and micro enterprises and entrepreneurship. The tax burden on these types of enterprises as well as on job creating enterprises must be relieved. The framework of labour legislation within which these enterprises must function, must also enable them to grow. Therefore the NNP believes that South Africa's rigid labour legislation must be relaxed in order to encourage small and medium enterprises, which in turn stimulate employment and job creation.

Stimulating economic measures that are already in place must therefore be further expanded. Due to these measures, a large number of lower income level workers, especially in urban areas, have already shifted to the middle class. This is also happening in rural areas, where the middle class consisting of 45% of the population in 1994 has grown to 54% last year. The worker's class has shrunk from 42% to 26%.

EDUCATION

The NNP believes in excellence in education, and that everyone deserves access to quality education.

You deserve a fair share, because it's your country too. Every South African has the right to education and training that will equip them to take up their rightful place in our country and our labour force.

Education must always be in the best interest of learners, and must provide the human capital needed to build out the economy of our country.

All learners also deserve an equal chance to be educated in their mother tongue. Through its working relationship with the ANC, the NNP has already started to put key education issues on the agenda for negotiation, and has already achieved a lot. We have negotiated and agreed with the ANC to keep religious education and religious practices in schools. Furthermore the NNP has successfully negotiated with the ANC that more powers must be given to school governing bodies to appoint additional teachers.

The NNP believes that parents and school governing bodies must get more power to decide on the functioning of schools. Our children's safety in schools is also a matter that must be given priority attention.

Education standards in our schools must always remain high, so that a matric certificate really opens doors to job opportunities and is not only a useless piece of paper.

HOUSING

The NNP believes that every family deserves to have a house where they can create a home for themselves. Too many people have been disadvantaged in the past by not having houses, running water or electricity.

A well-planned housing subsidy system can greatly contribute to pushing back the housing backlog. The NNP believes that a more efficient administrative capacity and the effective financial management of housing subsidies are needed to ensure that South Africans who qualify for such a subsidy get their fair share. Government policy must also be revised in order to prevent that people are placed in houses that they cannot afford.

The serious housing backlogs can however only be really addressed if the private sector accepts co-ownership. The NNP will push for greater participation by this sector.

Despite several problems, good progress is also being made.

Between 1994 and 1997, SA lost 70 344 people to the so-called braindrain. This figure rose to 115 247 between 1998 and 2001. Of this total, 15 954 individuals were trained in the fields of science and technology in the first instance and 24 952 in the latter period.

The NNP believes in a free market economy with a social responsibility. The NNP believes that the playing field should be level. Previously disadvantaged groups should be empowered to contribute to the economy.

Research proved that education in the child's mother tongue, improved the individual's confidence and sense of identity, especially during the first six years of learning. Conceptual development is also greatly improved through mother tongue education.

Of the 440 267 full-time candidates who completed their exams in 2003, a total of 322 482 (73,2%) passed – 82 010 with a matriculation exemption.

A well-planned housing subsidy system can greatly contribute to pushing back the housing backlog.

Since 1994 more than 500 houses are built every day with electricity, running water and sewage systems for the poorest 20% of the population.

The NNP led Western Cape Government's Department of Health was the first Department to ensure that antiretroviral products were made available to pregnant women to stop the spread of the virus to their unborn children.

The NNP's approach is one of more flexibility in the labour market and enough incentives for entrepreneurs, while the will also exists to let everyone share in the benefits of a flourishing economy. You deserve a fair share in our growing economy.

The NNP's approach to land reform is a responsible one aimed at protecting private property, expanding property ownership, and making maximum use of opportunities for the development of the agricultural sector.

HIV/AIDS AND HEALTH

The issue of HIV/AIDS and the provision of first class health care is most probably one of the greatest challenges South Africa is facing.

A survey done by the Independent Bureau for Economic Research and the South African Business Coalition in October and November 2003, found that HIV/AIDS now starts to impact negatively on the business world. Out of the 1006 businesses that were investigated, 9% said that they are being badly affected, while 43% indicated that they will start to experience it within the next 5 years. South Africa has the highest number of people in the world who live with HIV/AIDS. One out of every ten of approximately 45 million South Africans is HIV positive.

But the AIDS pandemic can be stopped. We must inform and educate our communities about the disease, and counselling must be freely available. The provision of antiretroviral treatment to all HIV positive persons is critical.

The NNP's approach goes further than just the HIV/AIDS pandemic; it relates to the whole health system. In a country where many children still die from cholera, and where TB is still often diagnosed, the issue of health and the provision of health services must be approached holistically.

Every South African deserves a fair share of world class health care.

A BALANCED ECONOMY WITH A SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The NNP believes that we must strike a balance between an absolute free market economy and the provision of social safety nets. Therefore the NNP believes in an economy based on sustainable economic growth in a socially responsible free market. The best way to manage the economy is by maintaining the balance.

A liberal approach to the economy can lead to capitalism only being to the benefit of certain small groups within our communities, while the greater part of the population is not moving forward. Eventually the rich get richer, and the poor even poorer.

Socialism, on the other hand, could cause the State to get an iron grip on the economy that will harm the individual profit motive and entrepreneurship. This prevents economic growth and promotes poverty.

If our resources are used correctly, the economy can go very far. South Africa has more potential than what people think. Statistics show that there are only four countries with a more competitive labour market than ours. The same statistics show that out of 230 countries, the size of our economy takes up the 25th position, while our economy gets the 6th position on the list of developing economies.

In short, the NNP believes in a free market economy with a social conscience.

LAND REFORM

As neighbours, we have seen what happens when two decades of foot-dragging on land reform eventually leads to a situation where people's frustration and anger boil over and when they take the law into their own hands.

If the NNP's policy is followed, this will not happen in South Africa.

The NNP's approach to land reform stands in direct contrast to that of Zimbabwe, which is characterised by a disregard for the rule of law and property rights. It stands in direct contrast to the approach that has led to the destruction of agricultural opportunities, investment confidence, and food security in many African countries and in the rest of the world.

The government target of obtaining 30% of commercial farmland in South Africa and then distributing it to emerging farmers within 15 years, calls for innovative programmes if it is to be successful without undermining property rights, the rule of law, and investor confidence. The NNP believes that the best solution to the problems of available land lies in the principles of the free market. New black farmers must not only be provided with land, but they must also receive training and assistance so that they can develop a viable farm. The making available of state-owned land must form a vital part of land reform in South Africa.

It is in the interest of food security that agricultural land is utilised optimally and that commercial agriculture is promoted. The NNP believes that the State must provide a sufficient budget to purchase land for orderly and fair redistribution. Organised agriculture has a key role to play to make available expertise to new farmers.

With regards to land restitution, much media attention has been given to the new Land Restitution Amendment Act. The New National Party understands the need for land restitution in South Africa, yet we realise the sensitivities and suspicion surrounding restitution and the expropriation of land, in particular, in this country.

There are very few issues that stir up as much emotion as debates on land, land reform and expropriation. When this Amendment Bill was to be voted on by the relevant Portfolio Committee, the NNP voted against this Bill. We were of the view that not all of our constituents' concerns were, at that stage, adequately addressed. Some of our constituents were afraid that the Bill did not contain sufficient protection for the landowner.

But then the NNP entered into negotiations with Government and built in certain checks and balances in order to address the concerns of our constituents.

The NNP recognises that land restitution must take place, but it must take place in such a way that it is acceptable to both black and white South Africans.

The NNP is of the view that courts should always have the final say in the settlement of land claims. The new Amendment Act now ensures that courts will have the final say.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the central economic activity in large parts of South Africa. Therefore the NNP believes that this sector must be accessible to everyone, and that all farmers must receive equal treatment. Agricultural financing must therefore place sufficient emphasis on the needs of new farmers, while agricultural resources are as a whole protected as a national asset.

The NNP believes that the economically efficient production of quality agricultural products must be promoted. Research, technology, development, expansion and training must remain top priorities throughout the agricultural sector.

The NNP is in favour of strict control over the genetic modification of animal and plant species, as well as the promotion of the responsible use of agricultural chemicals.

A comprehensive national resource management system should be introduced that will guide new developments with regard to land use planning, water availability and environmental impact. We specifically need a uniform, comprehensive policy on water resource development and utilisation that will take into account the different claims on South Africa's limited water resources. Our agricultural sector also needs a well-developed economic infrastructure that will be sustainably maintained as a rural development priority.

The NNP is also of the opinion that the quality of life of rural communities, including farm worker communities, must be improved by access to education, cultural and recreational facilities, as well as proper housing and services. The NNP is in favour of the concept of a minimum wage to protect farm workers against exploitation, but believes that this must take place without impacting negatively on levels of employment, job creation and poverty in farming communities.

The NNP believes that, in light of the fact that South Africa is the only country in the Western economy that receives virtually no subsidies, the State must put in place mechanisms that will protect South African farmers against other countries' government subsidies. Due to our unique climate, South Africa should also have a disaster aid scheme – partly to protect the agricultural sector and the economy against serious damage, as well as to protect job opportunities.

Since 1996 a total of 40 000 of the 65 000 land claims were settled by the Land Claims Court.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The NNP believes that South Africa needs an efficient and effective social welfare system, since social services in a country such as ours, with its large scale poverty and lack of opportunities, are the only lifeline to many. However, South Africans who can afford to provide for their own welfare, must be encouraged to do so.

Means testing should also be adapted since the current system limits individuals to the breadline, despite their own efforts to earn an income and to improve their own circumstances. In this way it in fact has a discouraging effect – the exact opposite of what is needed to encourage self-sufficiency.

The NNP is also of the opinion that the level of social grants must be well contemplated in order to ensure that it has the desired effect. In cases where grants are allocated to groups other than the aged, disabled and the youth, a grant system must not discourage individuals to find a job; must be seen as a temporary measure to achieve definite goals within a certain timeframe; must be to the benefit of the recipient's household, and must in the long term contribute to the reduction of dependency on the fiscus.

The social cohesion of families and communities should always be the most important consideration in a policy on social development. Not only must the special needs of children be addressed, e.g. the simplification of access to child care grants, and giving more attention to street children, but the special needs of the aged and the disabled must also receive more priority attention.

6. WHAT SOUTH AFRICA NEEDS

FREEDOM WITH RESPONSIBILITY

Our Constitution guarantees the greatest amount of freedom for each individual. The NNP believes that these freedoms are not unconditional, but that they go hand in hand with responsibility. In exercising our rights and freedoms, we have a big responsibility towards our fellow South Africans and all communities, because everyone deserves their fair share. This matter must receive attention in the Moral Rejuvenation Programme so that we can create a society that cares for and respects their fellow South Africans.

PRIDE

The NNP is proudly South African. We believe in one nation and nurtures our diversity. The NNP promotes respect and equal treatment for all language, culture, religious and other interest groups.

Unfortunately non-ANC voters have since 1994 started to feel rejected and insignificant. It is the NNP's aim to make every South African proud of the achievements of the country, because it's your country too. This can only be achieved if all South Africans feel part of the team that must get this country working.

Therefore the NNP wants to be there where decisions are made so that everyone's interests, ideals, dreams and fears are taken into consideration. NNP supporters are practical people who want to put their shoulder to the wheel to get South Africa working so that everyone can get their fair share.

COMMUNITIES

Communities best know what their own needs are.

We therefore believe that communities must take charge of their own lives and that significant powers and funds must be made available to them. This must enable them to take control over their schools, policing, welfare and local health services in a responsible manner.

Individuals must be measured according to the contribution they can and want to make to South Africa, and not on the basis of the community from which they come. This is the only way in which all South Africans will proudly celebrate the Rainbow Nation. South Africa needs all its people to tackle the challenges that lie ahead. Even though we must never forget where we come from, we must not allow ourselves to become powerless hostages of the past.

RECONCILIATION

After ten years of democracy South Africa is still mainly a divided nation because communities do not know one another. The NNP is committed to the promotion of reconciliation between all our communities. The aim of participatory government is to build relationships between different communities, because when we understand each other's needs, it takes away fear, and makes us more sensitive for each other's interests and fears.

The NNP wants to counteract division through participatory government so that all communities can enjoy representation in the mainstream, and can share the responsibility to make South Africa succeed, because this country belongs to all of us.

To this end, we have entered into an agreement with the ANC because the NNP and the ANC are the two parties that have bridged the divisions of the past to establish democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights. Our children also deserve their fair share – we owe it to them.

We also want to improve the quality of life of all citizens and unlock the full potential of every person. In this way we want to build a united and democratic South Africa that is able to take up its rightful place as a sovereign state in the family of nations. The NNP wants every South African to think of our national flag and anthem as their own.

As a proud society, we must build a shared identity of which each South African can be proud. It should be an identity where achievements are celebrated and hopes and dreams shared.

The NNP is a party that believes there must be a balance between the rights of the individual on the one hand, and the rights and values of communities on the other.

How can communities learn more about each other?

- Find and understand shared ambitions and fears within communities
- Mentorship within the business world and local community
- Create a forum for continuous interaction

7. POLICY THAT WORKS

7.1 TOUGH ON CRIME: YOU DESERVE A FAIR SHARE OF SAFETY



IT CAN BE DONE:

By implementing the NNP's "no mercy for criminals" policy, violent crime in South Africa can be cut by 50% within 5 years.

International experience has shown that, through the rigorous adoption of a "no mercy for criminals / zero tolerance for crime" approach, levels of serious crime and especially violent crime can be reduced by as much as 50%. In New York City, e.g., serious crime fell by more than 34% in just three years following the adoption of the zero tolerance approach, with murder rates dropping by 48% in the same period. In New Orleans, armed robbery dropped by almost 34% in a single year when it too chose to implement programmes that cracked down on all criminal offences – even the most minor.

In the Western Cape the attainability of this was illustrated by the general decrease in crime during the past festive season. An example was the 34% drop in the murder rate that was achieved. This achievement is due to a combination of better coordination, zero tolerance towards crime, more visible police officials deployed in our streets, and the cooperation of the community and volunteers.

International studies, such as those referred to above, have shown that visible policing and a policy of "no mercy for criminals" are key elements in deterring crime. The NNP therefore believes that the number of police officials in active service must be increased to 175 000 by 2006. The NNP further believes that the reinstitution of the death penalty must serve as further deterrent.

Across South Africa, we must secure our communities, our streets, our homes and our families from the effects of crime and violence. This is an issue so serious, and so emotionally charged, that it must never be reduced to the level of cynical political posturing.

The NNP understands that the current levels of crime – especially organised, gang-related crime – are the result of decades of neglect which allowed criminal organisations to firmly take root in our communities, and our culture.

As a problem which has built up over a long period of time, there are no quick-fix solutions – despite what certain irresponsible political parties might claim. The best, and only sustainable approach is to tackle crime head-on, in partnership with all communities, and on a number of fronts.

Unfortunately parties like the DA have chosen to exploit these problems and create a political issue out of safety and policing, making rhetorical noises about what is wrong with South Africa, whilst offering only superficial solutions. It is not enough to scream and shout about the need for more police, more courts, and more prisons and then offer the lame-duck view that funding must simply be made available to bring this about.

Crime, especially organised crime, is not a problem which we will be able to solve in a matter of days or weeks – it is deeply rooted in poverty, and has been allowed to grow relatively unchecked for many years. But we are determined to take back our communities.

CREATION OF A SEXUAL OFFENDERS REGISTER

The NNP strongly supports the idea of establishing a register consisting of the names of sexual offenders – in fact, it's a necessity for the protection of our women and children. It will prevent such offenders from being allowed to be placed in positions of care over women and children.

The rationale behind it is simple – if people don't pay their bills, their names appear on a credit bureau list. The lives of crime victims are more important than any amount of money.

At the moment, a register does exist containing criminal records of all offenders, in other words, also non-sexual offenders. This is known as the "SAP 69", and is used by the South African Police Service. This register is however not open to the public and therefore not accessible.

The NNP proposes that a new sexual offences register be established. The register should contain the names of all convicted sexual offenders and be a public, easily accessible document. This will also enable the police to better monitor and track convicted sex offenders.

CORRUPT POLICE OFFICIALS: NAME AND SHAME

The NNP believes that corrupt police officials and general corruption in the SAPS must be rooted out at all costs. To this end, we propose that a list be compiled of all police officials who have been found guilty of corruption and fraud in the delivery and execution of their duties. We must name and shame these officials who abuse their fiduciary duties. The NNP will also push for better management in the ranks of the police right through to the lowest level.

INCREASE NUMBER OF POLICE

We will tackle the criminals head-on in their own territory, and we will win. We must address the policing shortages which have plagued our communities and which former administrations did little to combat.

We are committed to ongoing negotiations with the National Government and with local governments across the country to increase the number of police. The majority of these policemen and women will be employed in active service, in the field, to make a difference there where it is most needed.

Furthermore, police stations should not only be a place where crimes are reported, but also a place where victims will feel protected and which instils confidence in people that they are being heard. Crime statistics show that victim support is at least as pressing as the need for more police.

VICTIMS FUND

The NNP is of the view that too many South African children are victims and witnesses of crime. These children need to receive counselling to prevent further long-term damage. But who should pay for this?

How much longer must communities robbed of their children plead for enough money to afford a proper funeral, depend on the charity of neighbours and go without counselling?

Every South African is at risk. If you are poor, unemployed, a woman or a child, the chances are even higher that you will be a victim of violent crime. The reality is that the victims of violent crime are most often those who are least able to afford the resulting losses. Medical costs, funerals, counselling, lost working days, damage to property and many other costs are crippling most victims – especially victims of violent crimes.

It has been established that a fund to pay compensation to all crime victims would be almost totally unaffordable for South Africa – costing in the region of R5 billion a year. The NNP believes, though, that we must make a start – at the very least to offer limited support to the families of those who have been killed by violent crime, and especially to minor children who are left without bread-winners or are in need of counselling.

Possible sources of funding for the establishment of a first phase of such a fund, which the NNP would support, include:

- The National Lottery - which we believe should provide a substantial portion of the seed funding, as well as a large annual contribution;
- Fines paid and bail money which is forfeited;
- An additional financial charge levied against all convicted offenders;
- Asset forfeiture – using the proceeds of crime to support and empower the victims;
- Direct funding from National Government – since Government spends between R300 million and R400 million every year on providing legal defence to those accused of crimes, at least a similar amount would be appropriate for victim compensation;
- Voluntary contributions from the private sector; and
- Further taxation on the purchase of alcohol.



CCTV AND INFRASTRUCTURE

With the escalating crime levels, more closed circuit television cameras in crime hotspots will help the South African Police Service as a crime prevention tool. Closed circuit television has many advantages:

- (a) It serves as a deterrent factor;
- (b) It is a personnel multiplier;
- (c) Recorded video tapes are used as evidence in a court of law, which shortens the investigation process, and increases the number of convictions;
- (d) It contributes to the creation of a safe and secure environment;
- (e) It can be used for identification purposes;
- (f) It can be used to secure big events; and
- (g) It creates business confidence and trust.

Therefore the NNP will ensure that more closed circuit television cameras are installed and used to combat crime. There are already 407 CCTV cameras in business districts in South Africa, with the highest number in the Western Cape with 144 and Gauteng with 135. According to the Department of Safety and Security crime levels have dropped since the installation of these cameras.

MORE WELL-FUNCTIONING COURTS

Our criminal justice system is also receiving real and much-needed attention.

The NNP believes that we need more courts, especially specialised courts such as municipal and traffic courts, which will assist in decreasing the existing backlogs in our courts and in the speedy finalisation of cases. Traffic officers are also important for the effective functioning of traffic courts. Traffic police officers are vital to ensure safety on our roads within our communities.

NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCHES

The NNP believes that crime is best fought at grassroots level – in our communities. For this purpose, we believe that each suburb should have a well-established and well-functioning neighbourhood watch system. We will ensure this by assisting our communities with the establishment of such systems.

CONSTABULARY IN RURAL AREAS

Following the announcement by President Mbeki in his 2003 State of the Nation address that attention would be given to the phasing-out of the SANDF Commando System, and the creation – in its place – of a new system, there was much concern expressed about the need to avoid a security vacuum in rural areas.

A couple of weeks thereafter an NNP delegation met with the Minister of Safety and Security and the Minister of Defence to discuss this issue and to table the serious concerns of the NNP and many other stakeholders. At the meeting, the Ministers emphasised that the reason why Government had sustained the Commando system for so long was that there was no immediately viable alternative.

The NNP therefore undertook to compile and present its own policy proposals in this regard, as part of our sincere commitment to constructively engaging with Government on issues critical to building a successful South Africa. After extensive research and consultation, the NNP launched our policy proposal document on: "Transformation of the Commandos" which was submitted to both the Minister of Safety and Security and the Minister of Defence.

Even though the Commandos achieved many notable successes, a perception exists in some parts of the country that the Commandos are a hold-over from our divided past. This negative perception must be addressed.

Instead of the immediate disbandment of the existing system and its six-year gradual replacement, the NNP proposes a cost-effective and immediately implementable alternative: the conversion of parts of the Commando system into a new dual-purpose paramilitary patrol force – the SA Constabulary. In peacetime this Constabulary will focus on protecting and supporting communities in various ways (general crime-prevention patrols, roadblocks,



anti-drug operations, crowd/riot control, border control, and disaster relief), and in times of war assist the SANDF with internal security, border control and other functions.

The NNP therefore proposes that the Constabulary consist of a mobile, lightly-armed patrol force, comprising both full-time and part-time elements, and incorporating not only elements of the Territorial Reserve (the Commandos) but also personnel from a number of other sources. All SA Constabulary units, whether full-time or part-time would be specifically trained for their dual role. It would be incorrect – as a matter of principle – for the SA Constabulary to be funded from the normal defence budget in times of peace. The NNP therefore proposes that funding take place in two primary ways: a special allocation of State Funding in the form of a new ring-fenced line allocation of the Defence Vote, and a substantial allocation from the profit of the National Lottery.

The effectiveness of the new system also depends heavily on the involvement of reservists. It is therefore important that farmers and farm workers are mobilised and encouraged to get involved in the new initiative as reservists.

GOVERNMENT CRIME STATISTICS

Crime statistics should not be seen as a measuring stick, whereby the ineffectiveness of the police and Government is being measured. Nor should there only be a focus on the negative aspects of it, but also on the successes and achievements of the past year. The statistics can only be compiled on the basis of reported cases of crime by members of the public and prevention programmes by the police.

Members of the public must find it possible to obtain information regarding crime trends and crime statistics from members of the SAPS at station level. They should also be able to obtain information on where and when certain categories of crime are committed.

The NNP believes the Minister of Safety and Security should release crime statistics on a quarterly basis in an effort to keep the nation accurately informed about the crime situation in South Africa. The statistics should also be made available per each police station, as we believe that the public have the right to know how safe their areas are, as well as the areas in which their children attend school. By making the statistics available per police station, in other words not nationally, one could also hold the specific station commander accountable and will be in a better position to monitor crime in certain areas.

FIRE-ARM AMNESTY

The NNP supports the possible amnesty for illegal firearms. After calculating how many firearms were confiscated by the South African Police Service and how many of these firearms were linked to crimes, the NNP is even more in favour of the possible general amnesty for people who want to hand over firearms to the authorities.

In 2001: 19 744 firearms were recovered
In 2002: 21 601 recoveries were made.

Most recoveries were made in Kwa-Zulu Natal with 11 635 firearms confiscated in 2 years, Gauteng 10 437 and Limpopo 6 122. For the period of 2001 and 2002, 900 of these firearms were linked to crimes.

If the Minister of Safety and Security decides on another firearm amnesty, it should be made clear to the public that it would not be a blanket amnesty but that the South African Police Service will check to see if any of these firearms are linked to criminal activity. Illegal firearms need to be taken off the streets.

BRING BACK THE DEATH PENALTY

Every time a baby is raped or a woman brutally murdered, the debate about the reinstatement of the death penalty is opened. This was made even more relevant with a recent court case in Polokwane, where two farm attackers received life sentences with an additional 50 years each for housebreaking and murder.

This sentence means nothing as the law in South Africa states that sentences must be served simultaneously. They will probably be released in 10-15 years. Pending good behaviour and with overcrowding in their favour they might even come out sooner.





The NNP is of the opinion that these people's rights cannot be regarded as being more important than the victim's rights.

Most South Africans and the NNP are in favour of reintroducing the death penalty for persons convicted of serious and violent crimes. For any form of punishment to act as a deterrent, the police have to be able to arrest criminals and the judiciary must be able to successfully prosecute them.

We are currently unable to do this and criminals have no fear for the law. Crime levels in our country are stabilising at a very high level as our police and courts are unable to process the ever-increasing workload.

Currently the courts are sending criminals to jail, our jails are grossly overcrowded and the Department of Correctional Services has no choice but to release prisoners on early parole. And the cycle continues. The only other alternative is to use the death penalty as a deterrent.

LIFE MEANS LIFE

Life sentences should mean exactly that: life. The NNP believes that harsher sentences should be enforced by our courts and that bail conditions should be stricter. The options of early parole for prisoners should also be used sparingly. A life sentence means nothing if a criminal is released after 15 years, in other words, life should mean life.

AGENDA FOR NEGOTIATION

- **Bring back the death penalty.** South Africans have had enough of crime, with crime levels reaching unacceptable levels. We believe that South Africans fought hard for their freedom – this freedom must now be extended so that people are free to feel safe in their homes, in their cars and wherever they choose to go. The NNP believes that the reinstatement of the death penalty as a deterrent to, and sentence for violent and brutal crimes is the only answer to curb the wave of violence which has become a part of our everyday lives.
- **Create a safe society.** South Africans, regardless of their colour, income or age do not feel safe in their communities. We need to address this by increasing and assisting the number of neighbourhood watches, the amount of municipal police officers, by making the payment of alarm and armed response costs tax deductible and installing more CCTV cameras in our urban and residential areas. The establishment of a victims fund to financially assist victims of crime, especially where there has been disability, loss of income or the death of a breadwinner due to crime, will go a long way to assist victims.
- **Strengthen the hands of the police.** We need more, and better equipped policemen and women. These men and women should be employed in active duty, on our streets, there to fight crime where it happens, not behind desks or computers doing only administrative work. The creation of a sexual offenders register will enable the police to better monitor sexual offenders and make sure that they are kept away from our women and children. More money needs to be spent on the establishment of specialised units, like child protection units, trauma units, victim support units and domestic violence units. The optimal management of state resources must also be ensured.
- **Overhaul the entire criminal justice system.** The entire criminal justice system needs to be reworked. While employing more police officers is a good start, more needs to be done. We need to build more courts, bring in more prosecutors in order to work off the existing backlogs in our courts and to ensure that trials are dealt with speedily and efficiently. We want to see stricter sentences and harsher bail conditions. In short, we believe that we must get tough on crime.

7.2 A HEALTHY HEALTH SYSTEM: YOU DESERVE A FAIR SHARE OF HEALTH SERVICES

IT CAN BE DONE:

By implementing the NNP's health plan:

- AIDS among children can in effect be eradicated by 2007 (as already done in the Western Cape) through introducing a comprehensive mother to child treatment programme;
- access to antiretroviral treatment can be created within 12 months in every health district in our country;
- TB cases can be reduced by a third by 2007; and
- free medical services can be provided to the aged, disabled and youth in need.

BASIC POINTS OF DEPARTURE

The NNP's basic point of departure is that individuals are primarily responsible for their own health, and that the State must create the right environment for this to take place. The State should however accept responsibility for an individual's health if such a person is not able to do it himself.

The NNP is not in favour of the State having full control over health services, and is also against excessive and counterproductive regulation of the private sector's involvement in health care. Encouraging partnerships between the public and private sector with an empowering policy framework is a point of departure which stands more chance to succeed.

PRIMARY HEALTH AND HOSPITALS

The NNP believes that a primary health system should form the basis of the state sector's service delivery model. However, the NNP does not want a primary health system to be developed at the expense of secondary and tertiary systems. As before, the secondary, and especially the tertiary hospitals, should be centres for excellent quality of service delivery and research. The NNP therefore supports a comprehensive programme for hospital maintenance and renovation. The NNP believes that quality facilities and service in the state health sector can never be compromised.

The situations in clinics and some state hospitals remain a great concern, and members of the public are often hesitant to use these facilities. The NNP wants Provincial Ministers for Health, who have the line function responsibility, to give the highest priority to the quality of health care that is provided at these state institutions.

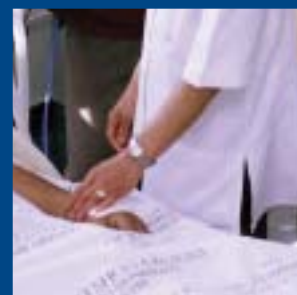
The NNP also pushes for the strengthening of complaint mechanisms with regard to such institutions, and demands that people who visit state institutions must be entitled to the complete and effective handling of their complaints about unacceptable treatment.

Acceptable service is a prerequisite for healthy health care and can be rightfully claimed.

HEALTH WORKERS

The effect of large-scale transformation and legislation in the health sector since 1994 is that working conditions of health workers, especially in the state sector, have deteriorated significantly. This has caused large numbers of well-trained staff to resign or to leave the country. The NNP accepts that the working conditions of health workers must be significantly improved to retain staff. Simultaneously an incentive system must be used to lure back and/or retain some of these people.

The training of enough well-equipped health workers in all the relevant professions remains an important social responsibility of the State, with the public health services as the primary platform for these activities. Problems with sustainable funding for health worker training, inter alia due to two funding streams by the Department of Education and Health, should be addressed urgently.





NATIONAL HEALTH ACT

The NNP accepts the principle that the regulation of health services through licensing or accreditation might become necessary. We can however not support the principle of the so-called Certificate of Need as contained in the recently adopted National Health Act. The Certificate of Need is based on badly defined principles, and could eventually lead to subjective / political decisions, which do not sufficiently respect the rights of the individual.

Government's motivation for the Certificate of Need is the rectification of the unbalanced distribution of health services, especially with regard to the rural areas. The NNP is however of the opinion that it will not have the desired result, and would rather support an incentive system (as already announced).

We are currently at a critical point in South Africa's health history. The process must be managed competently in order to prevent the deterioration of the system.

PRIVATE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

The NNP says that South Africa has the unique advantage of well-trained, competent and motivated doctors, a national asset that must be globally recognised, mobilised and appreciated. Especially general practitioners, who have for many years formed the backbone of primary health care across the country, should always be seen and mobilised as part of the primary solution to South Africa's health system. Specific mechanisms and systems can be put in place to form a partnership between a countrywide network of doctors, and the State. Thereby the State gets access to facilities and staff for which it does not have to incur a single expense, except for services rendered at a specific tariff.

The future of the private general practitioners of South Africa is uncertain, especially due to extremely limiting and one-sided legislation and regulation that are laid down by Government and medical aid funds – an increasing number of doctors must go overseas to survive. This should not be happening in a country where 70% of our population is in urgent need of medical care. Limiting doctors' rights and ignoring free market principles will definitely not keep them here. The State on the other hand does not have the facilities to handle the millions of patients on their own – therefore everyone will benefit from such a partnership.

The most important requirement is for Government to enter into talks with the right people, i.e. the general practitioners, and must treat them as equals. Doctors will contribute more than their share and are, despite everything, still positive about the country, their patients and their calling.

MEDICAL INFLATION

It is a global phenomenon that "medical inflation" tends to be a few points higher than normal inflation. The reasons are the rapid scientific and technological progress in health, and that it is human nature to demand the best possible treatment at all times. In South Africa this "medical inflation" is further increased by uncertainty in the health sector caused by large-scale transformation, and far-reaching and often unnecessary controversial legislation and regulation. The irony is that most of this legislation in fact aims at cost reduction and the a fair distribution of services, but that it often does not have this effect. A factor that can also not be ignored in the inflation process is HIV/AIDS.

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS will undoubtedly play a much greater role in the future and the handling of this disease is therefore the single most important challenge in health care.

Over many years the NNP has strongly argued for an antiretroviral treatment programme, and has therefore given its full support to the Cabinet decision of November 2003 in which an Operational Plan for comprehensive treatment and care of HIV/AIDS sufferers was adopted.

The NNP welcomes this decision as a major turning point in the fight against AIDS. It is also a key building block in the comprehensive response to HIV/AIDS. A tremendous amount of effort has been put into this plan and all concerned deserve thanks and acknowledgement for what has been done and achieved.

South Africa now commences an important new phase in the fight against AIDS and much still needs to be done, and with greater urgency than is currently the case. In this effort prevention will remain a key pillar of the response to the challenge. It must also be borne in mind that ARV is not a cure, only a treatment but at the same time, a treatment that changes the course of the disease from rapid deterioration of health status and quality of life with certain death as the outcome, to a chronic manageable affliction. At the same time effective use of ARV's will also remain a scientific and financial challenge.

We believe that it is now necessary for all role players, to join a common effort to beat AIDS. This needs to be done in a spirit of partnership and future focus. The time for bickering and political point-scoring on the life or death issue of HIV and AIDS must now be put firmly behind us where it rightly belongs. At the same time implementation must continue at the fastest possible pace, driven by a joint effort between the national and provincial departments, and continuously and closely monitored by the NNP.

Meanwhile the NNP calls on all role-players to take hands and to move forward.

SUMMARY

A healthy health care system for our country and its people is our right, and is something towards which the NNP will continue to strive, in conjunction with the relevant professions and the community.

AGENDA FOR NEGOTIATION

- **Restore excellence.** South Africa's health system has a history of excellence, e.g. the first successful heart transplant in the world.

The NNP wants South Africa to remain a world leader in health. Therefore the NNP will push for a health budget which still focuses on primary health care, but with sufficient provision for our academic and secondary hospitals. Primary health care, yes. But secondary and tertiary excellence too. Hospitals are the heart of state health, and must be able to provide acceptable medical care.

- **Our country is bleeding health workers – stop it.** South Africa trains top quality doctors and health workers. At the same time however, South Africa has a shortage of doctors and health workers. These workers leave the country in droves.

The NNP wants to lure back these professional people to South Africa by means of incentives. The NNP will also work for better working conditions and market related remuneration to ensure that our health system has enough quality health workers.

- **Stop interfering.** Although the NNP supports licensing and accreditation of doctors and health workers, we reject that the State is telling doctors and health workers where they can and cannot practise. They are able to decide for themselves. The NNP believes that market forces serve as a sufficient regulator, and that unnecessary interference by Government merely serves to force highly qualified doctors and health workers out of the country.

The NNP wants Government to scrap the Certificate of Need through which Government tells health workers in which areas to practise. The NNP realises that there is a shortage of health skills in remote rural areas, but believes this must rather be counteracted by incentives than interference.

- **HIV/AIDS – Drastic action now.** The implementation of the comprehensive treatment plan must now get preference and there must not be any delays in this regard.



7.3 JOB CREATION THAT WORKS: YOU DESERVE A FAIR SHARE OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES

IT CAN BE DONE:

By implementing the NNP's economic and job creation plan:

- approximately one million new permanent posts will be created by 2008;
- three times more opportunities will be created for adult education, further training and entrepreneurship;
- a sustainable economic growth rate of 4% will be achieved within 3 years; and
- new domestic and foreign investment, as envisaged by the Growth and Development Summit, to the value of R30,6 billion will be attracted to South Africa.

THE MACRO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The development of our young democracy over the past decade was a significant event. If this is however not accompanied by the improvement of the quality of life of all South Africans, it will have no true meaning. After ten years of democracy it is necessary to, according to the economy, critically judge where successes have been achieved and where the challenges of the next five to ten years lie. Simply put: Does the new dispensation enable every South African to get a job and to improve his/her own situation? However, seen in isolation, this would be an over-simplification because the economy had to change drastically after decades of being beleaguered and sanction driven.

Fortunately the removal of the apartheid system has enabled us to concentrate on the improvement of the quality of life of all South Africans and the creation of ultimate prosperity through economic growth. To this end, South Africa's economy needs to be fully linked to the international economy to seize the opportunities out there.

THE SUCCESSES

The past decade has seen certain positive developments in the economy:

Firstly, many a participant in the economy had feared that the new Government will follow a very strong socialist policy. The surprise and real success of the past ten years, though, is that this did in fact not happen. This is especially clear from the fact that Government has in the past couple of years succeeded in bringing and keeping state expenditure under control, especially with central and provincial governments. The challenge remains however to ensure that this money is correctly spent. There is still too much corruption, maladministration and squandering. The money must rather be spent on the right priorities – economic development, and better service delivery. Our country can be proud that the deficit before loans on the central authority's budget has in the past couple of years been kept under the internationally acceptable norm of 3% of the total economy. Few other countries on our level of development would have been able to achieve this. This success can only be ascribed to the new discipline in state expenditure and income.

Secondly, Government was able to once again make the economy part of the international trade and financial markets from which we were excluded during the sanction period. This has of course given rise to many challenges, but at the same time many opportunities for the local economy and its participants. The world has literally become our playground again and the oppression of the sanction period has disappeared.

Thirdly, an average real growth rate of more than 2.8% has been achieved since 1994. Even though this is still not sufficient to address unemployment, it is remarkably better than the country's performance in the previous decade.

THE ROAD AHEAD

Even though a lot has been achieved in the past decade, there are still many problems that need to be addressed. We need a new approach and new solutions in the next ten years if we are to create prosperity.



LABOUR

Because the buying power in South Africa is and will remain limited, South Africa will have to seize every opportunity that arises in the international financial and trade markets if we want to increase the real growth rate to 3% or more. To this end we need a well-trained labour force, which can deliver competitive products and services to the rest of the world. Training will therefore have to get preference in order to ensure that in the future we will deserve our part of the world's prosperity. The provision of education and training facilities must therefore never be about political point scoring. It is in everyone's best interest that institutions that provide quality education and training are further expanded and supported. In the meantime we must also prevent highly skilled people from leaving the country after undergoing training. South Africa needs every single trained person for future job creation. In the same way we can also not afford to lose professionals due to diseases such as HIV/AIDS.

We will also have to push for an overhaul of the whole labour dispensation to stop us from going down the same road as some developed countries. The labour markets in some of these countries are so overregulated that enterprises cannot employ additional staff, but rather choose to mechanise. In the past decade we have unfortunately also started to see the trend in South Africa that those lucky enough to have a job are being so overprotected that thousands of unemployed people cannot get jobs because new job opportunities are not created. This trend will guarantee failure in the struggle against unemployment.

STATE FINANCES

Despite successes in this field, we will have to place much more emphasis on how and to which ends money is spent. Are we creating an environment in which people become dependent on welfare services, which are maintained by the taxpayer? Or are we using state expenditure to create an environment in which people can create their own future? If we should continue the almost unchecked expansion of welfare services, our economy will before long have to scale down on longstanding privileges, as was the case in many developed countries, because the economy can no longer afford them.

In the past decade the authorities have been very successful in getting most taxpayers to fulfil their duties. Have we however also created a business friendly environment in the process in which it is profitable to do business and employ people specifically in South Africa? In the future we will have to ensure that funds raised are utilised in a way that leads to greater prosperity for all our people by using them productively.

We also realise that South Africa is not saving enough for its future capital needs. We will have to find ways of encouraging our people to save. Of course the saving levels will for some time still not be sufficient, and we will be dependent on the inflow of overseas capital. If we are serious about achieving a growth rate of 3% or more, we will have to make South Africa's opportunities attractive to foreign investors in order to create job opportunities and prosperity. To this end we must create a profitable environment for these investors. The fiscal policy can play an important role in this regard.

This fiscal policy does not only have reference to the central authority, but also to provincial and especially local authorities. Cause for concern is that most local governments have serious financial trouble, and will try and solve their problems by increasing tax on a wide range of services. This will lead to the further impoverishment of local communities and even fewer job opportunities. One hopes that local governments will be able to equal the central government's success with tax collection. South Africans must realise their responsibility to pay for services rendered. In this way an unequal distribution of the tax burden will be prevented, whether in the central or local government sphere.

The responsible privatisation of state assets must once again receive the necessary attention. In the longer term this will mean that a more competitive economy will compensate for any short term job loss, because services will be delivered more efficiently and cost-effectively.

FINANCIAL ENVIRONMENT

During the past few years we have seen why it is necessary to maintain financial discipline at all times. The currency value is subject to the fluctuation of the international markets, but simultaneously it is also a reflection of the domestic discipline. The instability of the rand the past three years has made it impossible to do financial planning.





Events in the international financial and political environment have definitely had an impact on 2001's initial weakening of the rand, and the sharp strengthening of the rand in the two years thereafter. Some of these fluctuations could not have been controlled in any way, but others we would have been able to control to a certain extent by reacting differently to the events. The impact of the Zimbabwean situation on the rand in 2001 would have been able to be kept in check by a stronger stance on the situation. In our reaction to the weakening rand, we would also have been able to better stabilise the future movements of the rand.

The sharp increase in inflation in 2002 due to the weakening of the rand in 2001 has definitely had a negative impact on the local consumer and business sector. Unfortunately it seems as if the authorities have placed excessive emphasis on the strengthening of the rand to get inflation under control. What has however gone by unnoticed, is that salaries and wages have increased drastically without a similar increase in productivity, as well as the sharp increase in administered prices by state controlled enterprises and local authorities. If we want our rand to stabilise, we will have to maintain financial discipline in all the local economic spheres, as well as ensure long term controlled inflation.

The drastic strengthening of the rand over the past two years have caused many local enterprises to go under due to fierce competition of cheap overseas products or services, or a loss in competitiveness in the international markets. It seems as if these companies will not recover soon, and therefore the subsequent job loss is permanent.

Given the size of the local economy and the inflation rate that is higher than in developed countries, we can expect the rand to gradually weaken against the most important global currencies. For planning purposes, and the survival of local business and job opportunities, the financial environment must however be kept as stable as possible, which will in turn contribute to a more stable interest rate environment.

STIMULATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL, MEDIUM, AND MICRO ENTERPRISES (SMME'S)

Job creation through public works programmes must be supported because it can, in the short term, deal a blow to unemployment and poverty. We must however point out that this is not the long-term solution for South Africa. Public works programmes often create jobs in the short term which are not sustainable in the long term.

When we look to the mid and long term, we need to ensure that the economic structure of the country is such that it delivers permanent jobs. To this end, the NNP is supportive of greater Government initiatives to stimulate the Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises sector (SMME's). Internationally it has been proved that the SMME sector forms the growth driver of the world's largest economies and is driving much of today's global job creation. In the US, Japan and Germany for instance, small business contributes substantially to the gross domestic product (GDP) in each of their economies. For every investment in an entrepreneurial business, an average of 15 jobs are created.

Much needs to be done to stimulate this sector in South Africa. Obtaining funding is probably the biggest challenge to any SMME. Interventions that are likely to have a positive effect on access to finance for SMME's, would include a long-term solution by initiating a comprehensive review of existing legislation (e.g. of the Usury Act and Credit Agreement Act). In addition, regulations should be introduced to improve disclosure of the cost of financial services. The format should make provision for a comparison between different financial service providers. Other factors that urgently need to be addressed include the following:

- (a) Changing the current enormous administrative burden (with resulting cash flow burden) on registered businesses. Regulations such as PAYE, VAT, UIF, and skills development levy and the systems and processes relating to these are complex, the cost of compliance is high and service levels are not always good, which discourages compliance.
- (b) South African labour legislation currently serves as a strong disincentive to employing staff. Probable evidence of the overly complex regulatory system can be found in the thriving labour-brokering industry in South Africa.
- (c) Red tape, cumbersome application processes, limited office hours (only weekdays) and a protracted decision-making process, prevent or limit businesses' access to available incentives (e.g. for exports).

The South African economy should contain a healthy mix of big, medium, and small business with the driving force being privatisation and profit.

AN EMPLOYMENT GRANT AIMED AT ACCELERATED ECONOMIC GROWTH AND FULL EMPLOYMENT

The underperformance of SMME's towards economic growth and job creation in South Africa, compared to other developing countries, has to be blamed on the red tape of an overregulated labour environment, forced upon the informal sector by big business and organised labour.

The determination of Government and private sector in partnership to stimulate the role of small business in the economy is demonstrated by the decisions taken during the Growth and Development Summit, the resolutions incorporated in the Financial Sector Charter and the goals set for the Extended Public Works Programme. A major portion of this medium-term budget is dedicated towards accelerating growth in the small business sector.

The NNP supports the drive to strengthen small business and wishes to propose a plan to accelerate it. The concept is to strive towards full employment. We suggest that Government consider an Employment Grant that would enable emerging entrepreneurs to employ more and more people from the ranks of the unemployed. Everybody must work!

The production factors in business are management, capital and labour. Only the employed are recognised as part of the economic structure. The unemployed, looking for work, are perceived as outcasts. We need to accept the unemployed as the potential work force of the future and part of the economic picture, and start treating them with the dignity and respect they deserve.

The mechanics of the "Jobs-for-All"-programme is to establish and run an employment fund in partnership, as agreed upon, between Government and the private sector. The Business Trust that was established at the 1999 Job Summit as a five year partnership between business and Government should be extended as a source of funding for grants, as proposed by the NNP, to new SMME's. In addition to its contributions to learnerships, the private sector should also develop a Mentorship Programme for new SMME's. This has to be supported by attractive tax incentives by Government. New SMME businesses should be exempted from rigid labour legislation for e.g. the first year of operation, while the company is establishing itself. It is important that the focus shifts away from a mentality of social grants to one of empowerment grants.

The grant will assist the emerging employer to pay the salaries of his or her employees for the first few months until the embryo business can afford the total remuneration package of the workers.

Financial institutions must help to administer the programme at grass-roots level. Emerging entrepreneurs have to be assisted with business plans and financial management. Experienced local business people, through a mentorship programme, should be involved to guide emerging entrepreneurs towards success.

The key to the success of the employment grant programme lies in the deregulation of the labour market for the informal, small business sector.

The Employment Grant programme will spawn many benefits:

- It will expand the economic base for accelerated growth in GDP to reduce unemployment.
- It will serve as incubator for entrepreneurship and private initiative.
- It will restore dignity to the breadwinner by empowering him to care for his own family.
- It will reverse the growing culture of dependence on social grants in our society and restore the principles of self-help and responsibility in the individual.
- It will serve as a safety net to prevent many new entrepreneurs and skilled labourers emerging from the Extended Public Works Programme, from being lost because of a lack of job-opportunities.

The only question that remains is to determine if we can muster the courage to bite the bullet and do what we have to do.



BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT



The NNP supports Black Economic Empowerment, but that does not mean support for the enrichment of a handful of people with the right political ties. It is in national interest that black South Africans (including coloured people) are empowered so that the racially based prosperity gap can be narrowed. The current application of Black Economic Empowerment is not narrowing that gap between ordinary South Africans, but only creates new gaps.

Black Economic Empowerment is about more than money. There must be more opportunities so that the majority's access to them does not take place at the expense of minorities.

South Africa cannot afford to create new disadvantaged groups. Black Economic Empowerment must not take place at the expense of other South Africans.

SUMMARY

It is vital that we create an employment and investor friendly environment in the months and years to come so that more job and business opportunities are created. Simultaneously all South Africans must be willing to accept their responsibility to expand our economy, because we cannot get more out of the economy than what we were initially willing to put in.

- We will maintain fiscal discipline and also expand it especially to local authority level.
- The handling of government expenditure at central, provincial and local level must be such that corruption is prevented at all times and that an environment is created for big, medium and small business to do business, make profit and employ people.
- Through our financial policy and combating of crime, we will attract overseas savings to South Africa to create more local job opportunities by setting up new enterprises or expanding existing ones.
- In this way we will also create an environment in which our people can exercise their democratic rights and fulfil their duties.
- We will maintain a competitive environment so that monopolies, whether in the private or public sector, cannot exploit the consumer, and the country will be competitive in local and international markets.
- We will follow a policy in which expertise is created and retained to the benefit of all South Africans.

AGENDA FOR NEGOTIATION

- **More carrot, less stick.** The business environment is overregulated. It makes the cost of doing business in South Africa uncompetitive. Heavier regulation is generally associated with more inefficiency in public institutions – longer delays and higher cost – and more unemployed people, corruption, less productivity and investment, but not with better quality of private or public goods. Putting higher administrative burdens on entrepreneurs – and business in general – diminishes business activity. In addition, it creates more corruption and a larger informal economy, with fewer jobs for the poor.

The NNP wants a full audit of all legislation, administrative and tax burdens, red tape and governmental procedures in order to simplify doing business in South Africa, and to make the South African economy more internationally competitive in order to attract foreign direct investment so that jobs can be created.

- **Protecting the employed, not at the expense of the jobless.** The labour laws of South Africa are too rigid and complex. It serves as a disincentive to employ staff. Instead of businesses employing people, they are mechanising. It is a stumbling block to job creation.

The NNP wants a full overhaul of labour legislation, including the overhaul of the Employment Equity Act, in order to ensure greater flexibility, international competitiveness, and a sunrise clause for merit.

- **Reducing the tax burden.** South African company tax seen in isolation compares fairly to international norms. Secondary company taxes and legislative compliance requirements however add to the overall tax burden of South African business.

The NNP wants a holistic approach to company taxation so as to ensure that the overall tax levels incentivise profit and international competitiveness in order to facilitate economic expansion and job creating investment.

- **Access to funding for SMME's: Empowerment grants, not merely social grants.** The Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises sector in South Africa absorbs more than half of the people formerly employed in the private sector, and contributes to about 42% of the country's GDP.

The NNP wants interventions that are likely to have a positive effect on SMMEs' access to finance and banking services, including the revision of banking legislation (e.g. Usury Act and impact of Credit Bureaus on applications for funding), the provision of equity finance, and tax incentives.

- **Employment Grant aimed at accelerated economic growth.** There is a vast skills base and sweat equity within the ranks of the unemployed. The SMME sector is inhibited from employing workers due to the stringent legislative requirements and labour laws.

The NNP proposes that Government consider an Employment Grant that will enable emerging entrepreneurs to employ more and more people from the ranks of the unemployed.



7.4 EDUCATION THAT EQUIPS: YOU DESERVE A FAIR SHARE OF GOOD EDUCATION

IT CAN BE DONE:

By implementing the NNP's plan for education that equips:

- the teacher/learner ratio will improve from 1:38 to 1:33 in primary schools, and from 1:33 to 1:28 in secondary schools;
- 72 000 new teachers will be appointed;
- we will ensure better matric pass rates, as well as better performance in mathematics, science and technology in order to ensure that our children are internationally competitive, and that the education they receive will serve as their key to job opportunities.

IMPORTANT ISSUES IN EDUCATION

- Access to free education should not be the yardstick – rather how equipped learners are after their school and tertiary education and how credible their qualifications will be. The successful absorption of its products in the labour market is the most important yardstick.
- The NNP is in favour of affordable, relevant, quality education for all South Africans so that they can compete equally in the work place – in South Africa and elsewhere in the world.
- If we cannot succeed in training our own engineers, architects, medical experts, nurses, teachers and craftsmen, we will, like the Gulf States and other countries, have to use foreigners to provide in our human resource needs, and to keep our economy internationally competitive.

RATIONALISATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The current proposals with regard to the funding of combined tertiary institutions have serious consequences for the whole higher education system. It will however especially impact on historically Afrikaans institutions, because these institutions have to provide education and produce educational material in both Afrikaans and English. This causes a double workload and creates a need for additional administrative and academic staff.

The realignment exercise in tertiary education – with institutions with diverse academic cultures, and languages of instruction and *linguae francae* – poses immense challenges to new entities to maintain academic standards.

The success of the realignment process will depend on the State's willingness to make available additional funds and to provide for long term state loans and bridging finance. Unfortunately, the National Education Department has thus far not given much attention to continuous requests from the ranks of these institutions. In fact, the impression exists that Government is currently underestimating the complexity of realignment, and especially the additional costs accompanying realignment.

As is the case in the business world, amalgamation initially requires more expenses from staff structures. Where some of the former components may have put a lot of emphasis on lower salary scales with performance bonuses based on research results and specific objectives, the same amount of financial discipline has not been maintained by all institutions. Salary scales and employment conditions of both academic and administrative staff are also completely different. With the unexpected sharp increases in staff costs and additional pressure on staff pension funds, it becomes an extremely complex amalgamation.

Government's silence on the nature of financial support for the new entities and the unrealistic target dates set for implementation, cause great frustration and uncertainty. This inevitably has an effect on staff morale, which in turn hampers the establishment of a new campus culture and has the potential to create unnecessary friction.

The fact that the national department is dragging feet on important issues, which hamper short, medium and long term planning, will have an extremely negative effect on the education



outcomes of these institutions. Other fears about increasing interference in the academic freedom of tertiary institutions undermine the morale and further contribute to tension.

The NNP is concerned about the situation, and has already entered into talks with the Minister and the national department. We will do everything in our power to ensure that institutions of higher education remain the flagship of our education system. We cannot allow these problems to create continuous and unnecessary tension on the new campuses, and to eventually deal a blow to the institutions' financial survival in the long term.

It is important that our centres of academic excellence get the necessary funding to ensure that the standards in these institutions are maintained, and that qualifications obtained from these institutions will continue receiving international recognition and respect. It is equally important that their academic freedom is protected.

South Africa's institutions for higher education are a national asset that must be cherished and protected at all costs. Excessive centralisation and state interference in these institutions jeopardise South Africa's ability to compete globally.

EXCESSIVE CENTRALISATION AND LESS POWER TO THE PARENTS

Even though National Government has an important oversight role with regard to education provision in schools in the provinces, over the past ten years it has been characterised by excessive centralisation of decision-making and policy development.

The consequences are that the national department is forcing down untested policies on provinces that are simply impracticable. Formulas for staff provision, target dates for the implementation of the new curriculum and other policy issues are often ideologically driven and undermine the provision of quality education.

Despite the fact that the role of parent governing bodies is recognised in legislation, the national department and some provincial departments ignore the role of parents in general, and elected governing bodies in particular. This creates extreme tension in schools where these departments disregard the important role of governing bodies in policy formulation regarding language and religion.

The NNP believes in maximum parent involvement and participation in decision-making. The role of education departments is to see to it that school principals and education staff get effective assistance and support from the education administration.

Education is a partnership between parents, teachers and learners. A good education dispensation will recognise and support this, and will plan accordingly.

Parent participation and community involvement are key elements of healthy nation building. A Government that disregards or undermines that role, tampers with the fibre of society.

EDUCATION FUNDING AND MANAGEMENT

- School fees are becoming unaffordable for parents who have to fund building maintenance, municipal service fees and additional teachers. The State cannot merely shift its responsibility onto parents – not while large amounts of money are wasted on glamorous functions, and lost due to bad financial management.
- Good education is becoming too expensive – each child has the right to be within walking distance of a good school where the State is responsible for affordable quality education.
- Flocking to schools in certain suburbs will only stop if all schools provide quality education!
- After ten years of democracy, lacking education planning and management causes a growing gap between good and bad schools.

South Africa spends a greater percentage of its national budget on education than many other developing countries. However, our education achievements are still not on a comparable level.





Even though progress has been made in the past 10 years with the eradication of education backlogs, there is increasing concern about the bad management of our education resources. Through bad management and planning, funds and educational material often do not reach the poorest schools for whom the money is destined. The maintenance level of the country's education infrastructure is also alarming. Not enough money is allocated for maintenance. Many schools are also standing empty in certain areas, and are being vandalised.

The NNP supports steps to make available more funds to schools in poorer areas. But we believe that the funding and staff provision models must be reviewed due to demographic changes in the country in especially urban areas. Particularly parallel medium schools need additional teachers and support to educate learners in their language of preference in separate classes.

With the flocking of the poor to cities, and due to growing unemployment, there are more and more parents who cannot afford to pay annual school fees. It is therefore now time to seriously look at additional funding for those schools.

To top it all, planning for the building of new schools in most provinces – with the exception of the Western Cape – is done haphazardly. Proper planning and research to determine where demographic shifts are taking place, is needed to prevent certain schools from running empty while others are too full.

Staff expenditure remains the biggest expense of the education system and therefore staff management and performance measurement should be a key element of budget management in education. This will ensure that we have a value for money education system. Unfortunately provincial education departments have for the past 10 years been unwilling to remove underperforming teachers and administrative staff from the system.

Good education must be accessible to all South Africans – rich and poor. South Africa's single greatest asset could be its people and their expertise and skills, competing with the best worldwide.

EDUCATION STANDARDS

Certain educational institutions have over many years obtained international status. While we are trying to bring other institutions onto the same level, we must also protect those centres of excellence.

An independent examination board for the grade 12 examinations is therefore an important instrument to guarantee standards.

The relationship between Umalusi – the watchdog over the performance of grade 12 learners – and the National Minister of Education is unfortunately not healthy for South Africa's education system and its international status. It is not acceptable that the current chairperson of Umalusi is an official in the office of the National Minister of Education. It affects the independence of the Umalusi Board and creates a conflict of interest.

There is also serious concern about the high drop-out rate of learners – research has shown that up to 48% of 1992's grade 1 learners have dropped out before they had to write the matric examination in 2003.

The NNP is in favour of additional measures to test learner performance earlier in the system. This will make interventions possible to prevent large numbers of learners from disappearing from the system or failing matric.

The NNP in the Western Cape has already seen to it that the reading and mathematical skills of grade 3 learners are tested. It is necessary that knowledge and skill levels of grade 7 and 9 learners are also tested on a scientific basis by means of countrywide performance measurement. Education standards must be on the same level countrywide.

Our country cannot afford to let the matric certificate – which is currently the only countrywide test for education standards – come under constant political pressure. It will eventually strip the qualification of any significance – not only in the workplace, but also as entrance requirement for institutions of higher education. We can also not afford to spend billions of rands every year on a weak education system.

LANGUAGE POLICY

Language policy in education is a flashpoint that has serious consequences for the language rights of learners and general education standards.

The department's current implementation of the language in education policy is unacceptable. In practice, the country has only two formal languages of instruction – Afrikaans and English. The other nine official languages are only used as lingua francas and as transitional languages for eventual English medium instruction.

Most learners in the country therefore cannot be educated in their language of comprehension and most teachers also do not teach in their mother tongue and language of comprehension. Research on grade 3 teachers shows that the teachers themselves barely function on a level higher than grade 3 in the language of instruction.

The lack of mother tongue education for marginalised communities impacts negatively on the achievements of those learners – especially in mathematics and science. Research shows that learners can never recover the lost information, and that large numbers therefore drop out before they can write the grade 12 examination.

The NNP believes that the parents of parallel medium schools are currently unnecessarily burdened with additional expenses because the State is shifting its responsibilities with regard to multi-linguism onto them. We also believe that the department must drastically review its model for the allocation of education posts to prevent that teachers at parallel medium institutions get a double workload.

Language in education is and will remain an emotional issue – we only have to look at our own past. The NNP will in the interest of the principle of mother tongue education defend all parent communities because it will have an irrevocable effect on our whole education system.

The NNP will therefore demand the recognition of language rights – of learners and teachers – as contained in the Constitution and other education legislation. We will search for practical solutions to, in the interest of our children, defuse the language issue. South Africans must be willing to share – but everyone is entitled to their fair share.

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT AND OUTCOMES BASED EDUCATION (OBE)

The Revised National Curriculum, which has replaced Curriculum 2005, is in principle an improvement, but still poses immense challenges for implementation in the classroom. It is and remains an untested curriculum.

The unrealistic roll-out plan places a lot of pressure on teachers without having departmental assistance in all provinces. The impact on poor communities – where teachers do not have sufficient educational material, expertise and facilities – is particularly negative.

OBE has failed in many developed countries. If South Africa wants to make a success of this system, Government will have to seriously look at class sizes, proper in-service training for teachers and the provision of sufficient educational material.

If Government does not give urgent attention to these issues, the gap in the quality of education between rich and poor schools will simply widen.

STAFF PROVISION

Effective planning for suitably trained staff is one of the key functions of a modern education system.

The reduction in education students in tertiary institutions is however alarming – particularly the shortage of students and qualified education staff in subjects such as mathematics, science and technology. The national department also forces trained scientists to take up posts in schools without a year's education training.

Studies have shown that schools with higher school fees for the additional remuneration of good mathematics and science teachers, achieve better grade 12 results.





The national Department of Education will therefore have to consider incentive systems to ensure that shortages in key subjects are supplemented.

Sufficient planning is also needed to be prepared for the effect of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on the education system.

DISCIPLINE

There is great concern about the growing resistance against discipline in our schools. In some cases this can be blamed on teachers with a bad work ethic, and who are against performance measurement. In other cases it is due to learners who rebel against codes of conduct and structures of authority in schools.

There are many cases where departments have been delaying disciplinary action for years while school principals and governing bodies do not get the necessary support when learners challenge authorities in schools or openly break the country's laws. The selective enforcement of punishment measures by the administration causes suspicion and tension.

The NNP supports the Bill of Rights, but is concerned about the excessive emphasis on rights and the silence about the accompanying responsibilities. This imbalance must be urgently addressed.

AGENDA FOR NEGOTIATION

- **Enough funds to maintain standards.** Proper state funding and bridging finance must be provided to the newly combined institutions for higher education in order to ensure that these institutions can maintain their high academic standards and international status.
- **Quality education for poor children, for all children.** The NNP works for education models such as the funding model and poverty index to be continuously evaluated to keep up with demographic shifts and the changing income profile of parents.
- **Protect mother tongue education.** The NNP wants more education posts for parallel medium schools to prevent that these schools switch to double medium and eventually to English medium schools.
- **Only those who pass, pass.** Additional performance measurement instruments must be developed in grades 3, 7 and 9 to lift the level of education standards and to decrease the pressure on matric results.
- **Power to the parents.** Maximum power devolution must take place to parents and governing bodies on important issues such as language and religion.
- **New curriculum, new benefits?** The NNP wants to see a countrywide investigation into Outcomes Based Education in practice to ensure that teachers get the necessary support from authorities and that learners benefit from the new curriculum.
- **Compare input costs in education to education achievements.** The NNP wants to ensure that education expenditure is in the interest of all learners and that everyone has access to quality education within a value for money education system. We want to negotiate a continuous performance audit of the system where the national and provincial departments' education outcomes are compared to input costs. This will require greater capacity in the Office of the Auditor General and in Parliamentary Committees.

7.5 GET THE CIVIL SERVICE TO SERVE YOU: YOU DESERVE A FAIR SHARE OF GOOD SERVICE DELIVERY

IT CAN BE DONE:

By implementing the NNP's plan for good service delivery in the civil service:

- the welfare safety network will be strengthened for the poorest of the poor, in partnership with National Government;
- the child grant age will be lifted to 14 years;
- social grants will be paid to 8 million beneficiaries; and
- in conjunction with municipalities, municipal infrastructure will be improved in order to ensure that better basic service delivery takes place, such as water and electricity provision, housing and road maintenance.

Progress has been made to deliver services equitably to all South African citizens. The NNP has played a constructive role in this process and has served in the governmental structures that rolled out these services. Examples are in the areas of basic service delivery such as housing, where 8 million people got houses since 1994; health, where the NNP led Western Cape province took the lead in providing antiretrovirals to combat HIV/AIDS; education, which has seen the functional literacy of South Africans rise from 63% in 1994 to 80%; and the provision of clean water and new electricity connections. In this respect, the majority of South Africans are now better off than before.

These positive service delivery developments do not mean that there is no room for improvement, though. In fact, there are many areas in government service delivery which are found wanting, and the NNP is also concerned with dropping standards in many areas of the civil service. Effective and efficient service delivery requires constant attention to enhance continuous improvement. The NNP is not only in favour of the delivery of services, but the delivery of quality services.

Areas identified by the NNP that need attention, and which we, through our participation in government decision-making, will prioritise and attend to, in order to ensure that South Africa works for you and that you get your fair share, include:

- **the use of cutting edge technology**, which will, by eliminating delays in service provision and decreasing the number of cases of fraud, corruption and maladministration, ensure the enhancement of service delivery and the transformation of Government into a modern, user-friendly service;
- **the use of modern technology** to bring services to the people and make them more accessible, e.g. cellular and satellite technology, enabling certain social services e.g. grants and pensions to be delivered in deep rural areas and the use of banking facilities instead of long queues;
- **an audit of the systems of Government** to eradicate duplication and fragmentation of services. Modern technology can be used to remove all unnecessary paperwork, bureaucracy and red tape. The NNP would also urge smart card technology to ensure that e.g. your ID, driver's licence, voter's card, child grant and social pension can all be contained in a single smart card. The use of such technology can also contribute to the campaign to get all South Africans to comply with tax legislation, thereby ensuring that the financial burden for service delivery is more equitably and fairly distributed, and that tax dodgers that are currently falling through the net at the expense of loyal and law-abiding taxpaying citizens, are drawn in;
- **streamlining civil service** through better intergovernmental cooperation to provide the full spectrum of services at conveniently and centrally located points – one-stop service centres;
- the improvement of government infrastructure through proper maintenance and progressive expansion, as well as rationalising the infrastructure and ensuring its optimal use. **An audit of all government property must be undertaken with a view to ensuring that no government infrastructure stands unused** given the shortages of this country, and that buildings found to be unsuitable are sold to the private sector.





The NNP is committed to ensuring effective service delivery implementation, and believes that the following will help to get South Africa working for you, ensuring that you get your fair share:

Service delivery policy should aim at transformation in the form of service delivery improvement rather than perceptions of transformation that enhance false equity at the expense of excellence and productivity. We agree with the Constitutional principles of equity and affirmative action based on professionalism and merit. We stand for, and will govern towards a professional, well-trained, service orientated public service that should improve service standards based on performance measurement and management. There should come a time when, through a sunset clause, appointments to the public sector should be on merit for all South Africans.

The public sector and service should be structured and managed in such a way that it can deliver services productively. This can be achieved through:

- rightsizing the public service and improving public sector performance through continuous performance management and improvement, driven by high standards and staffed by competent and well-trained public servants;
- properly integrating and empowering the local government sphere to deliver basic services. Sometimes local government jurisdictions such as Unicitys are too large for effective service delivery, and in other cases the capacity of local government is too weak to provide proper services. This should be remedied through structural and dynamic organisational development;
- providing opportunities for the private and community sectors to become and stay involved in service delivery through public/private partnerships. In this way the relative strengths of all the sectors can be used to enhance quality services to all citizens.

Political and public oversight over service delivery institutions should be strengthened and enhanced through:

- proper use of the Constitutional oversight bodies such as the Public Protector, Auditor General, courts and Parliamentary and local representatives to enhance service delivery rather than being abused for party political purposes;
- dealing decisively and strictly with any form of potential or real corruption and maladministration;
- accepting and encouraging the role of the media as watchdogs over the public bodies;
- educating and assisting citizens to make proper use of public services as well as to know their constitutional rights in this regard.

The leadership and management of public service delivery institutions should be professional and standard driven and not be based on political loyalties or affiliations.

The NNP will promote the above strategic and balanced approach to get South Africa working for you, ensuring that you get your fair share.

AGENDA FOR NEGOTIATION

- **A professional & impartial civil service; no jobs for pals.** To achieve this, recruitment, selection and employment in the public service, including an integrated municipal service, must be based on objective employment practices. This will ensure that employees are appointed and promoted on the basis of performance rather than on the basis of political or personal preferences of the holders of power. Subsequent to their appointment, public service leaders, managers and employees must operate in accordance with internationally acceptable performance standards monitored by an acceptable system. All employees must be exposed to lifelong learning and training to enhance and retain their job-related skills.
- **Same skills, same pay.** The NNP wants remuneration for civil servants on par with that of workers with the same skills in the private sector, to ensure efficiency and sufficient levels of expertise. The NNP however believes that such a dispensation should deliver the same productivity levels as those in the private sector.
- **Get back lost skills.** We must overcome the loss of too many experienced and skilled public servants over the past years. Where these civil servants have skills that could be utilised in the interest of better service delivery, steps should be taken to make it possible for them to re-enter the civil service.
- **A customer-friendly civil service.** The NNP wants better customer service at the service point where the aim should be courteous, effective and caring service delivered on time and professionally. These service standards should be continuously monitored by modern measurement techniques such as exit polls and access to senior officials where service problems can be reported.
- **Modernise.** More opportunities must be created to use electronic means to conclude service transactions with Government, while simultaneously creating new methods of servicing the disadvantaged communities such as the rural poor by means of mobile service units.



8. YOUR PARTY IN THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA

THE NNP GIVES YOU YOUR FAIR SHARE IN THE FUTURE.

SHARE IN WHAT?

The NNP is in an extremely strong position, due to its participation in government, to give South Africans the share they deserve in the prosperity of the country. The NNP is a partner in Government and supporters of the NNP can therefore benefit directly from the NNP's direct participation in the decision-making processes of Government.

Every South African deserves a fair share in the future. That means things such as job opportunities, a pleasant and safe environment, access to education, health, housing... everything that this rich country can offer. You deserve a fair chance to practise a profession, to enjoy your sport, to practise your religion, to speak your mother tongue and to prosper.

CAN OTHER OPPOSITION PARTIES DO THIS FOR YOU?

No. The NNP practises the politics of negotiation. We negotiate a fair share for all South Africans. Parties such as the DA, the FF and the ID are powerless. They criticise Government – completely acceptable in a democratic dispensation – but in essence they cannot achieve much. No other opposition party in South Africa can give their voters a fair share in the future of their country. Such parties run the risk of isolating and marginalising their voters.

There are only three choices for South African voters: They can vote for the politics of power, the politics of moaning, or the politics of negotiation. For the foreseeable future, the ANC will retain power in South Africa. Non-ANC voters must therefore ask themselves how they will ensure their fair share in the new South Africa – by screaming and shouting like the DA from a minority position, or by accepting joint responsibility for the building of this country like the NNP. And to, as co-builder, negotiate something better than the present. Only the politics of negotiation can ensure your fair share by finding win-win solutions.

VISION FOR THE FUTURE

South Africa's people are developing into a great nation. Our rich mosaic of abilities, talents, languages and cultures give us a vitality and diversity that cannot be matched anywhere in the world.

The NNP is the only political party that is supported by people from all parts of our society. We are a South African party to the backbone. Therefore we can look into the future and foresee that we will become stronger and stronger, and get more and more support among all South Africans. Stability, which will neutralise the ultra right and left powers to the benefit of long term investor confidence and economic growth; and is conducive to a spirit of nation building and reconciliation.

In the meantime the NNP participates in government. Here we will play an ever increasing role in giving all South Africans their fair share in the future and this country's prosperity. Our people deserve a safe environment, good health, excellent education, proper housing and job opportunities. These ideals we will achieve with the growing support of the people of South Africa who believe in our country, and who believe in our future. Patriotic people who prefer the dreams of the future to the ghosts of the past.

You deserve a fair chance to work in your field of interest and training, to enjoy sport, to practise your religion, to speak your language of choice and to build your own wealth.

Only the NNP can do this, because we participate in government. The NNP practises the politics of negotiation. We negotiate a fair share for all South Africans.

We foresee that the centre of politics will become the centre of power, and that the NNP is now perfectly positioned to play a leading role in the realignment of politics, which will in the long run ensure a strong, moderate and stable Government.

9. REMEMBER, YOUR VOTE IS A POWERFUL TOOL

The ANC has moved to the centre of the political spectrum. And that is where the NNP finds itself.

There are many reasons why a vote for the NNP makes sense. The NNP is already a powerful movement which is achieving a lot for our country. The NNP knows how to govern. The NNP wants to fully utilise the country's joint expertise and skills to the benefit of all the people.

The NNP already has significant representation in Parliament, in all the provinces, and also in municipal councils throughout the country. As a result of our agreement with the ANC we are also part of decision-making at all levels. We work together to find solutions.

The NNP is the only party that promotes the interests of, and cooperation between all communities.

Our National Leader, Marthinus van Schalkwyk, is the Premier in the Western Cape and has already shown that where we govern, we make a difference. He is a dynamic leader, who is in touch with the needs of South Africans.

The NNP knows that much more can be achieved through constructive participation than through a destructive and polarising approach.

A vote for a party on the sidelines is a wasted vote. Get your vote to work for you – be relevant in mainstream politics.

There are many reasons why a vote for the NNP makes sense.

- *The NNP is already a powerful movement which is achieving a lot for our country.*
- *The NNP knows how to govern.*
- *The NNP wants to fully utilise the country's joint expertise and skills to the benefit of all the people.*
- *The NNP already has significant representation in Parliament, in all the provinces, and also in municipal councils throughout the country. As a result of our agreement with the ANC we are also part of decision-making at all levels. We work together to find solutions.*
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- *The NNP knows that much more can be achieved through constructive participation than through a destructive and polarising approach.*

10. THE ROAD AHEAD

We are South Africans and believe in South Africa. Therefore we put South Africa first in everything we do.

Our people want to make a contribution and a difference. The NNP wants to bring about efficient government and effective service delivery for all the people of South Africa. This is why we have chosen participatory government.

Much has been said about the instability in Southern Africa, and we can all learn an important lesson from Zimbabwe. It is a pity that our neighbouring country has fallen into such decay, and one cannot help thinking whether it would not have been a lot different had the communities in that country worked together to a greater extent.

The NNP believes that South Africa does not have to make the same mistakes. Together with all communities we will build a shared future for all our people and also for our children.

The NNP is at the forefront of change.

The NNP is your key to government.

Let us be your voice.

Let us negotiate for you a fair share in the country's future.

As patriotic South African you deserve it – it's your country too.

The people who represent us are proud South Africans.

The NNP does not believe in being partly South African.

Much has been said about the instability in Southern Africa, and we can all learn an important lesson from Zimbabwe.

PART II: CORE VALUES OF THE NNP

POLITICAL FREEDOM

We support the integrity and unity of our nation and its right to freedom, security, and a sovereign status within the international family of nations. We accept the duty to live in peace, friendship and co-operation with all the nations of the world.

We pledge our allegiance to the Republic of South Africa. We place its interests first and dedicate ourselves to national reconciliation and to building a strong, dynamic and united multicultural nation.

We are committed to the maintenance of a constitutional state – a state based on the rule of law in which the Constitution, including the Bill of Rights is supreme. We pledge to uphold the Constitution and to defend it against all threats, at home and abroad.

WE BELIEVE THAT GOVERNMENTS ARE ESTABLISHED FOR AND BY THE PEOPLE IN A DEMOCRATIC MULTIPARTY DISPENSATION THROUGH REGULAR, FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS:

- to serve their interests,
- to protect their freedoms, and
- to ensure their security.

WE SUPPORT THE LIMITATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S POWER THROUGH A SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES, INCLUDING:

Recognition of the supremacy of the Constitution and an internationally recognised justiciable Bill of Rights.

Constitutionally guaranteed separation of powers between the legislative, executive and judicial authorities.

Maximum devolution of powers and functions to provincial and local governments.

WE BELIEVE THAT THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES ARE OF FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE:

Powers and functions should be devolved to the lowest level of government where it can be effectively administered.

In a multicultural society, special care should be taken to avoid simple majoritarianism by seeking the broadest possible consensus among all the communities, groups and political parties that constitute our nation, especially on matters that directly affect their interests. The non-governmental institutions, organisations and associations that constitute civil society should enjoy maximum powers and autonomy with regard to the execution of their duties and functions.

We believe that the government has a primary duty to maintain law and order, to combat crime and to protect the lives and properties of all the people. It must create an environment in which people can lead their lives and pursue their interests, within the framework of the law, under safe and peaceful conditions.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM

We support the right of all people to compete freely in the open market and to acquire, hold and dispose of property.



WE BELIEVE THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS A DUTY:

To adopt and implement economic, fiscal and monetary policies that will secure these rights and promote economic growth, full employment and the maintenance of the value of our currency in accordance with the principles of successful market-oriented economies. To tackle in this manner the problem of poverty and unemployment and to work for the improvement of the quality of life of all our people.

To empower people through education and training to participate equitably in the public service and in the economy.

To protect and conserve the environment for the well being of society and as a heritage for future generations.

To care for those who cannot care for themselves, through the provision of cost-effective health and social services.

We furthermore believe that all able people have a primary duty to care for themselves and their families and to promote the general wellbeing of society through their contribution to the economy and to their communities, and through paying fair and reasonable taxes.

INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

We recognise the right of every individual to human dignity, freedom and equality and to the peaceful enjoyment of all the other rights and freedoms set out in these core values and Bill of Rights, as provided for in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996). We recognise the right of every person to fair and equal access to the courts to protect these rights. We support the eradication of all forms and manifestations of discrimination. We also believe that all rights go hand in hand with concomitant responsibilities.

WE RECOGNISE IN PARTICULAR THE FAMILY'S CENTRAL POSITION IN SOCIETY.

WE SUPPORT THE RIGHT –

- of parents to raise their children in accordance with their cultural, religious and moral beliefs,
- of men and women to equality before the law, equal treatment and equal opportunity for self-realisation, and
- of children to the care and love of their parents, health services education and protection against exploitation, neglect, abuse or degradation.

CULTURAL FREEDOM

We support the right to autonomy of all cultural communities to have meaningful authority over all matters that affect the protection and promotion of their language, culture, religion and tradition in particular.

THIS INCLUDES, WHERE PRACTICABLE, THEIR RIGHT TO:

- education, at all levels, in their mother tongue;
- meaningful parent participation in the management of schools, and the establishment of educational and other institutions, organisations and associations based on a common culture, language or religion, provided that there shall be no discrimination on the grounds of race or gender.
- We stand for the recognition of the dignity of all cultural communities, and their right to security and participation in decision-making at all levels of government with respect to all matters that affect them. Everybody has the responsibility to respect the rights of other cultures and communities, to be tolerant, and to participate in, and contribute to the development of one common multicultural South African nation and identity.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

We are committed to the freedom of conscience and religion of all people and believe that the core values that we advocate, provide a base for co-operation, despite religious diversity.



PART III: CORE POSITIONS ON KEY ISSUES

ABORTION ON DEMAND

The NNP cannot support abortion on demand, but allows members to be led by their own conscience.

Abortion can be allowed with certain requirements and qualifications, and under the following circumstances:

- Rape
- Incest
- Mental disability
- When the life and health of the mother is in danger

The NNP can also not support abortion after a pregnancy of 20 weeks.

In enforcing the current / existing legislation, the following considerations should apply:

- Minors should at least consult their parents in the matter
- Compulsory counselling of a high standard
- Must not be used instead of family planning
- Better protection for people who have a moral objection against it

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

The NNP believes that the removal of the inequalities of the past can be best achieved by a pragmatic and flexible approach that creates certainty and stability.

The NNP also believes that affirmative action has thus far also had a negative impact on South Africans from minority communities in the workplace.

Affirmative action has achieved many of its objectives, but also has the potential, if applied on an unfair and unbalanced basis, to contribute to a feeling of exclusion, alienation and marginalisation. The NNP is opposed to affirmative action that is about the filling of quotas rather than the empowerment of communities and the promotion of productivity.

Affirmative action must take place in such a way that will prevent service delivery and basic administrative standards from being negatively affected.

The NNP is also in favour of a sunset clause (a clause linking a timeframe to something) regarding affirmative action, whereafter merit without discrimination should be the only factor in appointments and employment.

BRAINDRAIN

It is very difficult to determine the extent of the braindrain of South African experts to other countries, since official emigration figures given by Statistics SA are based on self-declared emigrants, i.e. people who, out of own free will, complete their departure forms accordingly on the airport. These figures however differ substantially from figures given by immigration authorities of the countries of destination. Research shows that our official figures reflect approximately half of the real figures.

What makes the trend very alarming, though, is that South Africa is losing highly qualified and economically active people to other countries while we attract fewer and less qualified immigrants to South Africa.

According to Statistics SA, 9 908 professionally trained South Africans, including medical doctors, engineers and teachers left South Africa during 2002 to take up job opportunities overseas. These are people who indicated on their departure forms that they are emigrating. However, only 6 545 people obtained permanent residence in South Africa, of which only 16,1% are economically active – 83,9% are economically inactive. This indicates a net loss in expertise – a very serious trend seen against the background of education backlogs among South Africans and the lack of job opportunities for our own people.

If we take into account that Statistics SA's figures only reflect some 50% of the real numbers of emigrants, and we calculate what the country has spent on teachers and training of South Africans who emigrate, we must realise that the extent, financial loss and effect on job creation of this issue must be urgently looked at. The causes of this alarming trend should also receive urgent attention.

The NNP wants to urgently discuss the effect of the loss in expertise with Government and wants to clearly state that a developing country cannot continue making a capital investment in people who are lured overseas by better offers. Our investment in human resources should become our capital asset, which can assist us locally in building our country and creating jobs.

It is in no South African's interest to continue ignoring the importance of this issue.

CHANGING OF PLACE AND STREET NAMES

New names must rectify imbalances and reflect the cultural diversity of South Africa as it is demographically and historically suitable. New names as well as name changes must bring about reconciliation and nation building. In this regard it must be taken into account that Afrikaans names are already African names.

If people or events must be honoured by naming something after them, it must preferably be done with new places, buildings or constructions or geographic phenomena that have not yet been named after anyone.

Unless there is general agreement that names are offensive or otherwise appalling beyond any doubt, existing names must be retained. Only when a clear need and a general desire exists, a name change should be considered.

Where name changes are planned, they must be formulated and announced only after open and sufficient consultation with all stakeholders. There must be consensus on the need for the name change. Any name change should enjoy the popular support of the relevant local community. It must never be a matter of conflict and discord, dividing the community and leading to negative reaction towards the namegiving authority.

Name change must only be done after the direct as well as subsequent financial implication of the envisaged change has been considered, whether it is affordable, and whether it has been properly planned and budgeted for.

Another far-reaching consequence of name change that should also first be considered before any decision is taken, is the fact that every single record becomes dated and/or falls into disuse worldwide, as well as the practical and cultural implications thereof.

Where possible and suitable, preference should be given to neutral names e.g. botanically, zoologically and geographically descriptive names.

As a general approach, names of living individuals should not be used. Preferred categories of excellent and deserving persons who could be honoured, must include academics, architects, dancers, philanthropists, learned people, community workers, historians, engineers, composers, artists, social workers, musicians, explorers, educators, singers, writers, statesmen, actors, inventors, scientists, etc. Other people could also be considered, provided that their achievements have a significant bearing on South Africa.

Serving politicians should not be honoured in this way. Should something be named after retired politicians, they must be persons who are generally regarded as people who have distinguished themselves above the ordinary and the sectarian (that which is strictly related to a specific group) in general national interest.

COMPULSORY COMMUNITY SERVICE

The NNP supports the principle of community service with the following reservations:

- There may be no discrimination. It must therefore include all professions, not only health workers.
- It may not be used to supplement shortages in urban areas – i.e. cheap labour.
- Must have the necessary supervision and support.





- May only be applied within South African borders.
- Maximum of one year – a person may receive early exemption.
- Personal circumstances and preferences of those doing community service must be taken into account, e.g. marital status, town of residence, children / schools, contractual obligations / debt etc.
- Prescribed and formal mechanism must be used in the process of placement, and the person doing community service must have a say in it.

CORRUPTION

The NNP's policy on corruption is one of zero tolerance. If not combated, corruption has tragic consequences for any country, province, local administration or company. The NNP wants to ensure that policy is applied effectively in the public sector and without corruption or harassment in order to ensure that service delivery improves and growth is facilitated in the private sector. For this reason Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk acted immediately and decisively against leading figures who were allegedly involved in corruption.

The NNP acknowledges that corruption is a major cause of poverty. The NNP is therefore in favour of establishing community norms according to which honesty and justice are put first. The moral authority of religion in South Africa could also serve as a powerful instrument to return honesty and justice to society and everyday life in South Africa.

The NNP wants to promote institutional accountability. The NNP, for example, encourages parent associations – especially in the poorer communities – to demand value for their money, and to hold teachers accountable for the execution of their duties. This principle applies to all other fields.

CRIME AND THE DEATH PENALTY

The NNP knows that many South Africans are exposed to incidents of crime such as car hijackings, rape, robbery and even murder. That is why the NNP takes a relentless stance against crime and criminals. Strong action is the only thing that criminals understand.

The NNP is in favour of the reinstitution of the death penalty for atrocities such as murder and rape. Crime must be punished severely.

The NNP wants to fight crime through the urgent upgrading of the whole criminal justice system so that criminals can be effectively and speedily prosecuted. This can only be done through the reprioritisation of the budget to make available much-needed funds to the police, prisons and justice system.

The risk of being caught and punished must be drastically increased as significant deterrent for criminals.

At local level comprehensive safety and security planning must be instituted. The NNP knows this can be done through local policing and better cooperation with the business community, community policing fora, neighbourhood watch systems and security companies. Government, the police and the community must stand together against crime.

You have the right to live in peace and work in a safe environment. The NNP works for a community in which all South Africans will be safe.

The NNP says we have had enough talk, rhetoric and promises. What we now need is action.

No mercy for criminals!

ECONOMY

The NNP believes in an economy, which is based on sustainable economic growth in a socially responsible free market. The best way to manage an economy is through a balanced approach.

The liberal approach to the economy will lead to the unbridled existence of capitalism to the benefit of minorities, while the majority is even further impoverished.



Excessive socialism, on the other hand, could lead to the state having an iron grip on the economy, harming the individual profit motive and entrepreneurship. This stifles growth and causes poverty.

The NNP believes in a free market economy with a social conscience, in other words a balanced economy with a social responsibility. Poverty relief programmes must provide aid, but must also change circumstances and create opportunities as soon as possible through which affected people can escape poverty and become self-sufficient. The NNP also believes that the playing field must be levelled so that the previously disadvantaged can be empowered to enter the markets and the economy.

EUTHANASIA

The NNP can under no circumstances support active euthanasia (i.e. where euthanasia is actively administered). Simultaneously, the concept of passive euthanasia (i.e. withholding treatment) can be supported in the following circumstances:

- Health workers must be protected in the process by legislation / regulation. Health workers prefer to refer to the process as the provision of palliative care (pain-reducing without removing the cause) and the regulation of artificial maintenance of life.
- Legislation is needed to provide for the so-called living will.
- The NNP endorses recommendations by the Law Commission on this subject that briefly entail the following:

A health worker may prescribe enough medication to relieve a patient's pain, even though it might shorten his/her life.

A terminally ill patient may refuse treatment even though it might shorten his/her life.

If the patient is unable to express himself, but there is a living will expressing such a wish, treatment could be ceased, even though it might shorten his/her life.

In the absence of a living will, a patient's family may give permission to cease treatment even though it might shorten the patient's life.

Treatment may also be ceased if so ordered by a court.

GANG VIOLENCE

The NNP advocates a full-scale onslaught against gang violence.

Things already done:

- Special police task force
- Community fora to assist the police
- Campaigns in the community against gang violence
- Identification of problem areas
- Improvement of police equipment
- Different crime combating operations to remove gangs

Nothing will ever be 100% effective, although many of the above have already, and still continue to make a small difference. More must however be done.

The police only treats the symptoms of gangs and gang violence – the answer lies in the GENERAL UPLIFTMENT of the community. Gangs are a consequence of poverty and have changed into a culture of criminality.

The NNP believes that children should be warned against gangs and gang violence at a very young age in schools in gang-ridden areas by presenting a structured course.



HIV/AIDS

The AIDS pandemic can be stopped, and in this spirit the NNP supports the comprehensive HIV/AIDS plan that was approved by Government in November 2003. We believe the pandemic can be brought under control. It is NNP policy that communities must first be informed and educated regarding HIV/AIDS and that counselling and ARV treatment must be readily available across South Africa.

It must also be ensured that antiretroviral treatment is made available to all HIV positive mothers to prevent mother-to-child transmission. Rape survivors must also have the same access to these treatments. Diagnosed HIV positive people must receive affordable treatment so that they can enjoy optimal quality of life. This includes antiretrovirals where they can make a difference.

We also support an integrated programme through which sexually transmitted and other serious diseases such as TB and malaria can be combated.

It is also the right of the HIV negative person to stay HIV negative, especially in circumstances beyond his/her control, e.g. in prison.

To this end, the NNP believes that everyone who should request it must be able to undergo testing and may demand separate detention.

HOUSING

A well-planned housing subsidy system will play a key role in reducing the huge housing backlogs. The NNP believes that this can also be strengthened further through a more effective administrative capacity and substructure.

The system must however be changed to prevent people from getting houses which they cannot afford.

The drastic backlogs in housing will only be effectively addressed if the private sector accepts co-ownership. The NNP is working to bring about such greater participation.

The sustainable provision of housing can also only be successful if there is certainty regarding property rights.

The NNP is in favour of a housing system that could improve people's standard of living, whilst also giving them privacy and pride.

LAND REFORM

If historically disadvantaged communities' hunger for land is not properly dealt with, the land issue could explode and put a lot of pressure on property tax and land ownership. This could lead to the deterioration of our economy such as Zimbabwe's.

The NNP believes in the principle of willing buyer / willing seller for the redistribution of land. New black farmers must not only be provided with land, but they must also receive training and assistance so that they can develop a viable farm. It is in the interest of food security that agricultural land is utilised optimally and that commercial agriculture is promoted. The NNP believes that the State must provide a sufficient budget to purchase land for orderly and fair redistribution.

Organised agriculture has a key role to play to make available expertise to new farmers. State land, of which there is too much that goes uncultivated, must also as far as possible be made available to settle new farmers. Strong action is also needed against those guilty of forming illegal, informal town settlements on farms.

The NNP also supports the formation of a Development Council, which will follow the same model as the old Agricultural Credit Council, which could help settle new commercial farmers with interest rate and other subsidies. According to the NNP, the Land Bank is not the right organisation to fulfil this function, but it could be transformed for this purpose.

MINIMUM WAGES

The NNP is in favour of the idea of a minimum wage to protect farm workers against exploitation. The NNP is however concerned about the harmful effects of the new system of minimum wages on South African agriculture and more specifically on levels of employment, job creation and poverty in agricultural communities. Key areas of concern include the following:

- The ceiling on payments in kind has been set at dangerous and unrealistic levels. To say that farmers may only provide food and accommodation respectively to the value of 10% of the wage, may well force farmers to provide less rather than more to farm workers. Many farmers are now obliged to pay more in wages so that they can scale down on these payments in kind.
- The two-tier system with minimum wages in "A" areas set at R800 per month and in "B" areas at R650 per month is highly problematic. The NNP firmly believes that this division will disrupt farm labour and farm production. The determination of these two tiers is also inaccurate in many communities because industries that have got little or nothing to do with farming costs or profits, inflate or deflate the average income. The NNP believes a single minimum wage would be a more equitable answer.
- No system of apprenticeship is provided for. Minimum wages that apply to all workers are very little motivation for a farmer to encourage new job seekers at entry level to work for them and be trained. The NNP believes that a portion of the minimum wage could be set as minimum wages for apprentices, as long as the qualification that they are provided meets the standards of the SA Qualifications Authority (SAQA).
- Workers paid by the hour will receive the same minimum wage for 28 hours work a week that would be paid to a worker who works a full 45 hour week. The NNP believes that it would make more sense for workers to be paid hourly until they are working a full 45-hour week.
- The phase in period between announcing the details of the system (in December 2002) and implementation (March 2003) was considerably too short – especially as it included the festive season. Many fruit farmers have already signed contracts with workers and the short time-frame means that they either break the new law or they break the existing contracts.

The NNP is concerned that many farm workers as a consequence of the prescribed minimum wage system, will eventually lose many extras to which they have become accustomed over the years, and that it will destroy an open hand relationship.

The NNP believes that Government – in the interest of farmers, farm workers and the whole of South Africa – must urgently review the details of the new minimum wage system for farm workers. This legislation will not lift farming communities' standard of living – although it would contribute to the protection of workers. The real key is for farmers and farm workers to make a bigger effort to treat one another as partners.

MOTHER TONGUE EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

The NNP believes that mother tongue education promotes effective education and improves the quality of results. Research shows that mother tongue education establishes the self-confidence and identity of children, and that it is therefore specifically vital during at least the first six years of education.

During these development years learners must acquire basic language skills through which the necessary writing and reading skills are developed. The absence of mother tongue education hampers this process so that the literacy of learners is eventually negatively influenced.

Illiteracy is an important challenge in the struggle to speed up development and progress at national and provincial level. Research shows that the average level of reading and mathematical skills of our learners is rather poor compared to learners of the same grade in other African states.





Mother tongue education speeds up children's conceptual development. This helps them to learn easier and to master learning areas in this way. Literacy is promoted which directly impacts on learners' progress in all learning areas. Mother tongue education therefore holds the key in the process of developing mathematical skills.



Apart from the fact that mother tongue education is protected in our Bill of Rights, the most important reason why we support it so strongly is that it could play a key role in drastically improving the quality of education in our country.



The NNP will continue to be at the forefront of promoting mother tongue education and multilingualism in all our provinces.



NEPAD



The NNP fully supports Nepad (New Partnership for African Development). Nepad tries to build a global partnership between the developed and developing world so that economic development is accelerated, because Africa cannot eradicate poverty without it. In order to achieve this, Africa and the developed countries must pull their weight.



AFRICA'S DUTIES:

- LEADERSHIP MUST MEET THE DEMANDS OF GLOBALISATION.

It is necessary for Africa's development that the continent has leaders who understand the current challenges. Globalisation requires leadership that will promote and integrate regional cooperation otherwise Africa will never be able to compete in the global markets.

- GOOD GOVERNMENT BASED ON DEMOCRATIC AND FREE MARKET PRINCIPLES

Good government based on democratic and free market principles such as government by the people, respect for the sovereignty of the law, promotion of human rights and the protection of private property is a prerequisite for foreign investment, which will in turn speed up economic development.

- NO ARMED CONFLICT

Armed conflict is one of the greatest stumbling blocks for Africa's development. Countries that are affected by armed conflict have the lowest economic growth rate in Africa. The main reasons for conflict such as arbitrary colonial borders, ethnicity, infringement of minority rights and the exploitation of other countries' natural resources, must therefore receive serious attention.



DEVELOPED COUNTRIES' DUTIES:

- OPEN UP MARKETS FOR AFRICA'S PRODUCTS

Sub Saharan Africa forms a mere 2% of the world's trade. This poor state of affairs could change drastically if industrial countries open up their markets for Africa's products. European restrictions on the importation of African food annually block agricultural products to the approximate value of \$700 million. Large subsidies for agriculture also make it very difficult for African countries to compete in global markets. Free access to global markets will be a giant step towards the alleviation of poverty in Africa.

- DEBT RELIEF

Foreign debt is a great stumbling block for Africa's development. Altogether 33 African countries are regarded as poor countries that are deeply in debt, and goods and services produced by the continent are less than Africa's debt burden. The consequence is that many African countries spend more on interest on this debt than on education and health. Developed countries must consider writing off this debt, but this must not be done unconditionally. A commitment to good government based on democratic principles must serve as prerequisite for debt relief.



- **DEVELOPMENT AID**

Although aid alone will not solve Africa's problems, foreign aid still finances large proportions of governments' expenditure in Sub Saharan Africa. Foreign aid must not be linked to the compulsory purchase of goods from donor countries that the beneficiaries do not need.

- **DIRECT FOREIGN INVESTMENT**

Never in the past, has poverty been alleviated without economic growth. Economic growth requires investment. Unfortunately Africa does not attract investment at the moment. Africa gets only 3% of current direct foreign investments that flow to developing countries.

All African countries that are a part of the African Union must be subject to overview and not only those countries that have signed the Nepal declaration.

PAYMENT FOR MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Municipalities in South Africa have financial problems mainly due to the non-payment for services.

A municipality must collect all outstanding fees. There must be a healthy client management system, which is aimed at creating a positive relationship between the municipality and those to whom services are rendered. Service delivery and communication must adhere to the principles of "batho pele" (i.e. putting the people first).

Municipalities must distinguish between people who are really poor, and irregular payers. Steps must be taken to rectify the latter. Municipalities must base their service delivery, credit control and support for the poor on the following principles:

- Basic municipal services must be available to everyone.
- Free basic services must be available to everyone who is not able to pay for them.
- Strict credit control must be applied to those who can pay.
- Poor households must be subsidised. This must include subsidies for property tax, water, sanitation, refuse removal and rental housing.
- Municipalities must be able to cease services when they are not paid for.
- A fair and politically acceptable approach to the cessation of services must be followed that will distinguish between service levels and location as well as that could ensure that survival levels of service delivery can be maintained after services have been ceased.
- Services must be measured and billing systems efficiently managed so that correct accounts can be provided in time and proper credit control can be exercised.
- Prepaid meters must be provided in conjunction with communities that prefer them.

Sanctions include:

- Warning
- Reduction in / cessation of services
- Removal of meters
- Civil legal action
- People who are in debt, must be allowed to make arrangements with the municipality to pay off their debt, but must also stick to these arrangements. The writing off of service fees in arrears must be considered under certain circumstances.
- The NNP is in favour of a simplified billing system that can be easily understood by everyone.

PHASING OUT OF COMMANDOS

The NNP believes that the safety of our rural and farming communities can never be compromised. Although the NNP understands the problems with the current Commando system, we are opposed to overhasty decisions that will negatively affect the Commandos.

The NNP proposes that a territorial security force – a Constabulary – be established. The Constabulary will consist of a mobile, lightly armed infantry force with full-time and part-time members. Not only will existing Commando members be included in the Constabulary, but also personnel from a number of other sources.



The Constabulary will be structured according to military principles, with a uniform, which will distinguish them from the SANDF and the SAPS. The Constabulary will undergo training similar to that of the Military Police, with variations to provide for their specific tasks.

In peacetime, the Constabulary will be in close cooperation with the SAPS, provincial and municipal police and other civil authorities in areas such as general crime prevention patrols, roadblocks, etc. In wartime or emergency situations, a part of, or the whole Constabulary could be incorporated into the SANDF. The part not incorporated in the SANDF will continue to provide police support services.

POVERTY AND JOB CREATION

Not everyone is equally wealthy and able to care for themselves and their families. Therefore they need help. The NNP cares for our people – for all South Africans. NNP policy and strategy for poverty alleviation are focussed on children, the elderly and physically disabled who cannot actively participate in the economy. In this way they are empowered to still take responsibility for their own and their dependents' lives.

A country is judged according to its ability to establish an economy that creates sufficient job opportunities for its own people. The NNP wants its youth to be able to build a promising future for themselves in our own country. Our country cannot afford to lose competent people and expertise. Therefore the NNP commits itself to the creation of sufficient opportunities for all our people.

The NNP knows that entrepreneurship is the most important source of job creation and therefore we believe that the alleviation of the tax burden must be used to encourage small enterprises.

The NNP is working for more flexibility in the labour market and a sufficient amount of incentives for entrepreneurs. There should also be the will to let everyone share in the benefits of a flourishing economy.

The NNP is of the opinion that the means test needs urgent attention. In its current form, pensioners who still enjoy good health and have a job to supplement their pensions are penalised by the means test since it only provides for limited extra income for such persons. Active pensioners therefore prefer doing no extra work, which in turn harms the community's economy.

Regarding aid measures, the NNP believes that a more transparent process must be provided for the approval of both grants and the allocation of food parcels.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS

Parents and the church are primarily responsible for children's religious education. Religious instruction / religious observances at school level should be based on the following departure points:

- Schools have the right to retain a certain ethos in terms of the Schools Act.
- Schools have a deeply rooted religious character that they would not like to give up. Historically disadvantaged communities particularly feel very strongly about this. A comprehensive study in Northwest has shown that 98% of schools prefer a religious angle.
- International trends indicate that religious instruction is done from a specific religious conviction, while learners reserve the right to withdraw from such lessons.
- Religious instruction / religious observances on school terrains are not in conflict with the Constitution.

In the light of the above, the NNP is of the opinion that although religious instruction / religious observances must preferably reflect the school's ethos, it must be left up to the parents and governing bodies of public schools to decide which form it should take on, provided that the Constitution must be adhered to at all times.

If religious instruction / religious observances takes place from a certain angle, which concurs with the school's ethos, no learner may be forced to participate. In the case of a comparative study between religions, as prescribed by the new curriculum, such comparison should be presented from the angle reflected by the school's ethos. Furthermore, a comparative study between religions must only be done when the learner's own religious convictions have been established.

Under all circumstances, the religious views of all learners must be respected and there may not be discriminated against any learner on the basis of religion. The State's function with regard to religion is limited to ensuring that the provisions of the Constitution about religious freedom are adhered to.

SECTION 49 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURES ACT

The old section 49 was amended in 1998 because it was unconstitutional. The reason for that was that section 49(2) allowed a police officer to – without being prosecuted – fire a lethal shot at someone while trying to arrest him/her or someone fleeing with regard to a serious crime such as murder and rape.

The amended section 49 had instituted certain tests that restricted the right of police officials to use lethal violence. The NNP opposed the amendment because it would have made police officials' work very difficult, and was subsequently impracticable.

Behind the scenes, the SAPS complained to the former Minister for Safety and Security about the amendment and that has led to the new section 49 not yet being implemented four years later.

The NNP believes that the matter must now be solved urgently. Since the SAPS has indicated that the new section 49 is impracticable, it must be taken back to Parliament for amendment. The NNP supports the use of justifiable violence by police officials in the execution of their task provided that the violence is proportional to the threat, reasonable in the circumstances, and does not materially contribute to unnecessary human rights violations.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

To the NNP, the aim of sustainable development is to provide in the needs of the current generation, in a manner that does not jeopardise the capacity of future generations.

Economic activity, incorrectly managed, could be extremely dangerous and even destructive. The NNP supports initiatives aimed at committing companies to economic activity that is not harmful to nature and mankind's existence.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

The protection of the rights of women and children is a priority for the NNP. Our Constitution places great emphasis on these rights, but in practice it is still lacking.

The abuse of women and children and violence towards these groups are cause for great concern. The NNP wants to put an end to "soft" targets being selected for violence and abuse. Our judicial system must speed up prosecutions in crimes against women and children by special courts as well as by making available more resources for inter alia trauma counselling. More must also be done to make men aware of the impact of their actions against women and children. The NNP is also in favour of strict action against men who do not comply with the court's orders regarding maintenance payment, and we believe that more maintenance-investigating officers must be appointed to prosecute men who evade maintenance or conceal their real income.

Women play an important social, economic and political role in South Africa. Given our history and unique circumstances, particularly in traditional rural areas, a pro-active strategy is required to ensure that the right of equality guaranteed to women in the Constitution is fully realised and to ensure equal employment opportunities, empowerment, equal education, access to health services, and protection against violence for women.

Also concerning is the fact that the empowerment of women through education, the provision of health services, and poverty alleviation remains seriously lacking in practice. The NNP regards CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women), which was ratified by South Africa in 1995, as the principal international instrument addressing women's human rights and equality. The NNP believes that more must be done to inform women and children about the content of the Act on Violence against Women and Children.





The NNP is committed to the transformation of our society. This will fail unless women achieve, participate and fulfil their rightful and equal place in their respective communities. Therefore the NNP commits itself to combat societal prejudice against women including gender stereotyping in all walks of life. The NNP will promote women's cultural identity, comprehensive interests and rights.

YOUTH

The NNP Youth is an enthusiastic participant in the NNP and ANC's policy of constructive cooperation, which we believe is to the benefit of black, white, coloured and Indian youth. The youth cannot sit in isolated corners, but must be part of the political mainstream. The future of the youth in South Africa lies in cooperation and not in isolationist politics.

It is with this feeling of excitement that the NNP Youth challenges young people in South Africa to settle themselves once and for all in their country of birth, to qualify themselves here, and to contribute to the development of our country.

The NNP Youth participates in youth development initiatives within the Executive of Government, and ensures that NNP Youth supporters have a say and representation in these fora. Within structures such as the National Youth Commission and the South African Youth Council policy issues are discussed that could have a direct impact on the lives of young people. It is therefore important that the youth chooses a political vehicle that would give them influence when Government considers youth development, national youth service, economic empowerment for youth, policy with regard to HIV/AIDS, youth in conflict with the law, and many other issues.

What South Africa needs today more than ever is a new generation of young people who are proud of what they are and where they come from, and who are positive about the future they are heading for. It is this new generation of young people who has a role to play by working constructively for solutions to the existing problems.

It is to these positive young people who see themselves as builders of a new, better South African society, that the NNP Youth offers a home.

