



ECOFORUM

ECONOMIC EMANCIPATION FORUM

ORGANISATIONAL POLICIES
DOMESTIC POLICIES
FOREIGN POLICIES
IMMIGRATION POLICIES
ECONOMIC POLICIES
HEALTH POLICIES
EDUCATION POLICIES

EST. APRIL 2017

PRINCIPAL MEMBER

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1. Abbreviations

- 1.1 **ECOFORUM** – Economic Emancipation Forum
- 1.2 **SA** – South Africa
- 1.3 **SMME’s** – Small, Medium and Micro-sized Enterprises
- 1.4 **ETUSA** – Ecoforum Trade Union of Southern Africa
- 1.5 **DTI** – Department of Trade and Industry
- 1.6 **SAES** – South African Education Syllabus (SAES)
- 1.7 **SAHI** – South African Healthcare Insurance
- 1.8 **ATU** – African Trade Union (ATU)
- 1.9 **US of A** – United State of Africa
- 1.10 **NCCP** – National Culture Cross Pollination (NCCP)

“Freedom is never about who we follow, or which candidate we throw our hopes on. It's about what we decide to do for ourselves and for others.”

2. PREFACE

When liberals represent certain groups and not others, they fail to include all South Africans in their so-called inclusiveness, subversively adding to national division. Failing to provide moral leadership, they treat social problems through expensive government programs that treat only the symptoms and not the cause. Their attitudes toward businesses ignore how families depend upon businesses for their livelihood. They are so fearful of religious oppression that they consider sectarianism as the enemy. Their concern for minority rights borders on excluding them from what we have left of our national culture. Their biggest blunder is losing sight of the very things they claim they stand for while competing with their opposition. They feel they have all the answers, when fail to even hear the questions. Each extreme will say or do anything that benefit, not their cause, but their thirst for power. They don't even see how their tireless animosity produces only contention, failure and disappointing victories. To make it worse, they have convinced many of us that if we support one party, we cannot believe in any truth the opposition advocates. Both feel that they are taking the moral high ground, when in fact they suffer from the same short-sightedness. It is time that we question each party severely, and leave no quarter to hypocrisy or maliciousness. We must do this from the standpoint of our moral convictions, something they both lack, despite claims to the contrary.

Conservatives have built the largest government we've ever seen, while people still buy into their "small government" rhetoric. They have chipped away at our civil rights and defined family values in terms of politics and discrimination. They have damaged the autonomy of our three branches of government and tried to blur the separation of church and state that makes true democracy possible (check out governments that don't keep them separate). Family values are quickly set aside for corporate interests. Their idea of patriotism has nothing to do with a government "of, by and for the people," but of falling in line with one's leaders out of national pride, like any Imperialistic monarchy. Their crusade against taxes smacks of arrogant hypocrisy while propagating the largest deficit ever. Their lockstep mentality curtails free thought and creativity, and fails to hear the cries of those oppressed.

Leaders and Members Political discretion and patriotism

- I will apply my search for truth to political issues, and not allow any other party or political leader to unduly influence my values or my vote.
- I will be critical of political strategies that tell me what to think in order to increase the power of a particular party.
- I will question what the media tells me, and be aware of their opportunistic, sensationalistic priorities that are ruining both politics and culture today.
- I will examine political statements for what they are not saying, and for what they are meant to steer our attention away from.
- I will reject clichés and political rhetoric that attempt to stop me from thinking beyond them, no matter how comfortable they feel.

- I will take responsibility for my own political choices, and not blindly follow those of my parents, friends or advocacy groups.
- I will support political leadership only so long as it represents what is good, and performs its duty honourably.
- I do not expect perfection from a leader, but will actively condemn hypocrisy, dishonesty, manipulation of the issues, nationalistic creeds that try to shape my opinions, and "patriotic" rhetoric that tells me to stop thinking and fall in line. Such oppressive tactics oppose everything that freedom and democracy is all about.
- I will write letters to the editor, send opinion to my representatives, and positively articulate my opinions — with a constant sense of courtesy and perseverance.

3. **Executive Summary**

Ecoforum is a non-denominational, non-doctrinal, borderless & non-demarcation movement derivative from the Holy Scriptures. Our verbiage is influenced by the scriptural references from the ancient genus constitution or book of Law called the 'Bible'. Our parentela is characterized from sage such in the Bible, like Joseph, Daniel, Nehemiah, Esther, David & Paul whose prophetic governance influenced the Kings and Queens of this world. We cannot shun away from this truth, for this are stories that took place on earth, in-scripted on stones for our admonition and referendum in case of nation building.

Ecoforum is a Five-Fold Ascension graces leadership designation. Almighty God gave some to be Kings, Priests & Prophets (not Presidents). This were to be totally consecrated and dependent to the Creator and His voice. He who does not the will of the Father was vindicated or dethroned (not Voted) and another was chosen. We believe that a choice vine with fresh insight, restrained by the Creator for such a time as thus, is to be presented in our time.

No wonder almost all Presidents are sworn into office by the use of the Bible, the authority and help by the Almighty God, said "O, help me LORD". And all judicial procedures are subjected to the sworn in by use of "O, help me LORD". And lastly the Parliament is being subjected to prayer afore its business (so called Meditation). This enlightens us that the 'Doctrine of Separation of Powers' is a godly structure depicted from the scriptures without lawfully quoting the Holy Scriptures (Isaiah 33:22).

- For the Lord is our Judge --- Judicial / Courts
- For the Lord is our Lawgiver --- Constitution / Legislature
- For the Lord is our King --- President / Cabinet

Ecoforum is a tripartite party consists of three embers:

- a) Economic Emancipation Forum, abbrev. **ECOFORUM** – The 'Political Party'.
- b) Ecoforum Trade Union of Southern Africa, abbrev. **ETUSA** – The 'Trade Union'.
- c) Ecoforum Financial Trust, abbrev. **EFT** – The 'Trust'.

Our approach is theocratic and economical. Our values and principles are derivative from biblical context of the economic conditions of the state of our land. "A land flowing milk & honey." Interpretation: Literally there is no land that can flow "Milk neither Honey" basically this needs a tested philosophical interpretation. It is only an Ox / Cow that models the production of Milk, so, one need to learn the attribute of an Ox / Cow as a domestic governor of animal kingdom; its strength, servitude or servanthood and governance. Its milk for cheese, meat for steaks, horns for trumpets and adornment trumpet, etc. Honey has a dual meaning; sweetness of the Word and bribery. So, only scriptures can defy and expose corruption, into building a leadership that fears the LORD.

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Our campaign officially begins on the 29th April 2017. Our slogan is “**LET THERE BE**”: **CAMPAIGN 2019 – SA BACK TO GOD**. Ecoforum will be contesting National in all Nine (9) Provinces. Our goal is to achieve 30 Seats in Parliament come 2019, National & Provincial Elections.

4. Organizational Policies

a) Leadership

- i. Should be repented and born of Spirit.
- ii. Should have been restrained in the Holy Scriptures.
- iii. Should have a traceable ministry leadership in the Five – Fold Ascension graces.
- iv. Fourth, s/he should have knowledge of Kingdom mandates, i.e. Economics, Principles, Currency, Governance, Gifts & Fruit and Strategies.
- v. Leadership shall be administered under grace to fulfil God’s call.
- vi. Shall stand as a team ministry; Moses & Joshua, Paul & Timothy, Christ & the Apostles.
- vii. Must serve with all that s/he possesses.
- viii. Must serve with integrity and honor.
- ix. Must serve with modesty, honesty and humility.
- x. Must be a nation builder with a good moral.
- xi. Must be a confidant and the protector of the vision of ECOFORUM.
- xii. Must be pliable and have the ability to impart to his or her constituency.

b) Membership

- i. Should totally commit to the constitution and abide by the constitution of ECOFORUM.
- ii. Must commit to the vision as it is a covenant based vision.
- iii. Must adhere to the leaders of all structures, especially the branch executives.
- iv. Must contribute for membership and other organizational needs.
- v. Must be a constituent or confidant to the organization.
- vi. Must be a community builder with family morals.
- vii. Must be pliable or teachable.

5. Domestic Policies

Domestic policy covers a wide range of areas, including business, education, energy, healthcare, law enforcement, money and taxes, natural resources, social welfare, and personal rights and freedoms

a) Business

i. Importation

- Must restrict the influx of goods & services by tightening import tariffs, in order to reduce the quantity of merchandise entering our shores.
- Only import goods & services with which are not produced and rendered in SA yet.
- South African products must be the first to be tendered

ii. Exportation

- Increase demand & supply of our goods & services in Africa & the global market.
- Enter long service Collateral, bilateral or multilateral in order to ensure a long term exportation of goods & services.
- Competitive prices tag on goods & services.
- Increase production and manufacturing by creating job opportunity.
- Increase skills in manufacturing and production.

iii. Small, Medium and Micro-sized Enterprises (SMME's)

- Empower SMME's in SA by awarding them long term contract in order to make long term decisions.
- Inject capital on these enterprises and monitor its growth in the global economy.
- DTI should assist these enterprises administrative and economical.

iv. Black Business

- Black business in SA must be radically transformed in order to create an equilibrium in the South African economy.
- Build a covenant between Black Businesses and National Treasury, for Capital, Business Loans, Business Grants (DTI) and Business Assurance.

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v. **Funding**

- Funding must truly empower those who were previously economically disadvantaged.

b) **Education**

- i. All South Africans must access education as the highest priority and national interest.
- ii. Free education is possible in SA, prioritize as a National Interest, basic education must be our priority to free education.
- iii. Create an International Standard of education in SA, and all schools rural or urban must be treated equally and introduce a common syllabus for all.
- iv. Re-educate our elders through skills development in order to improve individual economy.
- v. Reassure every student in matric a financial hand for universities & colleges, all students with good results admission shall receive funding for studies.
- vi. Ours is to educate every South African in their own languages and create a South African Education Syllabus (SAES).

c) **Energy**

- i. Invest in power stations all over SA.
- ii. Invest in education of electrical engineers who host the ability to invent a new way of energy supplication in the 21st century.
- iii. Be a leading country in energy all over Africa by an accumulation of its infrastructures all over the Republic.

d) **Healthcare**

- i. All South African deserves a public healthcare insurance. Every individual intending to reside in South Africa is required, within three months of arrival, to take out an insurance policy, which is then applied retroactively to the arrival date. Since only those with valid residence of more than three months can take out SAHI policies, the problem of undocumented immigrants remains unresolved.
- ii. Basic healthcare package must be available to all South Africans and the public healthcare insurance must cater for surgeries, transplants and all health complication.

e) **Law Enforcement**

- i. All Laws must be enforced orderly to apprehend domestic policy order in order to maintain foreign policy order.
- ii. All officials who took oath of office must be of high morals.
- iii. All officials must be compensated satisfactory.
- iv. Any official found guilty by the hand of law shall face a harsh prosecution.

f) **Money and Taxes**

- i. A minimum tax rate for low income earners.
- ii. The high tax rate for the high income earners.
- iii. The highest tax rate for the business overall.
- iv. A minimal tax rate for foreigners working in SA.
- v. The high tax rate for foreign investors or businesses in SA.

g) **Natural Resources**

- i. Full ownership of all minerals and other natural resources.
- ii. Eliminate the mediator and contest for full rights of all this natural resources.
- iii. Acquire machinery and equipment for polishing and presentation.
- iv. As one of the richest country in the continent with natural resources, must sign bilateral, multilateral and collaterals with our neighbours to create the African Trade Union (ATU) that could formulate the United State of Africa (US of A). “Charity begins at home” - *My home, My neighbour, My nation & My Nations – B.J Langa.*

h) **Social Welfare**

- i. Social grant for elderly personnel must increase to two thousand five hundred rand (R2 500) per person. Reasons are known, this pension monies are for ex-policemen/women, ex-educators, ex-engineers, ex-domestic workers, ex-officials, ex-private officials; all this pensioners were contributors of our South African economy.
- ii. Social grants for children under the age of eighteen (18) must include an insurance for education or other.
- iii. All social grants must be inclusive of insurance, for future dispensation to prospective families.

- iv. Social Welfare must cater for street kids, on daily basis. Clean the cities of SA, by creating homages for comfort and shelter; and public schools with transport for these kids. *“We leave them on streets, we create national thugs who will kill and smuggle their own”* - B.J Langa. This is a National Interest.
- v. Create a National Day of Moral Regeneration and publicly educate our people on how to live among each other. Create a National Culture Cross Pollination (NCCP), to learn all cultures in SA.
- vi. As led by Holy Scriptures, in which is the oldest book with great moral impartations, shall we extrapolate context in line with morals of a Nation.

i) **Personal Rights and Freedoms**

- i. All our rights are derivative from the Holy Scriptures, led by the Spirit of the Scriptures, non-denominational, non-doctrinal and borderless.
- ii. All our rights are guarded by the Spirit of Grace or His Grace, meaning all South Africans from all walks of faith, gender and race are inclusive to the dispensation of this grace.
- iii. No personal right shall supersede a collective effort of all South Africans towards social cohesion, family morals and Ubuntu.
- iv. Freedom of speech and expression is bound to be introspected and if it may be prosecuted, in order to create boundaries and maintain respect between the young and the old, the leadership and the followers.

6. **Foreign Policies**

- i. **Reactive not proactive.** Foreign policy is usually shaped by global and regional events and conditions. Though there may be underlying principles or values, foreign policy is often reactive – in other words, it is formed as a response, not an initiative. South Africa has a strong commitment to multinational groups like the African Union, therefore, some of our foreign policy decisions are only made after consultation or negotiation with the governments of other nations
- ii. **External factors.** Depending on the issue, formulating foreign policy can require consideration of a broad range of factors and information. Many of these factors – such as the foreign policy of other governments – will be outside the government’s control or influence. When considering matters of foreign policy, the government must research widely and work within the constraints of external factors and conditions.

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- iii. **Balancing interests.** Foreign policy decisions can affect South Africa's relationship with other countries, making these decisions is sometimes a delicate 'balancing act'. A trade deal with Japan, for example, may have ramifications for our trading relationship with China; committing troops to a conflict in the Middle East may affect our relationship with other nations. The president and cabinet must take these knock-on effects into account when making foreign policy decisions.
- iv. **Bipartisanship.** Foreign policy tends to have bipartisan support. There is a long-standing convention that the President briefs and consults with the opposition leaders on important foreign policy matters, particularly security issues. Opposition MPs are less likely to criticize foreign policy decisions in public or in the parliament, even if they disagree with them privately. This enables the government to present a 'united forum' on foreign policy issues.
- v. **Sustainable development.** The world is in a transition phase, and the global challenges know no borders. More than ever before, these call for joint action. Poverty and inequality, often stemming from corruption, arbitrary rule, and conflicts, are still widespread, with minorities, women, and children the most affected. This results in high economic, social, environmental, and political costs, while contributing to the lack of prospects for young people. That said, eliminating at least extreme poverty is within reach for the first time. In an increasingly multipolar and fragmented world fraught with geopolitical tension, global governance is taking on new significance. But the world has also become more complex. New actors are gaining influence, and this in turn is opening up opportunities for exchange and innovation. There is a demonstrably close connection worldwide between poverty, global risks, and conflicts: there can be no sustainable development without peace, and no peace can flourish without sustainable development.

7. Immigration Policies

- i. In SA, where integration initiatives are limited to an immigrant's first five years in the country, "mainstreaming"—the practice of reaching people with a migration background through social programming and policies that address the needs of the general population—is an intrinsic characteristic of integration policy. However, because SA law prohibits the collection of official statistics based on ethnicity, and because most children of immigrants are South African citizens, it is difficult to assess to what extent policies aimed at the general population affect immigrant youth. This is further complicated by a deep societal distrust of policies that target a particular group over others, originating from the South African principle of equal treatment regardless of origin, religion, or race.

- ii. This report traces the history and recent developments of immigrant integration in SA, which has been a popular destination for migrants since the 20th century.
- iii. SA must primarily focus on integration initiatives that target youth in three key areas: education, employment, and social cohesion. A recent reorganization of the institutions responsible for implementing integration policy must effectively mainstream those programs. In addition, a new area-based approach to solving problems of inequality has taken precedence over initiatives that tackle issues specific to immigrant youth, including discrimination. This approach is also limited in its ability to reach immigrant groups that are more widely dispersed geographically.
- iv. As the government of ECOFORUM we consider further institutional changes to integration policy, including the delegation of responsibilities from the Ministry to various relevant bodies, the concept of "mainstreaming" is likely to affect governance structures and the public discourse surrounding immigrant integration.
- v. SA has a long tradition of offering asylum to foreign refugees, and the right of asylum has constitutional value under SA laws.
- vi. We as ECOFORUM, see a need to create two types of asylum; *Refugee Protection* and *Subsidiary Protection*. Asylum essentially rests on the serious possibility that the asylum seeker could be the victim of persecution or harm in his/her country of origin. Asylum may be denied or revoked for individuals who have committed crimes or whose presence would be a threat to society or national security.
- vii. Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection have the right to live and work in SA, and to bring their spouse and children. Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are required to attend some civic training programs and, if necessary, language classes. Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection have similar rights to social benefits as South African citizens do, but only have access to certain special aid programs during the time that their application for asylum is being processed.
- viii. An applicant for asylum must be either on South Africa's territory or at a South African border crossing point to request asylum. Before coming, however, an asylum seeker may request a special visa for the purpose of asylum from a South African embassy or consulate. A person with such a visa must follow the same procedure as other asylum seekers once in SA, but is authorized to work while his/her application for asylum is being processed and evaluated, contrary to other applicants. Asylum seekers who request asylum at a border crossing point are kept in a "waiting zone" for a few days while the Ministry of Home Affairs decides whether they should be allowed inside the country or not. Once in SA, asylum seekers must register at a local prefecture as the first step of the asylum application

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process. The prefecture's services verify whether SA would be responsible for protecting the asylum seeker under African Union rules and, if it finds that it would, provides the applicant with an asylum application form and with information on the application process, the applicant's rights and obligations, assistance that he/she is entitled to, and any local organizations that help asylum seekers. The asylum seeker is then supposed to send his/her application form to the Ministry of Home Affairs, which determines who is eligible for refugee status or subsidiary protection. The Ministry of Home Affairs must reach a decision within six months, though time extensions are possible in certain situations. The Ministry of Home Affairs evaluates all relevant evidence, and usually conducts an interview of the applicant as part of its investigation.

ix. **Visas and Immigration Law in SA to be implemented by ECOFORUM**

a) SA has traditionally been a country with a fairly open border policy, but there have been recent efforts, as reflected in our recent laws, we must restrict the immigration of unskilled workers and persons who would become a burden on the South African State. There should however be a streamlining of procedures for entry of professionals and group-level transfers to SA. This is merely a short summary of an increasingly complex area of SA's law. We shall briefly look at visa issues, both professional and private, and then look at South Africa's nationality questions relating to foreigners.

x. **Work Visas to be implemented by ECOFORUM** – SA must open borders to foreign workers. A number of categories of work permit and temporary work visas exist, notably a new hire of a foreign person, the transfer of a foreign employee to SA for a limited time to perform a specific function, and special provisions for high-level employees of international groups. A special provision is provided for foreigners sent to SA to open a representative office of a foreign company. A foreign professional may also obtain a work visa as an independent (non-salaried) professional or officer of a South African company. Specific categories are provided for scientists performing research work or performing a teaching position at a university level, artists/performers and musicians, film artists, living language teachers, secondary school teachers via exchange programs, university teachers and other teachers of higher learning, researchers, interpreter/guides, camp counsellors, air pilots and crew, models, student interns, professional interns, students requesting the right to work during period of study or during vacation periods, public service hospital workers, and private medical and pharmacy professionals.

xi. **Family immigration**

Spouses of South African citizens have a right to a long stay visa and a family stay card as of right, absent fraud, and for spouses from visa waiver countries, no long stay visa is required. The spouse can acquire a right to permanent residence, provided the marriage was celebrated at least 5 years prior to the permanent

residency request. Furthermore, children (less than 21 years of age) of a South African parent also have a right to permanent residence. Also, the parent of a South African citizen may request permanent residence, provided that the parent is a dependent of the South African citizen.

xii. **Acquiring South African nationality**

If the foreign-born person is the child of a South African parent, citizenship may be obtained as of right by making a petition for a South African nationality certificate. The individual need not reside in SA to make this application. Foreign-born persons with a South African spouse may claim South African citizenship following 5 years of marriage.

Furthermore, foreign-born persons may request to be naturalized if such persons have resided continuously in SA for five years prior to filing of the request. South African nationality in this case is given in the discretion that his acts in SA have been meritorious and contributing to South African prosperity. The above-mentioned five-year period may be reduced to two years if the foreign-born person successfully performed two years of higher education in SA.

xiii. **Dual nationality**

Dual nationality must be expressly provided for in SA law. Thus a child born abroad in a country which applies the rights of nationality based on place of birth, where such child may also claim nationality through parentage, will have dual nationality. Dual nationality may also be obtained through naturalization, by marriage, by transfer of a territory or by independence of a SA law. SA law should not require that when a foreigner becomes South African he/she renounce his/her original nationality, or that a South African person renounce South African nationality when he/she acquires foreign nationality.

xiv. **Appeal of refusals**

Whether for a visa refusal or a denial of nationality, the South African system of justice must enable the individual to appeal the decision by either making an additional, formal request for reconsideration, or a hierarchical review, or recourse to the courts.

xv. **Illegal Immigrants**

Any foreigner entered the borders of SA illegal, without meritorious grant shall be prosecuted by the South African High Court and be granted a 10 (Ten) years ban to South Africa, subjected to appeal if the foreigner provides any university or college admissions and/or letter of appointment by a South African company.

8. Economic Policies

Economic policy refers to the actions that governments take in the economic field. It covers the systems for setting levels of taxation, government budgets, the money supply and interest rates as well as the labour market, national ownership, and many other areas of government interventions into the economy.

Most factors of economic policy can be divided into either fiscal policy, which deals with government actions regarding taxation and spending, or monetary policy, which deals with central banking actions regarding the money supply and interest rates.

- i. ECOFORUM's series of reports offering solutions to the economic crisis during the early years of the Republic's freedom; these reports addressed public credit, banking, and raising revenue. National debt that needed to be paid in full to stabilize SA's currency and to give investors faith in the new political system: foreign debt and state debt.
- ii. ECOFORUM recommend a chartering of a national bank (State Bank).
- iii. Macroeconomic stabilization policy, which attempts to keep the money supply growing at a rate that does not result in excessive inflation, and attempts to smooth out the business cycle.
- iv. Trade policy, which refers to tariffs, trade agreements and the international institutions that govern them.
- v. Policies designed to create economic growth
 1. Policies related to development economics
- vi. Policies dealing with the redistribution of income, property and/or wealth
- vii. Regulatory policy, anti-trust policy, industrial policy and technology-based economic development policy.
- viii. **Stabilization policy** attempts to stimulate an economy out of recession or constrain the money supply to prevent excessive inflation.
 1. Fiscal policy, uses government spending and taxes to guide the economy.
 - a) Fiscal stance: The size of the deficit or surplus.
 - b) Tax policy: The taxes used to collect government income.
 - c) Government spending on just about any area of government.
 2. Monetary policy controls the value of currency by lowering the supply of money to control inflation and raising it to stimulate economic growth. It is concerned

with the amount of money in circulation and, consequently, interest rates and inflation.

- a) Interest rates, if set by the Government.
 - b) Incomes policies and price controls that aim at imposing non-monetary controls on inflation.
 - c) Reserve requirements which affect the money multiplier.
- ix. Stabilization can refer to correcting the normal behaviour of the business cycle. In this case the term generally refers to demand management by monetary and fiscal policy to reduce normal fluctuations and output, sometimes referred to as "keeping the economy on an even keel".
- x. The policy changes in these circumstances are usually countercyclical, compensating for the predicted changes in employment and output, to increase short-run and medium run welfare.
- xi. **Crisis stabilization**
The term can also refer to measures taken to resolve a specific economic crisis, for instance an exchange-rate crisis or stock market crash, in order to prevent the economy developing recession or inflation.
The package is usually initiated either by a government or central bank, or by either or both of these institutions acting in concert with international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) or the World Bank. Depending on the goals to be achieved, it involves some combination of restrictive fiscal measures (to reduce government borrowing) and monetary tightening (to support the currency).

9. Social Policies

Six Steps of Nonviolent Social Change

The Six Steps for Nonviolent Social Change are based on Dr King's nonviolent campaigns and teachings that emphasize love in action. Dr King's philosophy of nonviolence, as reviewed in the Six Principles of Nonviolence, guide these steps for social and interpersonal change.

- i. **Information Gathering:** To understand and articulate an issue, problem or injustice facing a person, community, or institution you must do research. You must investigate and gather all vital information from all sides of the argument or issue so as to increase your understanding of the problem. You must become an expert on your opponent's position.
- ii. **Education:** It is essential to inform others, including your opposition, about your issue. This minimizes misunderstandings and gains you support and sympathy.

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- iii. **Personal Commitment:** Daily check and affirm your faith in the philosophy and methods of nonviolence. Eliminate hidden motives and prepare yourself to accept suffering, if necessary, in your work for justice.
- iv. **Discussion/Negotiation:** Using grace, humour and intelligence, confront the other party with a list of injustices and a plan for addressing and resolving these injustices. Look for what is positive in every action and statement the opposition makes. Do not seek to humiliate the opponent but to call forth the good in the opponent.
- v. **Direct Action:** These are actions taken when the opponent is unwilling to enter into, or remain in, discussion/negotiation. These actions impose a "creative tension" into the conflict, supplying moral pressure on your opponent to work with you in resolving the injustice.
- vi. **Reconciliation:** Nonviolence seeks friendship and understanding with the opponent. Nonviolence does not seek to defeat the opponent. Nonviolence is directed against evil systems, forces, oppressive policies, unjust acts, but not against persons. Through reasoned compromise, both sides resolve the injustice with a plan of action. Each act of reconciliation is one step close to the 'Beloved Community.' (Social Welfare in Page 9)

ECOFORUM is committed to influence governance in the Republic of South Africa, with great integrity and honor, modesty and humility towards a developed Economy.

B.J Langa (ECOFORUM President)

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