Dear Chairperson,  
  
I want to let you know that I support the motion on land expropriation without compensation.

I am originally from Kuruman, a small town in the Northern Cape. Like most places in South Africa, many people don’t actually own the land they are residing in. Sure most people got their land from the chief, but they don’t have title deeds to that land. The ownership is only by mouth, as far as the institutions that govern, and provide access to capital. That land is owned by a trust\ or government. Therefore most people are locked out of the formal economy.

#### I think section 25 is a barrier to transforming apartheid land inequality

**How section 25 should be changed**  
It should be quite specific on the conditions that need to be met, in order to expropriate without compensation. My belief is that the following conditions qualify for such.

* Persons, families or any other legal entities, owning huge tracts of land they are not using. For example a family that owns 100km2 , and they are only using the 10. That land should be expropriated.
* Expropriation should be explicitly handed over to another person or group.
* The person or group, being handed the land, it must be for some “public good”
* The public good, could be further defined, as when people need land for housing, or even better. They need the land to farm.

**Further ideas**

In the book How Asia works by Joe Studwell. The author provides insights how the countries of China, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan set about on the path of success, and how the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand did not. The key points in his book is that the successful countries followed the steps

* Land expropriation for small farmers
* Provided banking support for the small farmers
* From the proceeds of the farming, build on with manufacturing

From these key points. I think we as a country could extract some value around them. Specifically around Land expropriation for small farmers, and providing banking support for the small farmers. These two need to go hand in hand. We have already seen what happens, when farms are expropriated and there is no support for the farmers. With regards to the banking support, the state should provide loans to these emerging farms through the state bank. Or even better, have a **special interest rate** from the reserve bank, for monies going to farmers. Something like -1% interest rate for loans going to farmers. That would in effect take an expansionary stance towards the monetary policy, only for a specific case.

I would like to appear before the committee to give an oral presentation, on the ideas I have.

You requested submissions on the review of section 25 of the Constitution. Please take my opinion into consideration.  
  
Kind regards,  
Karabo Molema

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