## By Peter Meakin\*

## Cyril Ramaphosa's radical economic transformation is like Alice in Wonderland's question to the Cat

"Would you tell me, please, which way I ought to go from here?"

"I don't much care where," said Alice.

"Then it doesn't matter which way you go," said the Cat.

"- so long as I get SOMEWHERE," Alice added as an explanation.

"Oh, you're sure to do that, " said the Cat, "if you only walk long enough."

- Lewis Carroll, Alice in Wonderland



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A <u>Treasury document</u> entitled *Economic Transformation, Inclusive Growth, and Competitiveness: Towards an Economic Strategy for South Africa* is a wish-list which again repeats the words <u>infrastructure</u>, trade, <u>employment</u>, removing barriers to start businesses and boosting <u>labour-intensive sectors</u>.

On the other hand, advice from *Alice in Wonderland* is to "Begin at the beginning, and go on till you come to the end: then stop."

Begin here means discovering the secrets of the <u>most successful countries</u>. That includes <u>Hong Kong</u> and <u>Singapore</u> whose citizens enjoy GDP per capita at purchase price parity of five and seven times more than South Africans, without <u>agricultural or mining sectors</u>.

<sup>&</sup>quot;That depends a good deal on where you want to get to," said the Cat.

Country	GDPPPP  per capita 2020  estimate	GDPP per capita ranking	Corporate tax	Individual Taxes (min)	Individual Taxes (max)	VAT	Illustrative Sum of all tax rates
Non-Oil Countries						standard rate	
Singapore	\$ 102,026	3	17%	0%	2%	7%	26%
Hong Kong	\$ 67,557	10	17%	0%	2%	0%	19%
South Africa	\$ 14,156	96	31%	0%	4%	14%	49%

It is not that Asians can lift more weights or have higher IQs, but as at December 31st 2017 they had <u>foreign direct investments</u> of thirteen and ten times more than South Africa's \$139K million. This funded the machines, equipment and systems that made people more productive. And earned twice the after-tax returns as those earned in South Africa.

Hong Kongers do not own any land at all, but participate in <u>ninety nine year leases</u>. Their rents contribute  $\pm 35\%$  to the state budget.

## Read also: An alternative land rent budget – Peter Meakin

Ironically <u>Minister Mboweni's 2018 MTBPS</u> started the process of replacing income taxes and VAT <u>with land taxes</u>. This table scrutinises the inefficiencies that led to his proposals for a South African tax-haven.

He refused. So a complaint was next laid with the Amos Masondo MP, chairperson of the NCOP. He replied that "the Committee cannot be said to have acted unreasonably as your submission was considered," for it was mentioned in the Committee's report. I gave him until August 19th to reverse that decision because being considered is a great deal more than being mentioned.

A complaint was laid with Mr Yunus Carrim MP chair of the National Council of Provinces Finance Committee. It argued that as no discussion had transpired or questions asked, South Africa's opportunity to become like Hong Kong had not been properly explored, and the committee should be reconvened.

**Read also**: Mailbox: <u>Property valuer – 'why no opposition to EWC of hard earned profits, capital, interest?'</u>

These are sensational disclosures, even if only half true. It is essential for the Minister to explain why he changed track. And land taxes are implicitly endorsed in Section 228 of the Constitution because it prohibits taxes that "materially and unreasonably prejudice national economic policies", such as taxes on hard-earned wages, salaries, interest, profits, dividends, capital gains and consumption.

instruments	rents there account for some 35% of revenue
is unlikely to be a sufficient source of revenue to substitute for all other tax	Alternatively, as in Hong Kong, retain some income taxes at a lower rate. Land
The instrument can potentially improve the efficiency of the tax system, but	Any shortfalls are overcome by increasing land rents.
need to be explored further	Rates Act 6 of 2004 can also be adapted.
There are important practical and inter-governmental arrangements that	Surely, but the Hong Kong statutes can be followed. Our Municipal Property
explore this topic	
National Treasury has, however, been holding and attending workshops to	
tax charges (say tech entrepreneurs)	regimes.
And may lead to instances in which high income individuals face lower	High income individuals earn high incomes by not working in high tax
	they are predictable on a month to month and year to year basis.
May create cash flow issues	Land taxes cannot create cash flow problems because, like rates and taxes,
business cycles),	investment and consumption raise the after-tax costs of goods and services
Create a less diversified tax base (which may be less buoyant through	A more diversified tax base would be less efficient because taxes on work,
of moving fully to a land-use tax, as it would:	
The Davis Tax Committee (DTC) does raise some valid concerns in terms	If valid means convincing, these examples are an insult.
hanna auhaususa sa uuhiana usaun) uuraaraa	improvements.
public expenditures to improve nearby infrastructure	enhanced values by taxing the land, like rates and taxes excluding
Land is an immobile form of capital, which can increase in value due to	The most cost- efficient way of funding infrastructure is to capture these
	damage caused by income taxes and vat.
	to ±R762bn, some of it recurring. These are budgeted to mitigate the
	There are additional and avoidable wasteful expenditures in the budget of up
	revenue without distorting the economy by raising the CoL.
	These increases are unnecessary because land taxes raise exactly the same
	There increases are unpercessy because land takes raise exactly the same
	2:1 exist.
	R15 being vat. This assumes that ZA's tax to GDP ratio is 1:1. Estimates of
	For things which could be bought for R100 before tax cost R128 after tax;
"Taxation and Economic Growth."	
from land taxes (and property), as highlighted in the OECD report	cost of living by an average R70Kpa for each of ZA's 17m households.
National Treasury recognises the potential improvements in efficiency	Cost inefficiencies are wasteful expenditure. They unnecessarily increase the
NATIONAL TREASURY 2018 MTBPS	SCRUTINY OF INCOME TAX and VAT INEFFICIENCIES

There was still no response, unlike Alice "who had begun to think that very few things indeed were really impossible."