



Policy Brief

Official Party A Policy Brief

- Economy and Businesses

Greater Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), transfer of technology, low taxes, private sector tax incentives, focus on industries and private investment to boost growth

- Education and Training

Free universal education for the less-privileged up to 18 years, facilitate private schools, support private sector training through tax incentives.

- Health

Government as a regulator in private healthcare promotes private investments in Research & Development – supports Intellectual Property Rights and innovation.

- Environment

Reduce carbon emission - carbon credit, incentivise industries to reduce carbon emission, green growth (invest in green energy and produce efficiently)

- Social Welfare

Self-Help Groups, less dependence on Government subsidies, private investments to provide equal opportunities for all (not just vulnerable groups)

- Foreign Policy

Strategic trade relations, agreements on creating an open market for country made products, lower custom duties and import duties to promote competition, full currency convertibility

- Defence

74% FDI in defence – procurement and production

- Agriculture

Promotion of innovation through private sector investment – Genetically Modified crops, contract farming, free-market farming. Market-based pricing. Mechanisation of agriculture

- Urban Development

Private sector housing projects with 10% earmarked for Economically Weaker Sections. Slum relocation and rehabilitation.



Official Party B Policy Brief

- Economy and Businesses

Public sector investment, Public Sector Undertakings and Public-Private Partnership for infrastructure projects, emphasis on social and human development.

- Education and Training

Free universal education – Primary or higher Regulation of private schools – fee cap, reservation for disadvantaged groups.

- Health

Government as a provider – universal healthcare system.

- Environment

Reduction of carbon emission - regulation of private industry emission – Command & Control Regulations (Permission, prohibition, standard-setting and enforcement), contrary to financial incentives i.e. economic instruments of cost internalisation; Green Growth (cut back on resources to halt depletion).

- Social Welfare

Subsidies and cross-subsidisation, gap-filling action to target vulnerable groups.

- Foreign Policy

Import restrictions, protectionism, higher import and customs duties to promote local industries, partial currency convertibility.

- Defence

Under complete Government control in production and procurement.

- Agriculture

Focus on cooperative farming, providing agricultural subsidies, government-controlled markets. Minimum Support Price by the State. Labour intensive.

- Urban Development

Government-funded housing projects, in-situ redevelopment of slums.