



The Main Points of the Economic Program Of the Pan-African Progressive Forces

1. Industrialisation as the Core Strategy

African countries should make industrialisation the foundation of their economies, building factories around local resources and producing essential goods for domestic consumption.

2. State Participation in Strategic Industries

Governments must hold ownership or major stakes in key industries like energy, mining, telecommunications, and transport to secure control and ensure technology transfer.

3. Nationalisation of Natural Resources

All extraction of minerals, oil, and gas should be under public ownership, with processing and value addition done within Africa before export.

4. Reclaim and Redistribute Land

Illegally acquired and idle lands should be nationalised, managed through public land banks, and leased fairly for farming, housing, and community use.

5. Control of Logistics and Trade Routes



Africa must manage its own roads, railways, ports, and air routes through a continental logistics authority and protect its territorial waters through joint security operations.

6. Employment Priority for Africans

Foreign companies operating in Africa must prioritize African workers in all positions, ensure fair wages, and commit to training and skills transfer.

7. Use of Local Currencies

African trade and settlements should increasingly use national and regional currencies, reducing reliance on the US dollar and strengthening financial sovereignty.

8. Agriculture for Domestic Consumption

Agriculture should primarily serve local food needs, with exports limited to 30 percent, supported by agro-processing parks and food-security corridors.

9. Priority for Local Producers

Local manufacturers and cooperatives must have first access to government procurement and retail markets to strengthen African industries.

10. Cancellation of Exploitative Contracts

Unfair contracts with foreign powers and corporations should be reviewed, renegotiated, or terminated to protect African interests.



11. Continental Transport Infrastructure

All African capitals and key cities should be connected by modern roads and railways to promote trade, unity, and industrial growth.

12. Continental Knowledge System

Universities should align with Africa's industrial goals through standardised curricula, applied research, and guaranteed job placements for graduates.

13. African Free Trade Zone

Borders should be transformed into gateways for trade through harmonised customs systems, standardised regulations, and improved transport and logistics links.

14. Carbon Quotas and Exchange Mechanisms

Africa should create a continental carbon market to finance green industries, support reforestation, and exchange credits for debt relief and technology.

15. African Solidarity Fund

African nations must build their own financial institution to replace dependency on Western lenders, fund social protection, and respond to crises.

16. Military-Industrial Development

Africa should produce its own defense equipment to boost security, create jobs, and develop advanced manufacturing and engineering capacities.



17. Unified Legal Framework for Reparations

A binding continental legal system should guide Africa's pursuit of reparations for slavery, colonialism, and exploitation, ensuring fair use of recovered resources.

18. Single Reparations Fund

Reparations should be pooled in one continental fund and shared equitably to finance infrastructure, education, and community restoration.

19. Debt Cancellation

All African debts should be cancelled as part of reparations, with the recovery of illicit funds and redirection of resources into development.

20. Equal Global Cooperation

Africa should pursue balanced relations with all world economies, diversifying partnerships and safeguarding its political and economic independence.