

2/14/4/14/14

CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY

**THEME COMMITTEE 4
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS**

8 August 1995

Room M 46

REPORTS:

6. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

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THEME COMMITTEE 4
-FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

SCHEMATIC REPORT ON
FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

NO	CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES	ISSUES	NON - CONTENTIOUS ASPECTS	CONTENTIOUS\ OUTSTANDING ASPECTS	REMARKS
1.	II	Nature of right (Application of Constitutional Principle II)	Right to be included in the final Constitution.		
2.		Content of right	The right to freedom of movement anywhere within South Africa\ the national territory\ the territory of the state.	<p>Outstanding issues¹</p> <p>Freedom of movement, residence and citizenship in once section - ACDP, ANC.</p> <p>Rights of movement include to assemble to petition against grievances and involve the right to pursue one's goals - ACDP.</p> <p>Section 18 of the Interim Constitution as a separate right - DP, NP.</p> <p>Freedom of movement and residence and to enter, remain in, leave and return in one section - FF, IFP, PAC.</p>	

¹ It should be noted that items marked "Outstanding" do not signify disagreement amongst political parties or contention. Parties felt that these matters could best be dealt with at the level of the Constitutional Committee, where negotiation could take place.

N O	CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES	ISSUES	NON - CONTENTIOUS ASPECTS	CONTENTIOUS\ OUTSTANDING ASPECTS	REMARKS
3.		Application of the right (Nature of Duty)		<p>Outstanding issues</p> <p>State has duty to protect the right - ACDP, ANC.</p> <p>State not to prevent\ hinder the exercise of the right - DP, NP.</p> <p>State to allow freedom of movement in accordance with the general rules of international law, incorporated in our law - FF.</p> <p>No government policy forcing the relocation of people shall be allowed - IFP.</p>	
4.		Application of the right (To common and customary law)	Shall apply to common law and customary law.	Constitutional provisions to supersede common law - FF. Outstanding	
5.		Application of the right (Duty on Private Actors)		<p>To apply horizontally and vertically - ACDP, ANC.</p> <p>To apply only vertically - FF, NP.</p>	

N O	CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES	ISSUES	NON - CONTENTIOUS ASPECTS	CONTENTIOUS\ OUTSTANDING ASPECTS	REMARKS
6.		Bearers of the right	Natural persons are the bearers of the right.	Outstanding Issues Natural and juristic persons - ACDP. All citizens and other persons lawfully within the state - FF, PAC.	
7.	Section 33	Limitation of right	In principle subject to limitation		

THEME COMMITTEE 4 FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

REPORT ON RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

This report is drawn up on the basis of submissions received from political parties, organisations of civil society and individuals; the public participation programme and other activities of the Constitutional Assembly.

PART I

MATERIAL CONSIDERED BY THE THEME COMMITTEE

1. Submissions received from political parties (in alphabetical order):

- ACDP
- ANC
- DP
- FF
- IFP
- NP
- PAC

2. Submissions received from the public and civil society²:

2.1 Individuals (in alphabetical order)

2.2 Organisations (in alphabetical order)

2.3 Government structures\ institutions (in alphabetical order)

3. Technical Committee reports:

None to date

4. Relevant Constitutional Principles

II

2. This section will be completed once all the submissions received have been processed.

PART II

1. NATURE OF THE RIGHT (Application of Constitutional Principle II)

1.1 Non-contentious Issues

1.1.1 Right to be included in the Constitution.

2. CONTENT AND SCOPE OF THE RIGHT

2.1 Non-Contentious Issues

2.1.1 The right to freedom of movement anywhere within South Africa\ the national territory\ the territory of the state.

2.2 Outstanding issues³

2.2.1 Freedom of movement, residence and citizenship in once section - ACDP, ANC.

2.2.2 Rights of movement include to assemble to petition against grievances and involve the right to pursue one's goals - ACDP.

2.2.3 Section 18 of the Interim Constitution as a separate right - DP, NP.

2.2.4 Freedom of movement and residence and to enter, remain in, leave and return in one section - FF, IFP, PAC.

3. APPLICATION OF THE RIGHT (Nature of the duty on the state)

3.1 Outstanding issues

3.1.1 State has duty to protect the right - ACDP, ANC.

3.1.2 State not to prevent\ hinder the exercise of the right - DP, NP.

3.1.3 State to allow freedom of movement in accordance with the general rules of international law, incorporated in our law - FF.

³ It should be noted that items marked "Outstanding" do not signify disagreement amongst political parties or contention. Parties felt that these matters could best be dealt with at the level of the Constitutional Committee, where negotiation could take place.

3.1.4 No government policy forcing the relocation of people shall be allowed - IFP.

4. APPLICATION OF THE RIGHT (To common and customary law)

4.1 Non-contentious issues

4.1.1 The right must apply to the common and customary law.

4.2 Outstanding issues

4.2.1 Constitutional provisions to supersede common law - FF.

5. APPLICATION OF THE RIGHT (Duty on private actors)

5.1 Contentious\ Outstanding Issues

5.1.1 To apply horizontally and vertically - ACDP, ANC.

5.1.2 To apply only vertically - FF, NP.

6. BEARERS OF THE RIGHT

6.1 Non-contentious Issues

6.1.1 Natural persons are the bearers of the right.

6.2 Outstanding Issues

6.2.1 Natural and juristic persons - ACDP.

6.2.2 All citizens and other persons lawfully within the state - FF, PAC.

7. LIMITATION OF THE RIGHT

7.1 Non-contentious Issues

7.1.1 In principle subject to limitation.

7.2 Contentious\ Outstanding Issues

7.2.1 Limitable only when reasonable evidence exist that the interest of the public is threatened.

7.2.2 Any limitation shall have to be justifiable and reasonable in an open and democratic society - ANC.

7.2.3 Present sections 33 and 34. It should be considered to limit these rights by legislation in the case of persons who are unlawful immigrants or fugitives from justice. There could also be other factors, such as measures to combat epidemics, to deal with natural disasters, insurrection, etc. To what extent these matters should be dealt with in the Constitution and to what extent they should be left for adjudication by the courts is debatable - FF.

ADDENDUM

PARTY SUBMISSIONS

- ACDP

**AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY
SUBMISSION TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY
THEME COMMITTEE FOUR**

**FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT,
RESIDENCE AND CITIZENSHIP**

Sections 18, 19 and 20 of the Constitution read as follows:

Every person shall have the right to freedom to movement anywhere within the national territory.

Every person shall have the right freely to choose his or her place of residence anywhere in the national territory.

Every citizen shall have the right to enter, remain in and leave the Republic, and no citizen shall without justification be deprived of his or her citizenship.

The Content Of The Right

The ACDP suggests that the above three sections of the constitution be read as one interrelated right.

Freedom of Movement

The ACDP believes that the rights of movement including to assemble to petition against grievances is a fundamental human right.

The right to movement is a reflection of self government and the ability to organise human effort. Movement is by definition the basic freedom that exists which assert human beings to develop to their full potential.

It is when government interferes with this right that fundamental human liberty is threatened.

The ACDP believes that government should not interfere in family and church government, or other social institutions, as long as they do not aim to destroy the social fabric of a society.

In the past we have experienced the hardships of the Group Areas policy, and other socio-economic restrictions that affected the upward mobilisation of the people, and for which we are still reaping the consequences today.

The freedom of movement involves the right to pursue one's goals, and to be given all the available assistance to achieve them.

The ACDP believes that the right to a healthy education and economic system are all aspects which constitute towards the growth of our nation, and assist in the development of a well-balanced discerning nation, able to govern themselves responsibly and lawfully.

As with all rights there are limitations and responsibilities. Insofar as the right to movement reflect a socio-economic dynamic and improved development standard within society, it also is possible that exploitation and oppressive measures may increase.

It is therefore the ACDP's opinion that under no circumstances may any form of destabilisation occur or any instability in neighbouring regions be encouraged.

We support the development of the Southern Africa regions in that it aims to uplift the communities productive levels.

The ACDP supports the freedom of movement without any government interference, unless reasonable evidence exist that the interest of the public is threatened.

We are also of the opinion, that more should be done to develop a culture of self-worth and entrepreneurialism in order that we develop *the skills of our people, and resist the brain-drain we are currently experiencing.*

Freedom of Residence

The ACDP believe that God has granted unto the family the right to ownership, in order that family government can be exercised in a stable environment, and as well as to educate the people in responsible stewardship of their gifts.

The freedom to choose a residence is closely linked to the principle of dominion, which further is interrelated to other forms of authorities.

It is the awareness of these other spheres of influences, that allow people and organisations to value the role and significance of each other.

It is within these different dimensions that we realise the dignity of human creativity and resourcefulness, as well as to see the God-ordained authority imparted to humanity to cultivate and inhabit the earth.

In other words, it is when we discover our skills and gifts to develop this planet and to enjoy the fruits of our labour, that we reject any ideological system which teaches centralised economic beliefs, or government with *top-down* authoritative decision-making powers.

We are further of the opinion that anyone has the right to choose a residence, and to have access to a healthy environment and leisure and entertaining centres, and be subjected to taxation and the payment for services.

No one should be denied permits to reside in South Africa, as long as they do not have a criminal record in their country of origin, and is willing to contribute to the development of our country.

We are of the opinion that ownership or right to residence should be open to foreigners who do not wish to take out South African citizenship, and that this right should be available to South African citizens who wish to reside abroad as well.

We suggest that where-ever the situation merits the need for dual residence this should be allowed.

Freedom of Citizenship

The ACDP believe that citizenship is a covenant relationship that exist between the State and its people for the pursuit of excellence and well-being of all in society.

In the past South African citizenship has been defined by race, class and nationalism.

We do not support the notion that nationalism is the criterion which define citizenship, as it relegates us to the past where the supremacy of "Volk" and language were the pre-determined factors on which nationhood was built.

As South Africa is a multi cultural society, our citizenship should interpretatively reflect a diversity, yet evoke a shared communality, with a dignified allegiance to a territorial sovereignty.

A united South African territorial awareness should evolve among our citizens.

South Africa is in the fortunate position, that it is creating a new constitution which is to be the supreme law of the land. It is by establishing a constitutional democracy, to which all people adhere to, that citizenship can be defined.

In other words, citizenship will not be described according to a cultural identity, but more broadly understood within a context of a Constitutional State.

The advantage of this position is that it transcends cultural barriers and move towards a general sense of patriotism and civil responsibility.

The status of equality is enshrined within this description and reduces group conflict and enhances group tolerances.

We should endeavour to encourage a broad democratic citizenship in building the Constitutional State with the objective to benefit the citizenship as a whole.

With regard to foreigners and immigrants, the Bible reminds us that: *"You shall neither mistreat an alien or oppress him, for you were aliens in Egypt."* (Exodus 22:21)

"When an alien lives with you in your land, do not mistreat him. The alien living with you must be treated as one of your native-born. Love him as yourself, for you were aliens in Egypt (Leviticus 19: 33,34)

The political struggle has shown us that were it not for those friendly countries who welcomed our political exiles the fight for justice would have been a completely different one.

We should at all times be reminded of the discrimination and the persecution many of us experienced during the Apartheid era, and therefore should beware of placing others under similar sufferings.

Our history is a lesson unto us, and our laws will ensure that aliens require justice and protection within our borders.

The scriptures also strongly speaks out against oppression as a serious offence, because it indicates that to all practical intent no law exists.

True law gives a common protection to all those who are law-abiding, and where the weak are unable to get such protection, the law is non-existent.

True law discriminates against those who are wrong-doers. If the lives and properties of foreigners, children and the general population are not protected by the civil order, then that order has become lawless.

The ACDP believe that a system is just only insofar as the citizens of a country experience a sense of justice and that their support for authority rest in the legitimacy of the state based upon the will of the people.

The ACDP therefore proposes that the rights as enumerated above be combined into the following sections as suggested by the South African Law Commission Report on Group and Human Rights that:

Every person shall have the right to freedom of movement and residence anywhere within South Africa.

Every citizen shall have the right to enter, remain in or return to the Republic and no citizen shall be deprived of his or her citizenship.

Application of the Right

2.1 Nature of the duty to be imposed upon the State

It is the duty of the State to ensure that all rights and freedom be protected and that everyone shall enjoy access to full benefit of the State.

2.2 Application of the right to common law and customary law.

The ACDP restates its position that the biblical principles of justice, righteousness and equality are morally dependant upon the responsibilities of all citizens, and that these should be reflected in both common and customary laws.

2.3 Should the right under discussion impose a constitutional duty on actors other than the state?

The ACDP believes that every right has a corresponding set of responsibilities.

God created us with the ability to communicate and have social relationships. Human nature is intuitively inclined to explore and settle anywhere in their region and the world.

We uphold this right and hold the view that those who choose to operate outside of the protection of the law or to illegally usurp certain privileges, should be brought to correction.

2.4 Who should be the bearer of the right?

All natural and juristic persons should be the bearers of these rights.

2.5 Should the right under discussion be capable of limitation by the legislature?

All limitations applied to these rights is dependant upon the nature of the right applied, and whether such right exceed legal and moral grounds. The rights above clearly supports other rights of human dignity, freedom of forced labour, freedom of oppression and discrimination etc.

The right is a positive right and should be encouraged.

- ANC

CITIZENS RIGHTS, FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND FREEDOM OF RESIDENCE

1. Content of the Right

The cluster of rights named above can be dealt with under one section as they are very closely related and overlap considerably. Further, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights they are dealt with under Article 13, and are similarly dealt with in other major international instruments.

The significance of these rights, even in a South African context, must not be underestimated. The former South African government's abuse of citizens rights in terms of the issue or denial of passports and deportations, give these rights a significant dimension.

Restrictions in terms of freedom of movement and residence as experienced through the notorious pass laws, laws prohibiting movement of civilians to other provinces, influx control and the abhorred Group Areas Act, all restricted free movement within the borders of our national territory.

The ANC believes that all South Africans shall have the right, without discrimination, to move freely and reside in any part of the country, to receive a passport, travel abroad, to return to his or her country and to emigrate if he or she so wishes.

We support the formulation of the Law Commission which reads as follows:

Every person shall have the right to freedom of movement and residence anywhere within South Africa.

Every citizen shall have the right to enter, remain or return to South Africa, and no citizen shall be deprived of his or her citizenship.

2. Application of the Right

- 2.1. The state has a duty to protect the right.
- 2.2. The right applies to both common law and customary law.
- 2.3. The right shall bind the state, private individuals, institutions and social structures.
- 2.4. The bearers of the rights shall be human beings.
- 2.5. Any limitation shall have to be justifiable and reasonable in an open and democratic society.

- DP

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CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY : THEME COMMITTEE 4

DEMOCRATIC PARTY SUBMISSION ON:

- 1. POLITICAL RIGHTS**
- 2. CITIZENS' RIGHTS**
- 3. FREEDOM OF RESIDENCE**
- 4. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT**

4. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

4.1 Content of the Right

Section 18 of the Interim Constitution reads:-

"Every person shall have the right to freedom of movement anywhere within the national territory."

The Democratic Party emphatically supports this right, as formulated in the Constitution.

The right to unhindered movement within one's country is absolutely essential to freedom, and a hallmark of liberal democracy. The American Supreme Court Justice, William O. Douglas wrote:

"Like the right of assembly and the right of association, it often makes all other rights meaningful - knowing, studying, arguing, exploring, conversing, observing and even thinking. Once the right to travel is curtailed, all other rights suffer ...".

Aptheker v Secretary of State, 378 U.S.500(1964)

The right to free movement becomes all the more salient when we examine our history. The National Party regime disregarded the right in the furtherance of its twin causes of separate development and national security. In a particularly egregious disregard for civil rights, Parliament passed the Riotous Assembly Act, the Internal Security Act (formerly the Anti-Communism Act), and the Bantu Administration Act. This legislation gave government the teeth to restrict the free movement of individuals - refusing individuals the right to choose freely where to live, work and travel; banning individuals from leaving a particular magisterial district, or town, or house; throwing political dissidents into prison without trial. Our new Constitution must decisively set its face against such occurrences, which the formulation contained in s.18 does in decisive terms.

4.2 Nature of the duty imposed on the State

The right obliges the State not to hinder the right to freedom of movement, subject to such limitations as s.33 will permit.

4.3 International Precedent

This right is guaranteed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 13; and in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, article 12.

- FF



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FREEDOM FRONT

THEME COMMITTEE 4 (FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS)

SUBMISSIONS ON FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT,

FREEDOM OF RESIDENCE AND CITIZENS' RIGHTS

1. Content of the rights of freedom of movement, freedom of residence and citizen's rights

General

The South African Law Commission in its Final Report on Group and Human Rights, October 1994 (at p 52) preferred to treat sections 18, 19 and 20 of the transitional Constitution together, as the freedom to choose one's residence and move about within a particular state territory are treated together in all the major international instruments. Moreover, the right to leave any country, including one's own, appears almost identically in all international instruments. On the other hand, however, the right to enter or to return to a particular state differs fundamentally from the other rights mentioned above. This right is, in international law, confined to nationals of that state, with the object of preventing statelessness, which international law attempts to eliminate.

The Freedom Front is of the opinion that the new Constitution should contain a provision substantially corresponding with article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966, which reads as follows:

1. Everyone lawfully within the territory of a state shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence.
2. Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own.

3. The above-mentioned rights shall not be subject to any restrictions except those which are provided by law, are necessary to protect national security, public order, public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others, and are consistent with the other rights recognised in the present Covenant.
4. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his own country'. (Stress supplied.)

Freedom of movement and freedom of choice of residence

We agree with the provisions of sections 18 and 19 of the transitional Constitution relating to freedom of movement and the free choice of a place of residence anywhere in South Africa, respectively. We suggest that these two provisions should be combined in one article, referring to the right to freedom of movement and residence of every person lawfully (see paragraph 2.4 below) anywhere within South Africa, and not being a fugitive from justice.

The Freedom Front submits that provisions relating to freedom of residence should not be construed as conferring any rights on illegal squatters. It is for this reason that we recommend that the wording of article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights should be introduced into the new Constitution. (See article 12.3, cited above.)

Citizen's rights

The implication of a right to leave the country and travel or sojourn abroad is that the prerogative relating to the granting of a passport has been repealed by implication by the transitional Constitution.

In the light of the exposition above the Freedom Front prefers the formulation of the South African Law Commission to that of section 20 of the transitional Constitution. The former reads as follows: 'Every citizen shall have the right to enter, remain in or return to the Republic and no citizen shall be deprived of his or her citizenship' (stress supplied). Section 20 provides that every citizen shall have the right to enter, remain in and return to the Republic, and that no citizen shall without justification be deprived of his or her citizenship. The effect of our submission, if accepted, would be that the South African government would not be able to deprive a South African citizen of his or her citizenship, thereby probably rendering such person stateless.

2. Application of the rights

2.1 Nature of the duty imposed on the state

If our recommendations are accepted, the nature of the duty imposed on the state is to allow freedom of movement, residence, entry into, remaining in or return to the Republic in accordance with the general rules of international law, incorporated into our law.

2.2 Application of these rights to common law and statutory law

In our view common law and statutory provisions relating to these three matters will be superseded by the provisions of the Constitution we have recommended. In any event, the common law prerogative rules relating to passports will have been replaced, as stated above.

2.3 Should these rights impose a constitutional duty on actors other than the state?

In our view the answer to this question should be in the negative. There is no reason to give horizontal effect to these provisions: the existing private law will afford adequate protection to persons whose freedom of movement and residence have been impaired by persons other than the state.

2.4 Who should bear these rights?

In our view all nationals and all other persons who are not unlawfully inside the country should be bearers of these rights. It is to this end that we have proposed that this portion of the chapter on Fundamental Rights should incorporate the wording of article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966, which provides (in article 21.1) that 'everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement. . . ' etc.

2.5 Should these rights be capable of limitation by the legislature?

In our view these rights should be capable of limitation by the legislature only in accordance with the general limitation clause (at present section 33 of the transitional Constitution) and in the case of a state of emergency (see section 34 of the transitional Constitution).

It should, however, be considered to limit these rights by legislation in the case of persons who are unlawful immigrants or fugitives from justice, as set out above.

There could also be other factors requiring qualification of freedom of movement, such as measures to combat epidemics, to deal with natural disasters, insurrection, etc. To what extent these matters should be dealt with in the Constitution and to what extent they should be left for adjudication by the courts is debatable.

- NP

NATIONAL PARTY PRELIMINARY SUBMISSION

THEME COMMITTEE 4

ITEM 16(iii): FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

1 Content of the right

Freedom of movement is often protected as a separate category of the right to personal freedom (see section 11 of the transitional constitution).

According to international law, freedom of movement covers six aspects, namely (i) freedom to move about anywhere within the borders of a state; (ii) freedom to reside in any place within the territory of a state; (iii) freedom to enter a state; (iv) freedom to leave a state; (v) freedom from expulsion from a state; and (vi) freedom from exile. Except for (i), these aspects are all dealt with under other rights. Freedom of residence is protected in a separate provision of the transitional constitution (section 19), whereas the rights to enter, remain in and leave the country are dealt with under citizens' rights (section 20). The freedom from expulsion and from exile also fall under citizens' rights. These matters have been addressed in other submissions.

Freedom of movement then means that any person has the right to move about in South African territory unhindered and without interference by the state. The term "national territory" in the present section 18 means any part of South Africa, although, as a general rule, the right will not prevail over the rights of others to privacy or to own property. In other words, the law on trespassing on private property is not abolished by the right. However, in a case where a worker is exercising some or other labour right, it could require freedom of movement on the private property of the firm in question.

2 Application of the right

2.1 *Nature of duty on the state*

The state shall not prevent the individual from moving freely in the national territory. The right is particularly aimed at unjustified and discriminatory restrictions on free movement imposed by the state.

2.2 *Application to common law and customary law*

The right should apply to common law and customary law.

2.3 *Other actors*

The right binds the state and is not, in principle, applicable to the relationship between private persons. The rights to privacy and to own property would be seriously infringed if otherwise. However, as mentioned above, it is possible that cases may occur where a person may be allowed to enter a private premises in order, for example, to exercise his or her labour rights.

2.4 *Bearers of the right*

All persons, citizens as well as aliens, are bearers of the right.

2.5 *Limitation of the right*

Protocol No 4 of the *European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms*: "Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own." The right to leave the country should therefore be extended to aliens as well. (Note that an alien has no right to *enter* another country.)

2.5 Limitation of the rights

The possibility that citizens' rights may be limited is foreseen in section 5 of the transitional constitution, which provides for a law that regulates the acquisition, loss and restoration of South African citizenship. Any rule in that law on the acquisition, loss and restoration of citizenship will have to comply with the limitations clause (section 33), whereas any rule on the loss of citizenship will, in addition, have to comply with the specific requirement that citizenship may not be deprived without justification.

3 Wording

It is possible that the right needs redrafting in order to distinguish properly between the rights of citizens on the one hand to enter and leave the country and the right of aliens on the other to leave the country.

- PAC

PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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PRELIMINARY SUBMISSION OF THE PAC ON THE FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

We feel that the freedom of movement should include the freedom of residence. In addition, this freedom encompasses some citizen rights and those of every person. Where we indicate that a particular right is for citizens, non-citizens can be catered for under legislation. For example, immigration rights of non-citizens can be covered by legislation.

Contents of this freedom.

1. The right of every citizen to enter, remain in or return to South Africa.
2. The right of every person lawfully in South Africa to freedom of movement anywhere within South Africa.
3. The right of every citizen and permanent resident to freely choose his or her place of residence and pursue a livelihood anywhere in South Africa.
4. The right of every person to leave South Africa.

Other related aspects

1. These rights can be limited and suspended.
2. Due to our new Constitutional order, influx control laws, such as, Group Areas Act, Population Registration Acts cannot be Constitutional.

R K Sizani - MP