

**SUMMARY OF PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS TO WORKING GROUP 2
PREPARED BY WORKING GROUP 2 STEERING COMMITTEE**

1. **INTRODUCTION**

By 21 April 1992 Working Group 2 had received some 162 submissions from various individuals and organisations not represented at CODESA. These 162 submissions contain a vast number of proposals on an extremely wide variety of issues. This summary does not pretend to contain every proposal made in every submission. Some proposals are repeated in one form or another in a variety of different submissions. In these cases a selection of those submissions which presented proposals most clearly is indicated. Many submissions contain some proposals which are not relevant to the work of this Working Group as well as some proposals which are relevant. Other submissions which have been passed on to the Working Group by the Secretariat contain proposals on a range of policy issues which are not under consideration by the Working Group. In general these proposals are not referred to in this summary.

Although this summary is as concise as possible, it is relatively lengthy because the Working Group has received so many submissions. Many of them are substantial and evidence a serious and considered response from members of the public to the Management Committee's invitation to them to participate in CODESA's deliberations in this way.

Once this summary has been read and discussed by members of Working Group 2, consideration should be given to replying to the submissions received. Some of the submissions contain offers of assistance to the Working Group while many others request the right to make oral submissions to the Working Group. These offers and requests will need to be considered and replied to.

This document summarises the proposals made in the various submissions under headings which are relevant to the work of Working Group 2. The numbers which precede each proposal refer to the index of submissions to Working Group 2 from non-CODESA organisations and individuals dated 21 April 1992 which has been distributed to all members of the Working Group.

2. **PROPOSALS REGARDING THE GENERAL STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT AND VOTING**

Proportional Representation Systems

68: CODESA should look closely at combining proportional representation with a transferrable vote system and also consider the vote pooling proposals suggested by Donald Horowitz in "A Democratic South Africa" at pages 177-183. All constituencies should be an equal size.

94: Supports the indaba proposal of a self-balancing system of proportional representation with two-thirds of seats allocated on a constituency basis and one-third from national lists. Also supports the single transferrable vote system and establishment of an independent electoral commission with overall control of elections at all tiers of government. Voters should be able to vote where they like as long as they show an ID document - no voters' roll is needed.

160: Proposes a vote for every adult with a fixed address. Criticises proportional representation systems as the "percentage of national vote" requirement inherent in them negates the right of individuals to stand as non-party candidates.

Loaded and Restricted Voting Systems

- 69: Proposes a meritocracy with each voter's number of votes dependant on the amount of tax paid.
- 72: Proposes a meritocracy with minimal government powers.
- 96: Proposes that only tax-payers have the vote.
- 87: Proposes extra votes for rate-payers in local government elections and tax-payers in regional and national elections.
- 92: Proposes a system of one-household-one-vote.
- 14: Proposals a multiple voting system based on a variety of qualifications.

Sectoral Constituency Systems

- 47: Proposes a government system based on professional, trade or interest groups called "representative associations".
- 14: Proposes an upper house elected on a sectoral basis, for example on the basis of professions, unions, churches etc. with veto powers and the power to appoint certain ministers.
- 119: Proposes that the functions of government be divided into five autonomous organisations: international, social welfare, economy, education and justice, each with a separate chamber of government and executive cabinet.
- 114: Proposes five voters' rolls for each of the intelligentsia, trade unions, capitalists, proletarians and home-makers, each to send an equal number of representatives to one parliament.
- 25: Proposes a non-party, four-house system based on group interests and a qualified franchise.
- 2: Proposes that constituencies be based on work activities.
- 42: Proposes that parliament consist of an equal number of representatives for each race group with each voter to vote for one person of each race.
- 16: Proposes that each ethnic group vote separately and be separately represented in parliament, each with its own cabinet.
- 10 & 11: Propose racial/ethnic based parliamentary structures.

Federal and Confederal Systems

- 1: Proposes a federal republic of 20 states consisting of the existing homelands plus ten white/coloured/Indian states created out of the four provinces.
- 24: Proposes a system of "confederal integration", basing political reform on economic change.
- 8: Proposes a confederation of South African states.

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15 & 76: Support a federal system for South Africa.

73: Suggests the creation of eight states each sending an equal number of representatives to parliament.

81: Proposes 40 regions of +/- 1 million people each with extensive decentralisation of power. The upper house is to consist of the governors of each region and the lower house of their nominees.

Other Submissions

46: Supports a system of direct democracy derived from the Swiss and American models with all key public policy issues being decided by referenda.

67: Contains a detailed discussion of ANC, NP and DP constitutional proposals.

3. CHECKS ON POWERS OF ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

37 & 94: Propose that all elected representatives have fixed and limited terms of office.

37 & 80: Public representatives should not have the power to vote themselves perks or increases in pay.

37: The auditor-general should be empowered to inspect the business and financial affairs of all elected officials for the period they are in office.

94: All politicians and senior civil servants should regularly record their assets in a register kept for this purpose, to limit corruption and make it easier to expose.

4. THE PRESIDENT

139 & 102: The president should be directly elected by universal franchise.

37: The president should be directly elected but have advisory power only except in constitutional crises.

94: The president should be directly elected by at least 50% of voters with provision for a run-off system. Also supports a limitation on the prime minister and president's tenure of office.

149: There should be a presidential executive with parties proportionally represented on it.

15: The presidency should be a non-political position with clearly defined and limited powers.

133: The president should be chosen by leaders of all parties represented in the national assembly.

133 & 149: The president should have the power to veto legislation but a 60%/two-thirds majority in parliament can override the president's veto.

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61: Both the president and the prime minister should have full veto rights over all legislation and cabinet decisions.

5. **EXECUTIVE**

15, 44, 50, 133 & 139: All support varieties of multi-party executives.

139: To be appointed by the state president after consultation with multi-party standing committees.

133: Members of the executive need not necessarily be elected representatives.

50: The executive should reflect the proportional representation of parties and should contain effective representation from each region.

15: The executive should include all parties with more than 18% of the vote.

6. **UPPER HOUSE**

67: Should not be empowered to do more than delay the passage of laws passed in the lower house.

43: Should consist of an equal number of representatives from each state. The leader of the upper house should be the vice-president.

15: Should consist of three or four representatives from each region. Legislation must pass through the upper house to become law.

133: Should be based on regional representation with the top two candidates in each region taking their seats in the senate.

139: Should consist of equal representation for local authorities, tribal authorities, Afrikaner and English cultural communities and an open cultural community. It should have veto power on certain defined matters.

94: The upper house and the lower house should have equivalent powers.

7. **LOWER HOUSE**

139: Should be elected on the basis of one-person-one-vote and a proportional representation system.

133: A proportional representation system with a one percent cut-off.

15: The lower house should be small with a maximum of 120 representatives elected on a proportional representation basis.

61: Parliament should be as small as possible. The leader of the largest party should be the president and the second largest the prime minister. They should appoint the cabinet together and cabinet members will thenceforth not be members of the legislature. All decisions should require a two-thirds majority.

57: Each party should have an equal say.

8. **REGIONAL GOVERNMENT**

133: Should be responsible for most government functions other than police, army, foreign affairs, home affairs, posts and telecommunications. Some functions will require concurrent powers with central government e.g. education.

139: Should be two-tier, with the upper house having local and tribal authorities and English and Afrikaner cultural groups represented. The administrator-general should be elected.

94: Provisions for the financing of regional government should be constitutionally entrenched.

9. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

29: There should be no devolution of the right to protect entrenched racial or ethnic privilege.

139: Should be elected on the basis of one person one vote with property owners having an extra vote in each ward in which they own property.

132: One person one vote with a "community financial basis".

109: Ratepayers and taxpayers should have additional votes.

10. **CITIZENSHIP**

118: Everyone born in South Africa or the independent or national states or naturalised in accordance with the law has the right to South African citizenship.

101: The right to dual citizenship should be entrenched.

95: Dual citizens should have voting rights.

7: All immigrants should be granted citizenship after two years.

11. **DEVOLUTION OF POWER**

The following submissions support devolution of power to regional and local government alternatively to the lowest possible level of government: 46, 50, 76, 77, 132 & 146.

67: Discusses the pro's and con's of federalism at pages 16 - 17.

121: A strong central government is required over education, health care, housing, security forces, border protection, regional equalisation, environmental guidelines and conservation.

12. MINORITY PARTY PROTECTION

111: Minorities should be protected by veto powers in parliament.

132: Effective minority protection demands provision for vetoes and differing majorities in decision-making, depending on the importance of the matter which is being decided upon.

13. REFERENDA

46: Proposes a system of direct democracy with key public policy issues being decided by referenda.

39: All major decisions should be taken by referendum.

89 & 154: Support citizens' rights to initiate referenda.

146: Supports referenda particularly at local level.

14. CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

121: A constituent assembly should be elected on the basis of universal suffrage. It should include a grouping of people not attached to political parties who can make a meaningful contribution drawn from, for example, the churches, trade unions, judiciary and traditional leaders. These people should be allocated a certain number of seats but should not have the ability to outweigh elected members.

15. THEOCENTRIC PROPOSALS

130: Sets out principles drawn from the Koran which should inform government practice.

92, 108, 116 & 123: Propose a Christian basis for the constitution and legislation.

145: Gambling and lotteries should be outlawed and Sunday should be sacrosanct.

16. SELF-DETERMINATION

20: Self-determination by means of language, cultural and ethnic groups must be embraced in the constitution as far as is possible by means of a federal or cantonal system of government.

153: Proposes the gradual transformation of a region into an Afrikaner state.

41: Proposes dividing the country into black and white states.

137: Proposes the establishment of an own fatherland and threatens resistance if this is not achieved.

117: Ethnic groups that so choose should exercise full political and constitutional self-determination in their own geographical areas.

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156: CODESA's declaration of intent is unacceptable and the notion of a single undivided country is outdated. Conservative Afrikaners should work for consensus on the issue of a homeland with those Afrikaners who pursue a unitary state. These two aims supplement rather than exclude each other. The right to self-determination, through secession or otherwise, is a right which belongs to all nations. However, the application of this right has to be reconciled with that of other rights and with the rights of others.

The proposal sets out the conditions under which the right to secession may be exercised and concludes that secession cannot be carried into effect until a significant concentration of Afrikaners has been brought about in a part of South Africa on which agreement has been reached. This submission draws a parallel with the establishment of the state of Israel and suggests that a small percentage of Afrikaners (about 5%) could form the basis of an Afrikaner state. The vast majority of those who wish to live there will have to uproot themselves and resettle there. It proposes that the South African government should promote this kind of resettlement with aid programs similar to those carried out when black states were excised from South Africa from 1976 to 1981.

The submission recognises that resettlement of non-Afrikaners will have to be voluntary and that it will not be possible to negotiate away the voting rights of foreign workers within the Afrikaner state. It argues that secession must emanate from efforts to build friendly relations and to co-operate on the basis of equality and that an acceptance of the principle of statehood for Afrikaners would eliminate the moral basis for revolt against the policies pursued in the rest of South Africa.

It proposes that discussions regarding the acknowledgement of the principle of Afrikaner self-determination begin outside CODESA either directly between the government and Afrikaner homeland leaders or through intermediaries.

17. SECESSION

156: The right to secession of an Afrikaner state is discussed extensively - these proposals are summarised immediately above.

24, 92, 117, 132 & 146: Support the right of secession.

133: Proposes that the right of secession exist only if voters in that particular region and in the rest of the country support it.

18. THE CONSTITUTION

149: Can only be amended by popular referendum.

94: Amendments by two-thirds majority in both houses of the legislature.

61: Amendments by three-quarter majority.

15: Amendments by 75% majority in a referendum.

67: Amendments should also be approved by regional governments.

132: Constitutional rights should be protected by the courts and an ombudsman.

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121: A separate and independent constitutional court should be established with the power to direct the government to take steps to enforce the constitution.

15: The constitutional court should be accessible to all without regard to wealth.

94: The legislature should appoint a pro-active constitutional review committee to review the constitution and formulate recommendations to the legislature regarding revisions and improvements.

132: The constitution should provide for procedures for the appointment of judges which are depoliticised as far as is possible. The constitution should enable class actions on the part of religious, language and cultural groups.

113: The constitution should provide for mechanisms to fight and combat corruption with powers over all levels of public administration, politicians and officials.

29: The integrity of neighbouring states is to be respected. South Africa shall not go to war unless attacked. All persons should have the right to form unions including in the public sector and to strike.

19. BILL OF RIGHTS

Firearms

29 & 121: The right of common citizens to own firearms should be abolished.

70: Supports the inclusion of Amendment 2 to the US Constitution - the right of the people to keep and bear arms.

Affirmative Action

132: The bill of rights should not refer to affirmative action. This should rather be part of a system of state objectives aimed at assisting the development of society.

20: Opposes affirmative action on the basis that it is reverse discrimination, will raise the potential for violence and lead to loss of skilled manpower.

50: Supports "upliftment programs" to develop individual talents to the maximum but these should not be based on reverse discrimination.

Charters

152: Notes that a charter of demands of disabled people is in preparation. Proposes that discrimination against the disabled, whether sanctioned by law or social practice, should be outlawed. Proposes a right of access to public amenities, including public transport, communication and information systems for the disabled.

125: Proposes a charter to assist women in claiming and exercising their constitutional rights on an equal basis with men.

104: Proposes a simple ubuntu (humaneness) charter to cover non-judicable elements of a bill of rights.

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118: Proposes a charter of economic, social and political rights.

48: Proposes a charter of rights for the mentally handicapped and requests the right to participate in discussions on this topic.

135: Proposes a charter of the arts.

67: Proposes charters to cover the urban and rural occupation of land.

Conscientious Objection

56: Conscientious objection is a basic human right. This right should be guaranteed even if there is no system of conscription because of the possibility of selective objection to a particular war. Cites Article 4 of the German Constitution: "No person should be forced to perform military service against the dictates of their conscience."

122: The bill of rights should prohibit conscription of conscientious objectors except in time of war or national emergency.

121: Supports conscientious objection on religious, social and political grounds and a civilian national service not exceeding the period of compulsory national service.

29: Conscientious objection is a right.

Right to Life

157: Supports right to life from time of conception until natural death.

18, 98, 116 & 20: Oppose abortion.

55: Supports the right to abortion.

29, 30 & 121: The death penalty should be abolished. Submission 30 presents a detailed argument in support of the abolition of the death penalty. Submission 29 also proposes that torture and corporal punishment should be outlawed.

Secrecy and Freedom of Information

105: Proposes constitutional guarantees regarding freedom of information and access to data and state information.

33: Sets out detailed principles which should be adopted regarding rights of access to and freedom of information.

154: All state information and documents are to be freely accessible to the public unless the state gets a court order for information to be kept secret in the national interest. Suggests that the US Freedom of Information Act is a good precedent.

15: All public officials should be held accountable for their decisions which must be open and public. Every statute limiting disclosure of and reasons for decisions must be scrapped. The excuse "not in the public interest to disclose" should be prohibited.

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66: Proposes rights of access to public information and government archives and also to private information which effects the general public.

34: Supports equal access to tax-supported libraries, with preference to under-privileged groups.

87: Secret political organisations such as the Broederbond should be investigated and possibly prohibited.

General

29: A passport is a right not a privilege. Habeas corpus is to be upheld and there is to be no detention without trial. All should have access to legal resources. Torture should be outlawed and prevented. Prisoners' rights such as legal representation, medical treatment, access to family and religious ministrations should be guaranteed. Prisons should be inspected by an independent body.

121: The bill of rights should be drafted by a committee of experts appointed by the constituent assembly and accepted by the people by referendum. It should be enforced by the Supreme Court with a right of appeal to a special constitutional court. It should be amended only by a two-thirds majority of those voting in a referendum.

128: The adoption of a bill of rights should not be postponed until the enactment of a new constitution. This submission sets out 12 basic rights which should be protected.

129: The bill of rights should be made widely accessible by means of a public education program.

67: The bill of rights must be seen to have been accepted by the community in the same way as the constitution by a special act of consent like a referendum or constituent assembly.

20. SECOND AND THIRD GENERATION RIGHTS

121: The constitution should lay down an "expanding floor" of minimum social, economic and environmental rights which can be enforced in the short term on a minimum level. This will inherently compel the state to constantly expand these rights. They should include, in the short term, free and compulsory non-racial primary education, the right to shelter and primary health care and an onus on the state to contribute to doles and pensions.

29, 39, 59 & 68: Support the right to a basic education.

29 & 68: Support the right to work and free choice of employment.

29: The state should ensure that no-one is denied access to health care for financial or other reasons.

123: The state is to maintain and guarantee minimum services such as health and welfare.

152: Proposes a right to social security for disabled people and that disabled children have a right to education. Proposes that the right to peace should receive special attention in a new constitution.

105: Proposes that human rights, worker rights and environmental rights be protected in a new constitution.

21. DIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES, CULTURES AND RELIGIONS

132: There is a positive duty on the state to support equally the cultures, languages and historical traditions of different communities. This submission supports community autonomy over for example schools, colleges, old age homes and cultural institutions. It suggests that education should retain a Christian orientated character in communities in which the Christian world view is dominant, and that all communities should have the choice to acquire ownership and management of their schools.

9: Opposes forced integration and forced separation.

130: Parents should be free to choose the kind of education, including religious education, they want to give to their children.

123: Principles of free association and dissociation in sport should be acknowledged and education within own cultural communities should be guaranteed for those who require it. The right to mother-tongue education at all levels should be guaranteed. The right of free association and dissociation of groups with distinctive values, customs and interests should be acknowledged.

118: The state should respect the rights of parents to ensure education and teaching in accordance with their religious and philosophical convictions.

92: Nothing should prohibit peaceful dissociation nor the forming of exclusive ethno-linguistic, gender or age based associations, including institutions of education.

90: Schools should accommodate the teaching of religion to pupils.

82: Supports freedom of association and dissociation.

29: Propagation of racism should be prohibited.

121: There should be no right to dissociate merely on the grounds of race, gender or colour. It should be unacceptable for private schools to admit pupils on a racial basis. But practices which are traditionally intrinsically part of the practices of groups of associations (e.g. male football teams, women's leagues) should not be prohibited.

124: Freedom of association should be guaranteed to children too. This submission refers extensively to the UN Convention on Children's Rights.

141: Tribal authorities should not have the right to prevent meetings and gatherings.

22. FREEDOM OF SPEECH

121: Racist and sexist public incitement should be prohibited.

118: Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred

that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence should be prohibited.

116: Publications and media should be controlled to restrain the rising tide of evil.

23. RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Numerous submissions including 20, 29, 50, 68, 116, 123, 130 & 132 support the entrenchment of religious freedom in the constitution.

136: All religions and practices should be protected from slander. Times should be made available at schools for religious teachings without bias or favour.

99: The right not to believe or practice a religion should also be respected. Religious teaching in state schools should encourage the appreciation of all religions, traditions and belief systems. The state and religion should be clearly separate. An independent commission for religious affairs should be considered.

98: The government should not discriminate or show favouritism to any one religion.

90: Islamic personal law should be recognised and enforceable and controlled by Muslims. Places of worship and religious institutions should be inviolate. Legislation should prevent discrimination in employment against Muslim women who dress according to their faith and discrimination against Muslims who go to the compulsory Friday service. The public media should accommodate all religions. Muslim norms in finance should be permitted.

24. WOMEN

125: The constitution should define South Africa as a non-sexist state. The state should be responsible for eliminating sexism. The constitution should include a charter to assist women in claiming and exercising their constitutional rights on an equal basis with men. The bill of rights should provide for affirmative action. All laws, customs and practices which discriminate against women should be held to be unconstitutional. There should be special provision in the electoral process to ensure the participation of women.

148: The rights of women should be protected in a bill of rights. These rights should include appropriate measures to ensure equality including equality of marriage age for males and females, amendments to matrimonial property laws, eliminating disadvantages resulting from customary marriage and illegitimacy, and amendments to nationality laws. There should be equal pay for work of equal value. Married and single women should have equal employment rights with men and access to equal financial and credit facilities. The UN Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women is supported. (Many of these proposals are also made by submission 55.)

121: All black women should have full legal status at the age of 21, regardless of their marital status, with respect to property and succession rights and the right to buy and own land.

Submissions 29, 40, 97, 100 & 127 also support constitutionally protected women's rights.

25. HOMOSEXUALITY

Submissions 52, 58 & 129 support the inclusion in a bill of rights of clauses to expressly forbid discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. Submission 116 proposes a prohibition on homosexuality.

26. ECONOMIC AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

The following submissions support the constitutional entrenchment of the free market system and/or the right to private property: 132, 61, 20, 118 & 50.

147: Proposes that the right to intellectual property be constitutionally protected and cites the precedent of the US Constitution.

118: Proposes a charter of economic, social and political rights.

67: The constitution should not define an economic system for that would introduce an ideological element which could tie the hands of parliament, perhaps to the disadvantage of society.

154: The Reserve Bank should be independent as in Germany. Exchange control should be banned. There should be a constitutional limit on deficit financing of 3% of GDP.

27. JUDICIARY

149: Members should be elected by a special parliamentary committee.

15: The legal profession should appoint all legal officers from magistrate upwards.

154: To promote the separation of powers, the appointment of judges should not be the exclusive power of the executive or legislature.

28. ARTS AND CULTURE

135: Proposes a charter of the arts embodied in the constitution. This submission also makes various policy proposals regarding the documentation, preservation and support of traditional craftsmanship and arts and the establishment of frameworks and bodies regarding funding, training, administration and development of art and culture.

112: Proposes the establishment of a Working Group on arts and culture and that free expression of the artist be guaranteed in the bill of rights.

59: It is the state's responsibility to ensure every individual has the opportunity to develop his/her creative potential to the full. All internationally accepted laws and covenants protecting the rights of the artist over his/her work should be upheld by courts of law.

51: Cultural policy with particular reference to publicly funded arts should be placed on the CODESA agenda.

29. LANGUAGE

The following submissions support the maintenance of Afrikaans as an official language: 50, 123 & 132.

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The following submissions propose that English only should be the official language: 17, 84, 154 & 160.

132: Supports tri-lingualism: Afrikaans and English as national languages and African languages as regional languages but that the 11 large languages should be recognised as equal.

73: Proposes that English and Afrikaans remain official languages until Zulu, Tsonga, Ndebele and other languages are consolidated into one Nguni language and Northern and Southern Sotho and Tswana into one Sotho language.

17: Proposes the appointment of a language planning authority or language ombudsman and that the constitution make provision for interim arrangements in the introduction of new language legislation and affirmative action where necessary.

30. SECURITY FORCES

122: Proposes an ombudsman on defence to safeguard individual rights of servicemen and ensure SADF compliance with the democratic and constitutional system. The bill of rights should prohibit enforced conscription of conscientious objectors except in time of war or national emergency.

154: Proposes that the security forces be decentralised to minimise the possibility of a coup.

141: Proposes that each community have a police watchdog committee with full legal status.

31. ENVIRONMENT

26: Professional environmentalists should draft clauses to constitutionally entrench protection for the environment.

23: The constitution should provide for the conservation of the natural and man-made environments. Individuals and groups should participate in decision-making on environmental issues either via an ombudsman as in the Namibian constitution or by according locus standi to them as in the Indian constitution. Judicially enforceable environmental principles must be incorporated in a new constitution. This submission includes extracts from a variety of constitutions which include provisions relating to the environment as well as references to case law.

32. CHILDREN

124: Identifies children's rights which should be constitutionally protected: nationality and citizenship, non-discrimination, protection against abuse and exploitation, the freedom to voice problems, health, shelter, education, secure family life, protection against exploitative adoption practices, the right to leisure and recreation, special care for the disabled and rehabilitation programs. The state is responsible for providing these necessary services.

63: Proposes a ministry for children responsible for co-ordinating services, funding and research.

63, 86 and 124: Express support for the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

33. **TRADITIONAL LEADERS**

29: The role of chiefs in rural areas, especially regarding land tenure, should be reconsidered.

34. **MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES**

78: Racial differentials in pensions must be eliminated.

68: The constitution must foster the development of sciences and the arts.

36: Proposes abolition of the system of advocates.

35: No applications for citizenship should be considered until a new constitution is in place because expatriates are taking jobs from South Africans.

34: CODESA's decisions should promote the use and support of public libraries.

12 & 150: Support the establishment of a working group to deal with local government. Submission 150 contains a detailed consideration of metropolitan restructuring and the democratisation of local government in Cape Town.

160: Retain existing national symbols.

35. **OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE**

33: Offers the services of the two national libraries.

64: Offers a computerised data base and networking service.

106: Offers management experience for restructuring the civil service.

143: Offers assistance regarding the scope and contents of a bill of rights, the structure of the legal profession, the method of appointment of judges and the structure of the legal system in general.