

MCH 91-13-3-1

**NWC REPORT
ANNEXURE "1"**

**ANC - IFP
BILATERALS
REPORT**

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

PEACE DESK REPORT TO THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE : 16TH - 18TH FEBRUARY 1993

INTRODUCTION

This report does not purport to be as comprehensive as the one (still to be written) envisaged by the National Executive Committee. We are still in the process of consulting with regions (in the form of planned workshops involving violence-stricken regions) in order to collect sufficient data. Not only will the data be used to compile a comprehensive report but also establish a basis from which we can proceed to make proposals as to the restructuring and resources that are necessary to strengthen the peace process.

This report will be confined to dealing with two projects which were undertaken with a view to realise a climate for free political activity and to strengthen the process in two troublesome Bantustans, namely KwaZulu and Bophuthatswana.

A. KWAZULU

Following the decision of our last NEC meeting, a committee was appointed to start the process of preparing for a bilateral meeting between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party. Such a committee was to be made up of four people from ANC Headquarters plus two people from each of the following regions: S. Natal, N. Natal, Natal Midlands and PWV.

To date, four preparatory meetings were held with the IFP. They took place on the **9/12/92; 29/12/92; 15/01/93** and **11/02/93**.

The delegation to the preparatory meetings held three consultative meetings with members of the REC's of the four regions in order to ensure broader regional participation in our internal preparatory work. Participants in those meetings included representatives of the ANCWL and the ANCYL in Natal and at least one of those meetings was attended by representatives of the SACP and COSATU in Natal.

Out of the consultations, we adopted the following approach / perspective:

- * The bilateral meeting between the ANC and the IFP has to be thoroughly prepared for, including all the matters we had previously put forward as preconditions. Whether that preparatory meeting takes place or not, depends on whether out of the preparatory meetings / process we are able to get from the IFP responses which meet our concerns.
- * The bilateral meetings does not replace multilateral meetings and initiatives such as the meeting of signatories of the National Peace Accord which must take place.
- * Negotiations at local level (i.e between ANC and IFP) depending on circumstances, should go ahead and not wait for the bilateral meeting at national level.
- * Communities have a right to self-defence.
- * CODESA should resume as soon as possible. We have to interact with the IFP in the context of discussions within CODESA to the extent that they are part of these processes.
- * In terms of existing decisions of CODESA, we want to ensure that transitional government structures that emerge are part of the instruments we would use to ensure control of a force like KwaZulu Police.

In our meetings with the IFP, it was agreed that indeed, the bilateral meeting must be fruitful and the only way to guarantee such an outcome, is to prepare thoroughly. Accordingly, we formed four sub-committees (joint) to deal with four topics respectively:

- i) Implementation of Peace Accords (See Annexure "A")
- ii) Ending militarisation of politics (See Annexure "B")
- iii) Socio-economic reconstruction and development
- iv) Creating a climate for free political activity.

The sub-committees were given powers to coopt i.e. to bring in

people who are not necessarily in the preparatory committee.

PROBLEMS

Whilst S. Natal and PWV regions participated fully in our meetings with the IFP, N Natal and Natal Midlands were unable to participate because they did not have mandates from their branches. It was therefore agreed that N. Natal and Natal Midlands will convene special Regional General Councils to seek mandates to participate fully in the process.

The N. Natal RGC meeting took place on the 9th January 1993. After long deliberations, the issue of the region's participation and support for the meeting between the ANC and the IFP was put to a vote. The outcome of the vote was as follows:

48 voted "for"
03 voted "against"
02 Abstained.

The Natal Midlands RGC meeting was held on the 14th of February 1993. The resolution / decision of the meeting is attached hereto marked Annexure "C".

B. BOPHUTHATSWANA

Following the announcement that the ANC led alliance was going to sue for a space for free political activity in Bophuthatswana by way of staging a march to Mmabatho, the Bop administration vowed that it was going to use force to put the march down. The National Peace Secretariat decided to initiate talks between the ANC / COSATU / SACP alliance and the Bop administration in order to find an amicable solution. The NPS initiative resulted in a meeting of the ANC led alliance and the Bop administration which took place on the 20th November 1992 at Kwa Maritane.

The meeting adopted a STATEMENT OF INTENT which states, inter alia, that:

* "Both parties agree that there should be freedom of expression

and association with peaceful intent";

- * "it is agreed that the parties will explore avenues such as the Peace Accord, or any other suitable option which may become available, as a means through which to establish a basis of constructing a constructive and peaceful relationship";
- * "it is agreed that a bilateral working party is to be created to take further these discussions".

See Annexure D: STATEMENT OF INTENT
E: PRESS STATEMENT.

SUBJECT MATTER: PROPOSED ANC/IFP BILATERAL

BACKGROUND: Per NEC decision.

Decision Required:

1. That preparatory work should continue and the NWC be empowered to ratify draft agreements to be submitted by the Preparatory Committee.
2. That should the NWC, in its judgement feel that a sufficient basis has been laid for the envisaged bilateral meeting to take place by mid-March 1993, it (the NWC) should give the go-ahead in this direction.
3. The size of the Preparatory Committee be increased to include two people from the ANCWL and ANCYL.

SUBJECT MATTER: BOP

BACKGROUND: As stated above.

Decision Required

1. That we form a Bilateral Working Party with the Bop administration to continue discussions on creation of free political activity in

Bophuthatswana.

2. That our delegation such as a BWP should be made up of Comrades to be appointed by the NWC and should include representatives of regions directly affected by this issue.
3. That the STATEMENT OF INTENT be adopted as a working document to guide our representatives in the bilateral working party.

"ANNEXURE A"

AGREEMENT CONCERNING 'IMPLEMENTATION OF PEACE ACCORDS'

INTRODUCTION

1. The brief of the sub-committee was to look at the various 'Peace Accords' in which both the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party are involved either bilaterally or multilaterally and to elaborate mechanisms by which enforcement of the provisions of such accords can be ensured.
- 1.1. The sub-committee was referred particularly to the Bilateral Accord of January 29th, 1991 and the National Peace Accord of September, 14 1991. Other local accords such as the Umfolozi and the Mpumalanga Accords are also germane.

TEXT

2. Whereas the purpose of the various accords has been at all times to reduce and ultimately eliminate politically motivated violence and prevent loss of life and property, AND

Whereas it is acknowledged that the 'political rivalry' between our two organisations has sometimes manifested itself in ways which contributed to the ongoing violence in our country;

We the undersigned declare:

- 2.1. Our unwavering commitment to the Bilateral Accord of the 29th January, the National Peace Accord and all related peace accords, peace structures and peace efforts.
- 2.2. That we shall work jointly at national, regional and local levels in an effort to intervene on the side of peace and against the continuing violence and those who perpetrate it.

TO RENDER THESE ACCORDS AND EFFORTS MORE EFFECTIVE, WE RESOLVE:

3. To resuscitate the 12-aside structure provided for in the 29th January 1991 bilateral accord and to establish similar joint consultation mechanisms at regional and local level, including ad hoc committees where and when necessary.
- 3.1. To charge the 12-side structure with the responsibility of drawing up implementation guidelines to facilitate the work of all structures envisaged in 3. above
- 3.2. To organise joint peace rallies at local and regional level, culminating in peace rallies to be addressed jointly by our respective Presidents.
- 3.3. To ensure implementation of the Codes of Conduct contained in the two main accords.
- 3.4. To work jointly to strengthen the REGIONAL & LOCAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION COMMITTEES established in terms of the National Peace Accord; and to use our joint consultation mechanisms as envisaged in 3. above, to address and resolve such problems between us as may impact negatively on the work of multilateral peace structures.

- 3.5. To jointly identify organisations in various sectors (statutory and non-statutory) whose co-operation is necessary to render effective, the process of implementing the Peace Accord.
- 3.6. To ensure that such organisations as are referred to in 3.5 above, are met jointly by members of our joint consultation mechanisms and requested to co-operate with us as we go about working for the restoration of peace in our communities.
- 3.7. To work together to expose individuals who carry out criminal acts hiding behind the perceived rivalry between our organisations.

**ANNEXURE DII
"B"**

DRAFT AGREEMENT CONCERNING " THE MILITARISATION OF
POLITICS " .

ATTENTION: IFP - ANC SUB-COMMITTEE.

FEBRUARY 2. 1993.

INTRODUCTION.

1.0. At its first meeting, the sub-committee identified the following as being matters that should be dealt with under this topic:

- 1.1. Recruiting for MK;
- 1.2. Participation by MK in current violence;
- 1.3. Self-defence units;
- 1.4. The role of the Kwa-Zulu police;
- 1.5. The carrying of dangerous weapons at political gatherings; and,
- 1.6. Suspicions about military recruiting by the IFP.

2.0. The sub-committee further agreed that:

- 2.1. It must address all issues on its agenda with the central aim of making a contribution to the task of ending violence.
- 2.2. Neither side should present maximalist demands as this would be a futile exercise which would make no

contribution to the process of ending violence.

DRAFT AGREEMENT.

3.0. Recruiting by Umkhonto we Sizwe.

3.1. The ANC and the IFP take cognisance of the fact that as a result of the history of our country, there exist various statutory and non-statutory armed formations which are controlled either by state organs or individual political formations.

3.2. In this regard, the ANC recognises that continued recruitment by Umkhonto we Sizwe does generate fears and suspicions on the part of other political formations that the ANC may have intentions to revert to armed struggle if the political processes in the country do not develop in a manner that is to the satisfaction of the ANC.

3.3. The ANC and the IFP affirm that it is necessary for all political formations to participate in the process of rebuilding the security forces to ensure that the defence, police and other security services owe allegiance to the people of South Africa, to the democratic state and the constitution.

3.4. They further agree that to win the confidence of the

people as a whole, in all their activities, the defence, police and other security services must be seen to be professional, impartial and non-partisan.

3.5. The ANC reiterates its commitment contained in the D.F. MALAN Accord, that " suspension (of armed action) occurred as a step in the process of finding peaceful solutions, with the presumption that the process would lead to the situation where there would be no return to armed action. "

3.6. Accordingly, the ANC reaffirms that such strengthening of Umkhonto we Sizwe that has taken place as a result of continued recruitment has not been for the purpose of the resumption of the armed struggle, but for the objective of contributing to the creation of a new representative and non-racial national defence force which would be formed on the basis of decisions taken on a multi-party basis.

3.7. The ANC and the IFP agree that in the period of the run up to the elections and during these elections, no party or organisation participating in these elections should have control of any armed formation, which would enable it to make any military intervention to disrupt the peaceful process of democratisation.

3.8. Accordingly, they agree that as soon as the Transitional Executive Council structures agreed at CODESA are created, all armed formations in the country, including Umkhonto we Sizwe, should come under the control of these structures, and subsequently under the control of a democratic government that would emerge from these elections.

3.9. The IFP and the ANC hereby make a call to all institutions and organisations which control armed formations to institute and observe a moratorium on recruitment, with the specific understanding that any further recruiting would take place as a result of decisions that would be taken by the multi-party TEC Sub-council on Defence or other legitimate governmental structures that would be set up in future.

4.0. Participation by Umkhonto we Sizwe in current violence.

4.1. The ANC reaffirms its undertaking that all organised structures of Umkhonto we Sizwe will continue to observe the commitments contained in the Pretoria Minute and the D.F. Malan Accord.

4.2. Accordingly, it reiterates the fact that no organised unit of Umkhonto we Sizwe has been involved in the