

GROUP I

**TERMS OF REFERENCE**

1. CREATION OF A CLIMATE FOR FREE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

- (a) Total elimination of all discriminatory legislation.
- (b) Immediate ending of violence.
- (c) Intimidation
- (d) Equal and fair access to the Electronic State Media.
- (e) Equal and fair access to Public facilities for meetings. (Political)
- (f) Socio-economic reconstruction.

2. ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

The role of the International Community should be considered.



GROUP II  
CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES

- (a) South Africa shall be a sovereign, democratic, non-racial state, based on the principle of equal citizenship for all.

There shall be universal suffrage (i.e. one person one vote) for all South African citizens over the age of 18 years.

- (b) South Africa shall be a non-racial geographical federation.
- (c) There shall be a clear division of the powers and functions of the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.

- (i) Legislature: The legislature shall comprise a bi-cameral parliament - i.e.:

An Upper House in the form of a Federal Senate in which all component states will have equal representation;

a Lower House elected on proportional representation; and

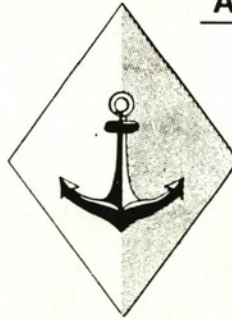
legislation shall be approved by both Houses.

- (ii) Executive: A President who shall be elected either directly by popular vote or indirectly by an electoral college comprising members of both Houses.

The President shall appoint his Cabinet <sup>which</sup> will be representative of all the states.

- (iii) Judiciary: The Judiciary shall function independently from the Legislature and the Executive, and judges shall be appointed by an independent commission, established for such purposes.
- (d) The constitution shall be paramount.
- (e) There shall be a justiciable and entrenched Bill of Rights.

As far as the constitution making body/process are concerned, the Labour Party of South Africa will put their position to the working group after its Congress in Durban on 27, 28, 29 December 1991.



GROUP III

INTERIM/TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENT

1. It must be a temporary arrangement.
2. Its object must be to help the transition to run as smoothly and fairly to all the parties concerned/involved.
3. There must be checks and balances against the actions of such a transitional arrangement.
4. Such an arrangement must be accountable to parliament.
5. Parliament must remain the sovereign institution.
6. There must be equitable representation by all parties involved in such an interim arrangement.

AREAS OF JURISDICTION

- (a) The preparation and management of the next democratic election.
- (b) The management of the SABC and other public broadcasting mediums.
- (c) The security services.
- (d) Key elements of public spending (Fiscus priorities)
- (e) Appointments (Commission for Administration)

MODUS OPERANDI

Amendments to the constitution and other laws to make the above-mentioned possible.



GROUP IV

**FUTURE OF THE TBVC STATES**

1. The TBVC states are economically and geographically an integral part of the Republic of South Africa.
2. Steps must be taken to consult the citizens of these states by way of a referendum on the re-incorporation of these areas into the Republic of South Africa.
3. Definite steps must be taken to democratise these states.
4. CODESA must investigate the possible transformation of these states into non-racial, economically viable geographic states.



GROUP V  
**TIME FRAMES**

Negotiation process be completed within a period of 18 to 24 months. That the agreed new constitution be implemented *within* 12 months hence. *thereafter.*

Registration of all voters be completed *by* ~~at~~ the end of 1993.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF CODESA'S DECISIONS**

Implementation of decisions taken by CODESA must be referred to Parliament.

All decisions of CODESA must be implemented by all participating bodies as soon as possible.