

CISKEI DELEGATION

COMMITMENT OF PARTIES/GOVERNMENTS

Central to the question of commitment is the decision making process of Codesa and its Committees or groups and the commitment of all delegations to consider opposing views and express a will to go to great length to come to consensus on all issues, especially contentious issues.

The Ciskei delegation believes that any misgivings any delegation might have about Codesa's decisions is born out of fear for an inadequate decision making process and can be overcome by the assurance that all delegations will be allowed full participation in an acceptable decision making process.

The realisation that there is no way back, that the only option for South Africa is to go forward and that Codesa is the most acceptable manner in which a true democratic society will be achieved should motivate delegations to commit themselves to Codesa decisions.

The Ciskei delegation therefore commits itself to the final decisions of Codesa on condition that:

1. All participating delegations will declare themselves bound by Codesa's decisions.
2. The present composition of Codesa is not reduced and all delegations with voting rights who commit themselves to Codesa at the outset will remain as participants while the door is left open for invited delegations to join as Codesa should attempt to become all inclusive.
3. The decision making process as outlined by the Ciskei delegation is acceptable. (Annexure A)

CISKEI DELEGATIONDECISION MAKING PROCESS

All delegations represented at Codesa commit themselves to the concept of consensus as the decision making process.

Agreement should be reached by a commitment of all delegations to move forward and by exercising goodwill and "give and take" while optimal communication, given enough time, should maximise opportunities for reaching consensus or sufficient consensus.

The following stages of decision making process are proposed:

1. Total Consensus:

This is the ideal situation which should be strived for.

2. Sufficient Consensus:

This will operate where the majority of delegations agree and no dissenting party specifically objects against the majority decisions and asks for the matter to stand over.

3. Insufficient Consensus:

A standover procedure can take place during a natural break in the proceedings (tea or lunchtime, overnight or till the next meeting) or the meeting can be specifically adjourned for an agreed upon time to enable the dissenting parties to have a dialogue or to consult or caucus with their constituencies.

The number of standovers and or maximum time limit can be agreed upon considering the issue at hand on each occasion. The object of the standover shall be to return again to consensus or sufficient consensus.

4. Dispute Resolution:

If no sufficient consensus can be reached after a standover procedure dispute resolution by an independent, impartial mediator/negotiator acceptable to the delegations shall take place to try to obtain consensus or sufficient consensus.

5. Lack of Consensus:

If the previous processes fail to reach consensus and a deadlock appears to exist a final vote amongst delegations shall take place whereby a majority of 75% of the votes (one vote per delegation) shall settle the issue.

The decision making process shall apply to Codesa and all committees or groups.

CONSENSUS OR SUFFICIENT CONSENSUS IN DECISION MAKING ON ALL ISSUES WILL DETERMINE THE SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF CODESA.