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SUMMARY OF SELECTED STATEMENTS
RE THE MULTIPARTY PLANNING CONFERENCE
5 AND 6 MARCH 1993

1. LABOUR PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Labour Party opened the debate by calling for the resumption of Codesa. Lewellyn. Landers, MP, was the first to take up the seven-minute speaker's time allocated. He said the work of the ill-fated Codesa Working Group Two should be continued and the legislation prepared by Working Group Three on a Transitional Executive Council, independent control over public media and an independent Electoral Commission should be endorsed.

2. INTANDO YESISWE PARTY (KANGWANE)

Prince Mahlangu of the Intando Yesiswe Party spoke next and backed Mr Landers' call. "There can be no doubt that at Codesa Two important decisions were reached. It will be irresponsible for us not to build on such important agreements".

3. DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The DP told the multiparty planning conference that a new constitution must be negotiated by an elected constitution-making body. Ken Andrew said any new constitution agreed upon must be referred back to all the people of South Africa for endorsement by way of a referendum.

4. INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY

Political power-sharing was not the only political show in town, Inkatha Freedom Party's Secretary-General Joe Matthews told the multiparty planning conference.

"There is already a process going on, in support of an IFP call for a federal constitution. Supporters of a unitary state, such as the ANC and its allies, would be marginalised in the political process, Mr Matthews predicted".

The IFP wanted the people of South Africa, through their regions and structures, to submit proposals to a central negotiating forum, he said.

5. SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT

The Government remained convinced that its time scales leading to the first national elections for all South Africans no

later than April 1994 could be kept, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said.

6. NATIONAL PARTY

The National Party's Dr Dawie de Villiers said a priority was the reduction of violence and the question of the appalling plight of the economy.

7. SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY

Codesa should be reconvened Mr Joe Slovo, SACP Chairman suggested. "The SACP was not looking for a 'communist' or 'African National Congress' constitution, but one which united South Africa and respected the diversity".

8. CAPE DELEGATION OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS (CDTL)

The MPC was all inclusive according to the CDTL. It supported calls for the installation of an "interim government of national unity and of reconstruction to oversee political transition".

9. PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS

The Pan Africanist Congress said the talks should focus primarily (N1 a forum that would facilitate the creation of a constituent assembly. The international community should also play a 'pro-active' role in the democratisation process.

10. AFRIKANER VOLKSUNIE (AVU)

The Afrikaner Volksunie urged all parties to accept the reasonable aspirations of Afrikaner nationalists, Mr Andries Beyers said.

11. CISKEI GOVERNMENT

Ciskei remained committed to the preservation of regions in South Africa, Ciskei government spokesman Minister T Zantsi said.

12. VENDA GOVERNMENT

The Venda government representative, Minister G Liegege, urged for a speedy resumption of multiparty negotiations.

13. NATIONAL PEOPLES PARTY

Mr Amichand Rajbansi said all South Africans wanted a peaceful resolution to the country's problems. His party believed in one South Africa and one nation but recognised

cultural diversity.

14. XIMOKO PROGRESSIVE PARTY (GAZANKULU)

Delegation leader Minister E Ngobeni said his party was deeply concerned by the "slide into anarchy and chaos". There must be a rapid return to multiparty negotiations because his party had reservations about bilateral agreements.

15. TRADITIONAL LEADERS OF THE TRANSVAAL

Mr LC Mthiba of the Traditional Leaders of the Transvaal told the conference rural people were tired of violence. He expressed appreciation for traditional leaders being invited to the MPC.

16. CONSERVATIVE PARTY

CP delegation leader Tom Langley said a national multiparty conference should negotiate the functions, borders, duties and powers of nation states in the country, and this should be legislated by the South African Parliament. His party was irrevocably committed to the "attainment of the freedom of our people in our fatherland under our own government ... We lay claim to the right of self-determination for the Afrikaner people. We are prepared to negotiate the implementation thereof. We reject any plan to force our people into a unitary state under a single central government".

17. BOPHUTHATSWANA GOVERNMENT

Bophuthatswana's Minister of Economics, Minister Keikelame welcomed the resumption of talks and supported bilateral meetings between groups to accelerate the objective of multiparty negotiations, but that no one could be expected to rubberstamp agreements at such meetings.

We propose that an all inclusive multiparty conference negotiate and agree on constitutional principles and values, and that these be put into legal draft form by experts appointed by the multiparty conference to be passed by the present South African government and followed by elections, he said.

Bophuthatswana remained committed to its independence, but the country was "keeping their options open" to consider an alternative.

18. TRANSKEI GOVERNMENT

Transkei's military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa proposed that multiparty negotiations be resumed to attain "the primary objective of the adoption of a constitution by way of democratic elections for a constitution-making body or

constituent assembly".

19. NATAL INDIAN CONGRESS (NIC)

Natal Indian Congress delegation leader Pravin Gordhan urged the absent AZAPO to attend multiparty negotiations.

20. AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (ANC)

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said that the ANC reaffirms its commitment to resolving the problems of our country through peaceful negotiations. "In particular, Codesa clearly set up sign-posts ... the core of this scenario was the recognition that the surest way to a legitimate and credible democratic constitution is to have it drafted and adopted by the elected representatives of the people in the form of a Constituent Assembly".

The formation of a multiparty Transitional Executive Council was envisaged, which would ensure that the playing fields are levelled and that there is a climate of free political activity throughout our country. This would enable free and fair elections to be held soon.

The elections for the Constituent Assembly would simultaneously enable the formation of an Interim Government of National Unity reflecting the desire of the electorate, and which would govern the country while the Constituent Assembly drafts a new constitution. The achievements that have been recorded to date must become the building-blocks for rapid forward movement when we resume multiparty negotiations, he said.

RESOLUTION

The MPC reconvened on Saturday, 6 March 1993 and the facilitating committee tabled a resolution which was unanimously adopted except for the CP. The resolution follows as an annexure hereto. It was agreed to resume negotiations no later than 5 April 1993. The CP, which abstained, stated that it would keep its options open for the party's further involvement in multiparty negotiations. The CP objected on the grounds that the MPC had not dealt adequately with certain "stumbling blocks" such as the armed wings of the ANC and the PAC.

The MPC's facilitating committee is mandated in the resolution with the responsibility of organising the multiparty negotiating forum, which has not been given a name as yet.

ANNEXURE

RESOLUTION ON THE NEED FOR THE RESUMPTION/COMMENCEMENT OF
MULTIPARTY NEGOTIATIONS

We, the parties, organisations and administrations assembled in
this the Multiparty Planning Conference:

AWARE of the responsibility we individually and collectively bear
for the well-being of our country;

BELIEVING that the problems of our country should be resolved
peacefully through a process of negotiation;

REALISING the urgent need for the economic development of the
country;

AGREEING that the resources of the country need to be preserved,
developed and improved for the benefit of all the people of this
country and for future generations;

ACCEPTINGi that all the people of this country and the whole
community of nations throughout the world look to us to move the
country forward towards a non-racial, non-sexist and fully
democratic future;

NOW RESOLVE TO:

1. Commit ourselves, individually and collectively, to the
resumption/commencement of multiparty negotiations within
the next month, in order to move as speedily as possible
towards the attainment of our primary objective, which is
the drafting and adoption of a new Constitution for South
Africa;

AND FURTHER RESOLVES THAT:

2. The multiparty forum shall be reconvened as a matter of
national urgency, not later than 5 April 1993;

3. Each participating organisation will send two delegates
and two advisors.

4; The first meeting will determine:

4.1 mechanisms and procedures (including chairmanship);

4.2 how to accommodate the views of those participants

who were not in CODESA in relation to the agreements

reached in CODESA;

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4.3 how these agreements can serve as a constructive foundation for the resumed negotiations process to build on;

4.4 how this forum shall be structured and named;

4.5 the role of the international community.

The Facilitating Committee of this conference will have the responsibility of deciding upon and implementing the steps that are necessary to give effect to this resolution.

All participants are required to make an unqualified commitment to this process as a pre-requisite for their participation.