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MEMORANDUM

TO: TECHNICAL COMMITTEE AND AD HOC WORKING GROUP: FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS DURING THE TRANSITION

FROM - LOBBYING COMMISSION, INDEPENDENT FORUM FOR ELECTORAL EDUCATION (IFEE)

DATE ¢ 21 OCTOBER 1993

1. CUSTOMARY LAW

Clayse 32 in the 10th Progress Report dated 5 October 1993 is cause for grave concern.

The right to freedom of association has little relevance 1o people, especially women, who a re

trapped in cornmunities which are at present subject to customary law.

They do not have a choice. Socio-economic conditions and family obligations do not allow them the freedom 10 move elsewhere where customary law does not pertain,

Their fundamental right 10 equality before the law and equal protection of the law as set o \mathfrak{m}^{\dagger}

in clause 8 is denied in the present formulation of clause 32.

The clause would be best omitted altogether because the fundamenta! rights should be for everyone without exception. We therefore strongly recommend that the equality clause should trump cultural and customary rights.

Cla lication) use 36 (Interpretation). As has been pointed out by Professor

Ettiene Mureinick from Wits Law School:

"The Bill is now expressed to bind only the legislative and executive organs of the State. The effect, it appears, is to make customary law reviewable under the Bill of Rights only when it has been translated into legislation or is being applied by government.

Where unwritten customary law is being applied by a court to a dispute between private individuals, the Bill of Rights seems to put it beyond challenge for violation of a right guaranteed in the Bill.

To be sure, the Bill does instruct the Courts in the application and development of customa ${\tt rv}$

law (interpretation), 10 have due regard to the spirit, purport and object of the Bill; but that

is obviously something much weaker than annulling customary law which conflicts with the rights in the Bill.

The net effect is that unless customary law has been translated into legislation or is bein ${\sf g}$

applied by government, it is probably beyond the reach of an effective challengs under the Bill of Rights, even for conflict with a guarantee of sex equality.

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And even where customary law has been translated into legislation, there may be no point in striking it down for sex discrimination, because the only =ffect might be to revive the unwritten customary rules from which the legislation was drawn, rules also discriminatory but immune from challenge."

We therefore strongly recommend that the drafters return to their earlier intention to make the Bill binding where appropriate on the Courts and where just and equitable on non-governmental bodies and private persons. Failing to do so would make 2 nonsense of the interpretation clause 36 (4) which states that in the interpretation of any law and the application and development of the common and customary law, a court shall have due regard to the spirit, purport and objects of this chapter.

2. EROPERTY (CLAUSE 28)

We are of the opinion that there should be no property clause in the interim Bill of fundamental rights. The issue of land is sensitive and the need for restitution so great the

property should continue to be dealt with in terms of existing laws until such time as an elected government has had time to work through the issues properly and to take into accoun to the state of th

the derands of those who were dispossessed with in living memory, often unlawfully and almost always unjustly. :

However, we recognise the politica! realities and understand that a property clause may be inevitable for political reasons at this stage of the negotiations.

We are concerned about the consequences of the phrase "rights in property $\hat{a} \geq 00 \leq 35$ in 28 (2) and

(3) of the 5th of October draft. This should be amended in both cases 10 read: "Expropriation of property by the State \dots " and "Expropriation of property for the purpose of \dots ",

In the light of the above, we would like to repeat our plea for clarity and simplicity during

the interim period. We sirongly recommend that the drafters stick with acceptable terminology and phrasing. Failing to do so will complicate the already difficult task of interpreting the interim Bill of Rights. Our lawyers and judges will be new to the task of interpreting a Bill of Rights and by using obscure terminology and phrasing the drafters wi

be depriving them of looking towards the constitutional jurisprudence of other countries for guidance.

Convenor: Cecille van Riet (Lawyers for Human Rights)

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