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Plans entice wide reaction
Constitutional change - basic elements
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Guidelines for Constitutional change
The guidelines for far-reaching constitutional change in South Africa were disclosed on 17 July 1982 by the Prime Minister, Mr P. Bloemfontein.
Mnr. P. W. Botha
The plan, which evoked wide reactions, was set off by the proposals of the President's Council. Following are the basic elements:

- 01 An executive president
- ' 0 A three chamber parliament (one for Whites, one for Coloureds and one for Indians)
- 0 A cabinet representative of all three groups (coloured, white and Indians)
- 0 A President's Council consisting of elected and nominated members
- 0 A new approach towards regional and local management functions.

The Executive President
The executive will be elected by an electoral college comprising 88 members (50 Whites, 25 Coloureds and 13 Asians).
. The president will have powers of which the more important are:

- 0 to elect members to the cabinet
- 0 to decide which matters are of common or general interest.

The executive president may not be or become a member of parliament.

The Cabinet
The cabinet, which will be appointed by the president, will consist of members of all three population groups who are represented in the three chambers of parliament.
This multi-racial cabinet will principally initiate legislation.

President's Council
This body will consist of 60 members - 20 will be elected from the White Chamber of Parliament, 10 from the Coloured chamber and 5 by the Asian chamber. The Others will be nominated by the president.

An important aspect of the activities of the president's council will be to act as intermediary should a conflict situation arise when consensus cannot be reached by the three chambers.

Parliament
The parliament will comprise three chambers - one for Whites, one for Coloureds and one for Asians. Parliament will compose an electoral college which will elect the president.

Committee system
A system of committees will be the link between the executive body and the legislative body. There will be committees which will associate the three chambers and cabinet committees and which will function as link between the 'cabinet and each of the three parliamentary chambers (see diagramme at the bottom of this page). One of the most important functions of the committee system will be to evoke the principal of consultation as recommended by the President's Council and to achieve the greatest measure of consensus to avoid conflict, which often

amass in parliamentary debate.

iRegisnal and Local Management

The guidelines for regional and local management make provision for representation for Coloured and Asian members in ohe body or in seperate but linked municipal organisations depending on the specific situation. These guidelines are not to date clearly set out.

Provinfial borders will ' be unaltered and regional committees will function within these borders.

CONSTITUTIONAL GUIDELINES: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

AdvisePresident H PRESIDENT K_--_ ElectPresident

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

60 Members

25 Appointed by

President

35 Members elected by 3 chambers

20 by White chamber

10 by Coloured chamber

5 by Indian chamber

Budget

Transport

Committee %

Manpower

Committee com .

Interior _ ' .. ,

, , . Affairs Contmltteeilor

Constitutional Agricultural Foreign

Committee Committee Affairs

Legislation on

common matters

must be accepted

by all 3 chambers

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lNlTlATE

LEGISLATION

group,

Members of all three chambers will serve on standing committees of parliament which will initiate legislation and other matters of common interest and discuss as follows:

PARLIAMENT

Presidentwill appoint his cabinet

from members of the three

chambers as well as outsiders.

Devidewithin cabinetcommittees

for own matters of each group.

Legislation which will affect

only one group, will only be

accepted by chamber of that

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Electoral College

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88 Members (50 from White chamber

25 from Coloured chamber

13 from Indian chamber)

Justice

Committee

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Economic

E E ; Committee

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Defence

COmmittee