Country/entity	South Africa
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	National Peace Accord
Date	14 Sep 1991
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Post Apartheid South Africa and Namibian Independence (1990 - 1994)

South Africa – internal. The roots of the modern South African conflict are found in the British and Dutch colonization of Southern Africa, which resulted in the introduction of a white minority who soon held power in the region. The South African state emerged following a hard-fought pact between the British government and the white Afrikaner minority. 'Apartheid' – the Afrikaans word for separateness – became official government policy after 1948. Resistance to this system was widespread and took diverse forms. In 1912, the African National Congress (ANC) was formed to push for reforms in the country. After the 1960 Sharpeville massacre several organisations around the ANC took up arms and began to fight the Apartheid government using violent means. During the 1980s, President P.W. Botha introduced a reform policy that enabled the post-1990 peace agreements, which paved the way for the end of the apartheid system.

South Africa- Namibia. One set of agreements relates to the independence of Namibia which followed from the end of apartheid.
Close
Post Apartheid South Africa and Namibian Independence (1990 - 1994)

Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	South Africa peace process
Parties	Signed by more than forty organisations on 14 September 1991. [SAG, ANC, and over 40 other organizations]
Third parties	-
Description	This comprehensive agreement contains: principles; code of conduct for all parties; security forces reform; code of conduct for the South African Police; establishment of National Peace Secretariat, Regional and Local Dispute Resolution Committees; a National Peace Committee; and creating Special Criminal Courts.

Agreement document	ZA_910914_National Peace Accord.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth	No specific mention.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Anti-discrimination Page 6, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions, 3.1 General Principles 3.1.1 The police shall endeavour to protect the people of South Africa from all criminal acts and shall to do so in a rigorously non-partisan fashion, regardless of the political belief and affiliation, race, religion, gender or ethnic origin of the perpetrators or victims of such acts. Page 6, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions, 3.1 General Principles 3.1.4 The police, as law enforcement officers, shall expect a higher standard of conduct from its members in the execution of their duties than they expect from others and in pursuance hereof, supports prompt and efficient investigation and prosecution of its own members alleged to have acted unlawfully and shall commit itself to continue the proper training and retraining of its members in line with the objectives of professional policing and the principles set out in Chapters 3 and 4 of this Accord. The police in particular shall emphasise that there is no place in the police force for policing practices based on personal or racial prejudice, corruption, excessive force or any unlawful actions. Page 7, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions, 3.2 The police shall observe the following more detailed set of requirements: 3.2.1 The police shall endeavour to protect the people of South Africa from all criminal acts and shall to do so in a rigorously non-partisan fashion, regardless of the political belief and affiliation, race, religion, gender or ethnic origin of the perpetrators or victims of such acts. Page 15, Chapter 4, Security Forces: Police Code of Conduct, Code of Conduct of the South African Police ... • The favour and approval of the public shall be sought by: ... • giving effective and friendly service to each individual, regardless of the political and religious belief, race, gender or ethnic origin;

Religious groups	Groups→Religious groups→Anti-discrimination Page 6, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions, 3.1 General Principles 3.1.1 The police shall endeavour to protect the people of South Africa from all criminal acts and shall to do so in a rigorously non-partisan fashion, regardless of the political belief and affiliation, race, religion, gender or ethnic origin of the perpetrators or victims of such acts. Page 7, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions, 3.2 The police shall observe the following more detailed set of requirements: 3.2.1 The police shall endeavour to protect the people of South Africa from all criminal acts and shall to do so in a rigorously non-partisan fashion, regardless of the political belief and affiliation, race, religion, gender or ethnic origin of the perpetrators or victims of such acts. Page 15, Chapter 4, Security Forces: Police Code of Conduct, Code of Conduct of the South African Police ... • The favour and approval of the public shall be sought by: ... • giving effective and friendly service to each individual, regardless of the political and religious belief, race, gender or ethnic origin; Groups→Religious groups→Substantive Page 27, Chapter 8, National Peace Committee 8.1 Composition ... 8.1.2 The National Peace Committee shall appoint a chairperson and vice-chairperson, who shall be drawn from the religious and business communities.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 18, Chapter 5, Measures to facilitate socio-economic reconstruction and development 5.11 The sub-committees should identify areas at community level where they could begin to facilitate the co-ordination of the following issues: ... · reintegration of displaced persons into the community; Page 18, Chapter 5, Measures to facilitate socio-economic reconstruction and development 5.12 The sub-committees should facilitate crisis assistance that will link to socio-economic development in the following areas: • dealing with the immediate effects of violence and the resultant social effects, displaced persons problem and homelessness; and
Social class	Groups→Social class→Rhetorical Page 18, Chapter 5 MEASURES TO FACILITATE SOCIO-ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT 5.13 In addressing the above issues attention will have to be paid to: · the position of the very poor and marginalised groups;

Gender

Women, girls and gender	Page 6, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions, 3.1 General Principles 3.1.1 The police shall endeavour to protect the people of South Africa from all criminal acts and shall to do so in a rigorously non-partisan fashion, regardless of the political belief and affiliation, race, religion, gender or ethnic origin of the perpetrators or victims of such acts. Page 7, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions, 3.2 The police shall observe the following more detailed set of requirements: 3.2.1 The police shall endeavour to protect the people of South Africa from all criminal acts and shall to do so in a rigorously non-partisan fashion, regardless of the political belief and affiliation, race, religion, gender or ethnic origin of the perpetrators or victims of such acts. Page 15, Chapter 4, Security Forces: Police Code of Conduct, Code of Conduct of the South African Police ... • The favour and approval of the public shall be sought by: ... • giving effective and friendly service to each individual, regardless of the political and religious belief, race, gender or ethnic origin;
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
State configuration	No specific mention.
Self determination	No specific mention.
Referendum	No specific mention.
State symbols	No specific mention.
Independence/ secession	No specific mention.
Accession/ unification	No specific mention.

Border delimitation	No specific mention.
Cross-border provision	No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references Page 2, Untitled Preamble, ... The signatories acknowledge that the provisions of this Peace Accord are subject to existing laws, rules and procedures and budgetary constraints. New structures should not be created where appropriate existing structures can be used. Page 2, Untitled Preamble, ... We, the signatories, accordingly solemnly bind ourselves to this accord and shall ensure as far as humanly possible that all our members and supporters will comply with the provisions of this accord and will respects its underlying rights and values and we, the government signatories, undertake to pursue the objectives of this accord and seek to give effect to its provisions by way of the legislative, executive and budgeting procedures to which we have access. 1.1. commits to Multi-party democracy (1.3) observing established democratic priniciples Page 4, Chapter 1, Principles 1.10 Since insufficient instruments exist to actively prevent violence and intimidation and regional and local levels, it is agreed that committees be appointed at regional and local levels to assist in this regard. Peace bodies are therefore to be established at both regional and local levels to be styled “Regional Dispute Resolution Committees” (RDRC) and“Local Dispute Resolution Committees” (LDRC) respectively. These bodies will be guided and co-ordinated at a national level by a National Peace Secretariat. At the local level the bodies will be assisted by Justices of the Peace. Page 4, Chapter 1, Principles 1.11 The Preparatory Committee has played a crucial role in the process of bringing the major actors together to negotiate a Peace Accord. There is still much to be done to implement the Accord and establish the institutions of peace. To assist in this regard, a National Peace Committee shall be established
Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.

Political parties reform

Governance→Political parties reform→Other political parties reform
Page 4,
1.12 There should be simple and expeditious procedures for the resolution of disputes regarding transgressions of the Code for Political Parties and Organisation by political parties and organisations who are signatories to the National Peace Accord. These disputes should wherever possible, be settled at grassroots level, through participation of the parties themselves; and by using the proven methods of mediation, arbitration and adjudication.

Page 4, Chapter 2, Code of Conduct for political parties and organisations
2.1 We recognise the essential role played by political parties and organisations as mediators in a democratic political process, permitting the expression, aggregation and reconciliation of different views and interests, and facilitating the translation of the outcome of this process into law and public policy, and respect the activities of political parties and organisations in organising their respective structures, canvassing for support,arranging and conducting public meetings, and encouraging voting.

Page 5, Chapter 2, Code of Conduct for political parties and organisations
2.3 No political party or organisation or any official or representative of any such party, shall:
· kill, injure, apply violence to, intimidate or threaten any other person in connection with that person's political beliefs, words, writings or actions;
· remove, disfigure, destroy, plagiarise or otherwise misrepresent any symbol or other material of any other political party or organisation;
· interfere with, obstruct or threaten any other person or group travelling to or from or intending to attend, any gathering for political purposes;
· seek to compel, by force or threat of force, any person to join any party or organisation, attend any meeting, make any contribution, resign from any post or office, boycott any occasion or commercial activity or withhold his or her labour or fail to perform a lawful obligation; or
· obstruct or interfere with any official or representative of any other political party or organisation's message to contact or address any group of people.

Page 5, Chapter 2, Code of Conduct for political parties and organisations
2.4 All political parties and organisations shall respect and give effect to the obligation to refrain from incitement to violence and hatred. In pursuit hereof no language calculated or likely to incite violence or hatred, including that directed against any political party or personality, nor any wilfully false allegation, shall be used at any political meeting, nor shall pamphlets, posters or other written material containing such language be prepared or circulated, either in the name of any party, or anonymously.

Page 5, Chapter 2, Code of Conduct for political parties and organisations
2.5 All political parties and organisations shall:
· ensure that the appropriate authorities are properly informed of the date, place, duration and where applicable, routing of each public meeting, rally, march or other event organised by the party or organisation;
· take into account local sentiment and foreseeable consequences, as well as any other meetings already arranged on the same date in close proximity to the planned event, provided that this shall not detract from the right of any political party or organisation freely to propagate its political views; and
· immediately and at all times, establish and keep current effective lines of communication between one another at national, regional and local levels, by ensuring a reciprocal exchange of the correct names, addresses and contact numbers of key leaders at each level, and by appointing liaison personnel in each location to deal with any problems which may arise.

Civil society

Page 1, Untitled Preamble
... We, participants in the political process in South Africa, representing the political parties and organisations and governments indicated beneath our signatures, condemn the scourge of political violence which has afflicted our country and all such practices as have contributed to such violence in the past, and commit ourselves and the parties,organisations and governments we represent to this National Peace Accord.

Page 1, Untitled Preamble,
... The police force, which by definition shall include the police forces of all self-governing territories, has a central role to play in terminating the violence and in preventing the future perpetration of such violence. However, the perception of the past role of the police has engendered suspicion and distrust between the police and many of the affected communities. In recognition of the need to promote more effective policing, a commitment to sound policing practices and a co-operative relationship between the police and the communities are necessary.

Page 3,
1.3 The fundamental rights and responsibilities derive from established democratic principles namely:
... · there should be an active civil society with different interest groups freely participating therein;
· political parties and organisations, as well as political leaders and other citizens, have an obligation to refrain from incitement to violence and hatred.

Page 3, Chapter 1, Principles
1.5 Reconstruction and developmental projects must actively involve the affected communities. Through a process of inclusive negotiations involving recipients, experts and donors, the community must be able to conceive, implement and take responsibility for projects in a co-ordinated way as close to the grassroots as possible. In addition, reconstruction and development must facilitate the development of the economic and human resources of the communities concerned.

Page 4, Chapter 1, Principles
1.12 There should be simple and expeditious procedures for the resolution of disputes regarding transgressions of the Code for Political Parties and Organisation by political parties and organisations who are signatories to the National Peace Accord. These disputes should wherever possible, be settled at grassroots level, through participation ofthe parties themselves; and by using the proven methods of mediation, arbitration and adjudication.

Page 4, Chapter 1, Principles
1.12 There should be simple and expeditious procedures for the resolution of disputes regarding transgressions of the Code for Political Parties and Organisation by political parties and organisations who are signatories to the National Peace Accord. These disputes should wherever possible, be settled at grassroots level, through participation of the parties themselves; and by using the proven methods of mediation, arbitration and adjudication.

Page 9, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions,
3.2.3.1 In order to facilitate better communication with the community, the police shall, in each locality where a Local Dispute Resolution Committee exists:
i. consult regularly with:
a. the Local Dispute Resolution Committee, or in its absence, community leaders, including representatives of signatories of this accord, and
b. community leaders, on the efficient functioning of the police in that community and

Traditional/ religious leaders	Page 5, Chapter 2, Code of Conduct for political parties and organisations 2.2 All political parties and organisations shall actively contribute to the creation of a climate of democratic tolerance by: ... · acting positively, also vis-à-vis all public authorities including local and traditional authorities, to support the right of all political parties and organisations to have reasonable freedom of access to their members, supporters and other persons in rural and urban areas, whether they be housed on public or private property. Page 23, Chapter 7 NATIONAL PEACE SECRATARIAT, REGIONAL AND LOCAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION COMMITTEES 7.4.4 RDRCs will be constituted as follows: 7.4.4.1 representatives from relevant political organisations; 7.4.4.2 representatives from relevant churches; 7.4.4.3 representatives of relevant trade unions, industry and business in the region; 7.4.4.4 representatives of relevant local and tribal authorities; and Page 27, Chapter 8, National Peace Committee 8.1 Composition ... 8.1.2 The National Peace Committee shall appoint a chairperson and vice-chairperson, who shall be drawn from the religious and business communities.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Other
State level
Page 23,
Chapter 7
National Peace Secretariat, Regional And Local Dispute Resolution Committees

7.3 A National Peace Secretariat
7.3.1 A National Peace Secretariat shall be established, comprising at least four persons nominated by the National Peace Committee and one representative of the Departme nt of Justice. Further members, up to a maximum of four, may also be appointed.

7.3.2 The function of the National Peace Secretariat will be to establish and co-ordinate the Regional Dispute Resolution Committees and the Local Dispute Resolution Committees.

7.3.3 The National Peace Secretariat will take decisions on a consensus basis.

7.3.4 The required financial and administrative resources of the National Peace Secretariat, and the other bodies established by it, will be provided by the Department of Justice.

7.4 Regional and Local Dispute Committees

7.4.1 Peace bodies are to be established at both regional and local level, to be styled “Regional Dispute Resolution Committees” (RDRC) and “Local Dispute Resolution Committees” (LDRC) respectively.

7.4.2 Just as the Commission will gain its legitimacy from its composition, reflecting the interested and relevant organisations, the RDRCs and LDRCs will gain their legitimacy by representing the people and communities they are designed to serve.

7.4.3 The areas of jurisdiction of the RDRCs shall be decided by the National Peace Secretariat until such time as statutory provision is made.

7.4.4 RDRCs will be constituted as follows:

7.4.4.1 representatives from relevant political organisations;

7.4.4.2 representatives from relevant churches;

7.4.4.3 representatives of relevant trade unions, industry and business in the region;

7.4.4.4 representatives of relevant local and tribal authorities; and

7.4.4.5 representatives from the police and the defence force.

7.4.5 Duties of RDRCs shall include the following:

7.4.5.1 attending to any matter referred to it by the LDRC, the National Peace Secretariat or the
Commission;

7.4.5.2 advising the Commission on matters causing violence and intimidation in the region;

Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.

Military power sharing

Power sharing→Military power sharing→Proportionality
Page 11,
Chapter 3
Security Forces: General provisions

. . .

3.3 Police Board

3.3.1 A Police Board shall be established whose composition shall comprise of both members of the public and representatives of the police in equal numbers. The chairperson is to be appointed by the Minister of Law and Order from one of the members representing the public

3.3.2 The members of the public shall be appointed by the Minister of Law and Order to the Police Board from names put forward by unanimous decision by the National Peace Committee. The Minister of Law and Order shall have the discretion to appoint further members from parties who are not represented on the National Peace Committee.

3.3.3 The function of the Police Board shall be to consider and to make recommendations to the Minister of Law and Order in regard to the policy relating to the training and efficient functioning of the police, with a view to reconcile the interests of the community with that of the police.

3.3.4 The Police Board shall be empowered to do research and call for representations from the public regarding any investigation conducted by it.

3.3.5 The Police Board shall not have a role in regard to the day to day functioning of the police.

3.3.6 The recommendations of the Police Board in regard to the above matters shall be made public, insofar as it is essential in reconciling the interests of the community with that of the police.

3.4 Composition of the police force

3.4.1 The relationship between, and the status of, the South African Police and the Police Forces in the Self-governing Territories in the transitional phase, can only be decided by the interested parties through negotiations.

3.4.2 Where the police Forces of any self-governing territory is alleged to be a party to the conflict, the Standing Commission shall investigate this and make appropriate recommendations.

Page 15,
Chapter 4
Security Forces: Police Code of Conduct
Mission of the South African Police

. . .

As Police Official will observe the oath of loyalty which made to the Republic of South Africa by performing the task that is required of me by law, with untiring zeal, single-mindedness and devotion to duty, realising that accept the following principles:

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	Page 4, 1.9 It is clear that violence and intimidation declines when it is investigated and when the background and reasons for it is (sic) exposed and given media attention. There is, therefore, need for an effective instrument to do just that. It is agreed that the Commission established by the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation Act, 1991, be used as an instrument to investigate and expose the background and reasons for violence, thereby reducing the incidence of violence and intimidation.
Bill of rights/similar	Page 3, Chapter 1 Principles 1.1 The establishment of a multi-party democracy in South Africa is our common goal. Democracy is impossible in a climate of violence, intimidation and fear. In order to ensure democratic political activity all political participants must recognise and uphold certain fundamental rights described below and the corresponding responsibilities underlying those rights. 1.2 These fundamental rights include the right of every individual to: • freedom of conscience and belief; • freedom of speech and expression; • freedom of association with others; • peaceful assembly; • freedom of movement; • participate freely in peaceful political activity. 1.3 The fundamental rights and responsibilities derive from established democratic principles namely: • democratic sovereignty derives from the people, whose right it is to elect their government and hold it accountable at the polls for its conduct of their affairs; • the citizens must therefore be informed and aware that political parties and the media must be free to impart information and opinion; • there should be an active civil society with different interest groups freely participating therein; • political parties and organisations, as well as political leaders and other citizens, have an obligation to refrain from incitement to violence and hatred.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.

Civil and political rights

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality
Page 18, Chapter 5, Measures to facilitate socio-economic reconstruction and development
5.13 In addressing the above issues attention will have to be paid to:
• the equitable allocation of state resources, including state-funded development agencies (physical and financial) for both public and community-based initiatives;
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement
Page 2-3, Chapter 1, Principles
1.2 These fundamental rights include the right of every individual to:
... • freedom of movement;
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of association
Page 2-3, Chapter 1, Principles
1.2 These fundamental rights include the right of every individual to:
... • freedom of association with others
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Vote and take part
Page 2-3, Chapter 1, Principles
1.2 These fundamental rights include the right of every individual to:
... • participate freely in peaceful political activity.

Page 3,
1.3 The fundamental rights and responsibilities derive from established democratic principles namely:
· democratic sovereignty derives from the people, whose right it is to elect their government and hold it accountable at the polls for its conduct of their affairs;
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Thought, opinion, conscience and religion
Page 2-3, Chapter 1, Principles
1.2 These fundamental rights include the right of every individual to:
• freedom of conscience and belief;

Page 2-3, Chapter 1, Principles
1.2 These fundamental rights include the right of every individual to:
... • freedom of speech and expression;
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Other
Page 2-3, Chapter 1, Principles
1.2 These fundamental rights include the right of every individual to:
... • peaceful assembly;

Page 5, Chapter 2 CODE OF CONDUCT FOR POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANISATIONS
2.3 No political party or organisation or any official or representative of any such party, shall:
· kill, injure, apply violence to, intimidate or threaten any other person in connection with that person's political beliefs, words, writings or actions;
· remove, disfigure, destroy, plagiarise or otherwise misrepresent any symbol or other material of any other political party or organisation;
· interfere with, obstruct or threaten any other person or group travelling to or from or intending to attend, any gathering for political purposes;
· seek to compel, by force or threat of force, any person to join any party or organisation, attend any meeting, make any contribution, resign from any post or office, boycott any occasion or commercial activity or withhold his or her labour or fail to perform a lawful obligation; or
· obstruct or interfere with any official or representative of any other political party or organisation's message to contact or address any group of people.

Socio-economic rights	Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Work Page 18, Chapter 5 MEASURES TO FACILITATE SOCIO-ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT 5.13 In addressing the above issues attention will have to be paid to: · job creation and unemployment; Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Health Page 18, Chapter 5 MEASURES TO FACILITATE SOCIO-ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT 5.13 In addressing the above issues attention will have to be paid to: · health and welfare; Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Education Page 18, Chapter 5 MEASURES TO FACILITATE SOCIO-ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT 5.13 In addressing the above issues attention will have to be paid to: · education; Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Shelter/housing Page 18, Chapter 5 MEASURES TO FACILITATE SOCIO-ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT 5.13 In addressing the above issues attention will have to be paid to: · basic housing; · the availability of land for housing and basis services. Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Social security Page 18, Chapter 5 MEASURES TO FACILITATE SOCIO-ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT 5.13 In addressing the above issues attention will have to be paid to: · provision of basic services; · the availability of land for housing and basis services.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy

Page 2, Chapter 1, Principles
1.1 The establishment of a multi-party democracy in South Africa is our common goal. Democracy is impossible in a climate of violence, intimidation and fear. In order to ensure democratic political activity all political participants must recognise and uphold certain fundamental rights described below and the corresponding responsibilities underlying those rights.

Page 3, Chapter 1, Principles
1.3 The fundamental rights and responsibilities derive from established democratic principles namely:
· democratic sovereignty derives from the people, whose right it is to elect their government and hold it accountable at the polls for its conduct of their affairs;
· the citizens must therefore be informed and aware that political parties and the media must be free to impart information and opinion;
· there should be an active civil society with different interest groups freely participating therein;
· political parties and organisations, as well as political leaders and other citizens, have an obligation to refrain from incitement to violence and hatred.

Page 4, Chapter 2, Code of Conduct for political parties and organisations
2.1 We recognise the essential role played by political parties and organisations as mediators in a democratic political process, permitting the expression, aggregation and reconciliation of different views and interests, and facilitating the translation of the outcome of this process into law and public policy, and respect the activities of political parties and organisations in organising their respective structures, canvassing for support, arranging and conducting public meetings, and encouraging voting.

Page 5, Chapter 2, Code of Conduct for political parties and organisations
2.2 All political parties and organisations shall actively contribute to the creation of a climate of democratic tolerance by:
· publicly and repeatedly condemning political violence and encouraging among their followers an understanding of the importance of democratic pluralism and a culture of political tolerance; and
· acting positively, also vis-à-vis all public authorities including local and traditional authorities, to support the right of all political parties and organisations to have reasonable freedom of access to their members, supporters and other persons in rural and urban areas, whether they be housed on public or private property.

Page 15, Chapter 4, Security Forces: Police Code of Conduct, Code of Conduct of the South African Police
... • The stability of society, and the vitality and continuity of democratic ideals are dependent upon policing that:

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles
Page 3,
1.3 The fundamental rights and responsibilities derive from established democratic principles namely:
... · the citizens must therefore be informed and aware that political parties and the media must be free to impart information and opinion;

Page 4, Chapter 1, Principles
1.9 It is clear that violence and intimidation declines when it is investigated and when the background and reasons for it is (sic) exposed and given media attention. There is,therefore, need for an effective instrument to do just that. It is agreed that the Commission established by the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation Act,1991, be used as an instrument to investigate and expose the background and reasons for violence, thereby reducing the incidence of violence and intimidation.

Page 5, Chapter 2, Code of Conduct for political parties and organisations
2.3 No political party or organisation or any official or representative of any such party, shall:
... · remove, disfigure, destroy, plagiarise or otherwise misrepresent any symbol or other material of any other political party or organisation;

Page 5, Chapter 2, Code of Conduct for political parties and organisations
2.4 All political parties and organisations shall respect and give effect to the obligation to refrain from incitement to violence and hatred. In pursuit hereof no language calculated or likely to incite violence or hatred, including that directed against any political party or personality, nor any wilfully false allegation, shall be used at any political meeting, nor shall pamphlets, posters or other written material containing such language be prepared or circulated, either in the name of any party, or anonymously.

Page 5, Chapter 2, Code of Conduct for political parties and organisations
2.5 All political parties and organisations shall:
... · take into account local sentiment and foreseeable consequences, as well as any other meetings already arranged on the same date in close proximity to the planned event, provided that this shall not detract from the right of any political party or organisation freely to propagate its political views; and
· immediately and at all times, establish and keep current effective lines of communication between one another at national, regional and local levels, by ensuring a reciprocal exchange of the correct names, addresses and contact numbers of key leaders at each level, and by appointing liaison personnel in each location to deal with any problems which may arise.

Page 10, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions,
3.2.5.1 Clear guidelines shall be issued by the police for dealing with unlawful gatherings and the following aspects shall clearly be addressed in such guidelines.
... ii. The police unit performing crowd control duties shall, where possible, be equipped with public address systems and someone who can address the crowd in a language the crowd will understand.

Page 12, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions,
3.5 Clandestine or covert operations
3.5.2 The government shall not allow any operation by the security forces with the intention to undermine, promote or influence any political party or political organization at the expense of another by means of any acts, or by means of disinformation.

Page 19, Chapter 6, Commission of Inquiry regarding the prevention of public violence

Mobility/access

Page 5, Chapter 2, Code of Conduct for political parties and organisations
2.2 All political parties and organisations shall actively contribute to the creation of a climate of democratic tolerance by:
... · acting positively, also vis-à-vis all public authorities including local and traditional authorities, to support the right of all political parties and organisations to have reasonable freedom of access to their members, supporters and other persons in rural and urban areas, whether they be housed on public or private property.

Page 5, Chapter 2, Code of Conduct for political parties and organisations
2.5 All political parties and organisations shall:
· ensure that the appropriate authorities are properly informed of the date, place, duration and where applicable, routing of each public meeting, rally, march or other event organised by the party or organisation;
· take into account local sentiment and foreseeable consequences, as well as any other meetings already arranged on the same date in close proximity to the planned event, provided that this shall not detract from the right of any political party or organisation freely to propagate its political views; and
· immediately and at all times, establish and keep current effective lines of communication between one another at national, regional and local levels, by ensuring a reciprocal exchange of the correct names, addresses and contact numbers of key leaders at each level, and by appointing liaison personnel in each location to deal with any problems which may arise.

Protection measures

Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians
Page 2, Untitled Preamble,
... Noting that the majority of South Africans are God-fearing citizens, we ask for His blessing, care and protection upon our Nation to fulfil the trust placed upon us to ensure freedom and security for all.

Page 6, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions, 3.1 General Principles
3.1.1 The police shall endeavour to protect the people of South Africa from all criminal acts and shall to do so in a rigorously non-partisan fashion, regardless of the political belief and affiliation, race, religion, gender or ethnic origin of the perpetrators or victims of such acts.

Page 13, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions,
3.7 Self Protection Units (previously called self-defence units)
3.7.1 The Law accords all individuals the right to protect themselves and their property, and to establish voluntary associations or self protection units in any neighbourhood to prevent crime and to prevent any invasion of the lawful rights of such communities. This shall include the right to bear licensed arms and to use them in legitimate and lawful self-defence.
3.7.2 The parties also agree that no party or political organization shall establish such units on the basis of party or political affiliation, such units being considered private armies.
3.7.3 No private armies shall be allowed or formed.
3.7.4 The parties also recognise that a liaison structure should operate between any community based self protection unit and the police so as to facilitate education on citizens' rights, police responsiveness and other aspects in respect of which there is a legitimate and common interest
3.7.5 The police remains responsible for the maintenance of law and order and shall not be hindered in executing their task by any self protection unit.
3.7.6 All existing structures called self-defence units shall be transformed into self protection units which shall function in accordance with the principles contained in paragraph 3.7.
Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups
Page 30, Chapter 10, Special Criminal Courts
10.5 The Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1991 provides a mechanism for a programme of witness protection. It is based on the voluntary co-operation of the person threatened by others and can also protect his family members. It is agreed that these provisions be actively utilised in areas affected by unrest.
10.7 It is acknowledged that for Special Criminal Courts to be effective, special procedural and evidential rules should apply. The parties therefore commit themselves to promoting procedural and evidential rules that will facilitate the expeditious and effective hearing of criminal cases.
Rights related issues→Protection measures→Other
Page 26, Chapter 7, National Peace Secretariat, Regional And Local Dispute Resolution Committees
7.6 RDRCs, LDRCs and Justices of the Peace shall be empowered to:
... 7.6.3 protect the identity and safety of anyone assisting the relevant body as contemplated in 7.6.1 and 7.6.2 by excluding the public and/or media from its proceedings or by limiting access to its documents or reports or by prohibiting the publication of the contents of any of its documents or reports.

Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Reform to specific laws Page 2, Untitled Preamble, ... The signatories acknowledge that the provisions of this Peace Accord are subject to existing laws, rules and procedures and budgetary constraints. New structures should not be created where appropriate existing structures can be used. Page 6, Chapter 2, Code of Conduct for political parties and organisations 2.6 All political parties and organisations shall provide full assistance and co-operation to the police in the investigation of violence and the apprehension of individuals involved. The signatories to this Accord specifically undertake not to protect or harbour their members and supporters to prevent them from being subjected to the processes of justice. Page 30, Chapter 10, Special Criminal Courts 10.5 The Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1991 provides a mechanism for a programme of witness protection. It is based on the voluntary co-operation of the person threatened by others and can also protect his family members. It is agreed that these provisions be actively utilised in areas affected by unrest. 10.7 It is acknowledged that for Special Criminal Courts to be effective, special procedural and evidential rules should apply. The parties therefore commit themselves to promoting procedural and evidential rules that will facilitate the expeditious and effective hearing of criminal cases.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts

Page 4, Chapter 1, Principles
1.10 Since insufficient instruments exist to actively prevent violence and intimidation and regional and local levels, it is agreed that committees be appointed at regional and local levels to assist in this regard. Peace bodies are therefore to be established at both regional and local levels to be styled “Regional Dispute Resolution Committees” (RDRC) and “Local Dispute Resolution Committees” (LDRC) respectively. These bodies will be guided and co-ordinated at a national level by a National Peace Secretariat. At the local level the bodies will be assisted by Justices of the Peace.

Page 4, Chapter 1, Principles
1.13 An effective and credible criminal judicial system requires the swift and just dispensation of justice. This in turn will promote the restoration of peace and prosperity to communities, freeing them of the ravages of violence and intimidation. Special attention should be given to unrest related cases by setting up Special Criminal Courts specifically for this purpose.

Page 6, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions, 3.1 General Principles
3.1.2 The police shall endeavour to prevent crimes and shall attempt to arrest and investigate all those reasonably suspected of committing crimes and shall take the necessary steps to facilitate the judicial process.

Page 15, Chapter 4, Security Forces: Police Code of Conduct, Code of Conduct of the South African Police
... • Judges’ Rules shall consistently be applied by all police officials. Police officials must adhere to the executive function of policing and refrain from taking it upon themselves to perform a judicial function.

[Note: See Police for references to law enforcement internal investigations & codes of conduct.]

Page 19, Chapter 6, Commission of Inquiry regarding the prevention of public violence and intimidation (“theCommission “).
6.2 Postmortem inquests play an important role in exposing and opening up circumstances relating to unrest and violence. Inquests with judges as presiding officers have taken place more frequently since the implementation of the Inquests Amendment Act, 1990 (Act 45 of 1990). The Inquests Amendment Act, 1991 (Act 8 of 1991) has furthermore streamlined the process and inquests can be disposed of more rapidly. Records of all inquest proceedings relating to public violence should be submitted to the Commission.

Page 20, Chapter 6, Commission of Inquiry regarding the prevention of public violence and intimidation (“theCommission “).
6.7 It is agreed that the Commission shall be composed as follows:
6.7.1 A judge or retired judge of the Supreme Court or a senior advocate with at least 10 years experience in the enforcement of the law. This will ensure that the Commission has suitable, independent and objective leadership, fully versed in the law and fearlessly given to grant all parties an equal opportunity to state their views and give their facts. This person will be the chairman.
6.7.2 A senior advocate or a senior attorney or a senior professor of law. The incumbent will assist the chairman of the Commission, providing balance from a legal point of view. Because of his status this person will not be susceptible to influence from other parties. This person will be the vice-chairman.

Page 30, Chapter 10, Special Criminal Courts
10.1 An effective and credible criminal judicial system requires the swift but just

Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development

Page 1, Untitled Preamble
... In order to achieve some measure of stability and to consolidate the peace process, a priority shall be the introduction of reconstruction actions aimed at addressing the worst effects of political violence at a local level. This would achieve a measure of stability based on common effort thereby facilitating a base for broader socio-economic development.

Page 1, Untitled Preamble
... Reconstruction and developmental actions of the communities as referred to above, shall be conducted within the wider context of socio-economic development.

Page 1, Untitled Preamble,
... This Accord is intended to promote peace and prosperity in violence-stricken communities. The right of all people to live in peace and harmony will be promoted by the implementation of this Accord.

Page 2, Untitled Preamble,
... The implementation and monitoring of the Peace Accord represents a crucial phase in the process to restore peace and prosperity to all the people of South Africa.

Page 2, Untitled Preamble,
... Bearing in mind the values which we hold, be these religious or humanitarian, we pledge ourselves with integrity of purpose to make this land a prosperous one where we can all live, work and play together in peace and harmony.

Page 2, Untitled Preamble,
... The signatories have agreed upon:
... • the guidelines for the reconstruction and development of the communities;

Page 3, Chapter 1, Principles
1.4 The process of reconstruction and socio-economic development aimed at addressing the causes of violent conflict, must be conducted in a non-partisan manner, that is,without being controlled by any political organisation or being to the advantage of any political group at the expense of another.

Page 3, Chapter 1, Principles
1.5 Reconstruction and developmental projects must actively involve the affected communities. Through a process of inclusive negotiations involving recipients, experts and donors, the community must be able to conceive, implement and take responsibility for projects in a co-ordinated way as close to the grassroots as possible. In addition, reconstruction and development must facilitate the development of the economic and human resources of the communities concerned.

Page 3, Chapter 1, Principles
1.6 The initiatives referred to in 1.4 and 1.5 above, should in no way abrogate the right and duty of governments to continue their normal developmental activity, except that in doing so they should be sensitive to the spirit and contents of any agreement that may be reached in terms of 1.5 above.

Page 3, Chapter 1, Principles
1.7 The parties to this process commit themselves to facilitating the rapid removal of political, legislative and administrative obstacles to development and economic growth.

National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.
International funds	Page 3: 1.5 Reconstruction and developmental projects must actively involve the affected communities. Through a process of inclusive negotiations involving recipients, experts and donors, the community must be able to conceive, implement and take responsibility for projects in a co-ordinated way as close to the grassroots as possible. In addition, reconstruction and development must facilitate the development of the economic and human resources of the communities concerned. Page 16: 5.1 Reconstruction and developmentprojects must actively involve the affected communities. Through a process of inclusive negotiations involving recipients, experts and donors, the community must be able to conceive, implement and take responsibility for projects in a co-ordinated way as close to the grassroots as possible. In addition reconstruction and development must facilitate the development of the economic and human resources of the communities concerned.
Business	Page 27, Chapter 8, National Peace Committee 8.1 Composition ... 8.1.2 The National Peace Committee shall appoint a chairperson and vice-chairperson, who shall be drawn from the religious and business communities.
Taxation	No specific mention.
Banks	No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights	Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Land reform and management Page 18, Chapter 5, Measures to facilitate socio-economic reconstruction and development 5.13 In addressing the above issues attention will have to be paid to: ... · land, its accessibility and use; Page 18, Chapter 5, Measures to facilitate socio-economic reconstruction and development 5.14 The sub-committees should identify potential flash points and co-ordinate socioeconomic development that will defuse tension eg. squatter settlements; squatter settlement-township interfaces; hostels; hostel-township interfaces; provision and maintenance of basis services and rural resource constraints. The sub-committees should identify areas of socio-economic development that would prevent violence.
Pastoralist/ nomadism rights	No specific mention.

Cultural heritage	No specific mention.
Environment	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 1, Untitled Preamble,
To signify our common purpose to bring an end to political violence in our country and to set out the codes of conduct, procedures and mechanisms to achieve this goal

Page 1, Untitled Preamble,
... We, participants in the political process in South Africa, representing the political parties and organisations and governments indicated beneath our signatures, condemn the scourge of political violence which has afflicted our country and all such practices as have contributed to such violence in the past, and commit ourselves and the parties,organisations and governments we represent to this National Peace Accord.

Page 1, Untitled Preamble,
... The current prevalence of political violence in the country has already caused untold hardship, disruption and loss of life and property in our country. It now jeopardises the very process of peaceful political transformation and threatens to leave a legacy of insurmountable division and deep bitterness in our country. Many, probably millions, of citizens live in continuous fear as a result of the climate of violence. This dehumanising factor must be eliminated from our society.

Page 1, Untitled Preamble,
... In order to effectively eradicate intimidation and violence, mechanisms need to be created which shall on the one hand deal with the investigation of incidents and the causes of violence and intimidation and on the other hand actively combat the occurrence of violence and intimidation.

Page 1, Untitled Preamble,
... This Accord is intended to promote peace and prosperity in violence-stricken communities. The right of all people to live in peace and harmony will be promoted by the implementation of this Accord.

Page 1, Untitled Preamble,
... The Accord is of such a nature that every peace-loving person can support it. The Accord reflects the values of all key players in the arena of negotiation and reconciliation.

Page 2, Untitled Preamble,
... The implementation and monitoring of the Peace Accord represents a crucial phase in the process to restore peace and prosperity to all the people of South Africa.

Page 2, Untitled Preamble,
... Noting that the majority of South Africans are God-fearing citizens, we ask for His blessing, care and protection upon our Nation to fulfil the trust placed upon us to ensure freedom and security for all.

Page 2, Untitled Preamble,
... Bearing in mind the values which we hold, be these religious or humanitarian, we pledge ourselves with integrity of purpose to make this land a prosperous one where we can all live, work and play together in peace and harmony.

Page 2, Untitled Preamble,
... The signatories have agreed upon:
• a Code of Conduct for political parties and organisations to be followed by all the political parties and organisations that are signatories to this Accord;

Page 2, Chapter 1, Principles
1.1 The establishment of a multi-party democracy in South Africa is our common goal

Ceasefire	No specific mention.

Police

Chapter 3 sets out general provisions for the police and security forces where the National Peace ; 3.2.2.6.vii. The Standing Commission and/or the National Peace Committee may inquire on the progress of police investigations into incidents of political violence; Committee or Regional Dispute Resolution Committee receive evidence of police bias in such investigations, a special investigation unit can be empowered to conduct the investigation; 3.2.3.1.i. in order to ensure better police communication with the community, the police shall consult regularly with the Local Dispute Resolution Committee, or in its absence, community leaders incl. reps of the signtories of the accord; 3.3.1 A Police Board to be established consisting of equal numbers of members of the public and members of the police, to make recommendations to the Minister regarding police training and efficient functioning of the police; Chapter 4. Police Code of Conduct

Page 6, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions, 3.1 General Principles
3.1.1 The police shall endeavour to protect the people of South Africa from all criminal acts and shall to do so in a rigorously non-partisan fashion, regardless of the political belief and affiliation, race, religion, gender or ethnic origin of the perpetrators or victims of such acts.
3.1.2 The police shall endeavour to prevent crimes and shall attempt to arrest and investigate all those reasonably suspected of committing crimes and shall take the necessary steps to facilitate the judicial process.
3.1.3 The police shall be guided by a belief that they are accountable to society in rendering their policing services and shall therefore conduct themselves so as to secure and retain the respect and approval of the public. Through such accountability and friendly, effective and prompt service, the police shall endeavour to obtain the cooperation of the public whose partnership in the task of crime control and prevention is essential.
3.1.4 The police, as law enforcement officers, shall expect a higher standard of conduct from its members in the execution of their duties than they expect from others and in pursuance hereof, supports prompt and efficient investigation and prosecution of its own members alleged to have acted unlawfully and shall commit itself to continue the proper training and retraining of its members in line with the objectives of professional policing and the principles set out in Chapters 3 and 4 of this Accord. The police in particular shall emphasise that there is no place in the police force for policing practices based on personal or racial prejudice, corruption, excessive force or any unlawful actions.
3.1.5 The police shall exercise restraint in the pursuance of their duties and shall use the minimum force that is appropriate in the circumstances.
3.1.6 Parties, organisations and individuals acknowledge that they too have a contribution to make in the process of sustaining, developing and encouraging a police force of which all South Africans can be proud. This involves a respect for the professionalism of the police force, and assisting the police in the performance of their legitimate duties.

Page 7, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions,
3.2 The police shall observe the following more detailed set of requirements:
3.2.1 The police shall endeavour to protect the people of South Africa from all criminal acts and shall to do so in a rigorously non-partisan fashion, regardless of the political belief and affiliation, race, religion, gender or ethnic origin of the perpetrators or victims of such acts.
3.2.1.1 The police must always respond promptly to calls for assistance and intervention.
3.2.1.2 Where prior notification is given of possible violence, the police must take all reasonable steps to prevent such an outbreak of violence.
3.2.1.3 The police shall endeavour to disarm those persons illegally bearing dangerous weapons in any gathering or procession.

Armed forces

Page 2, Untitled Preamble,
... The signatories have agreed upon:
... • a Code of Conduct to be adhered to by every police official to the best of his or her ability, as well as a detailed agreement on the security forces;

Page 10, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions,
3.2.4.6 All official police vehicles shall have an identification number painted on the side, and all military vehicles acting in support of the police shall display an identification number on the side and no such number may be removed for as long as such military vehicles are used in support of the police, provided that this shall not apply to police vehicles which are required for official undercover work, not in breach of clause 3.5 related to clandestine or covert operations. It shall be an offence for a police or military vehicle to be driven on a public road without numberplates or without the numberplates allocated to such vehicle by the relevant registration authority.

Page 12, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions,
3.5 Clandestine or covert operations
3.5.2 The government shall not allow any operation by the security forces with the intention to undermine, promote or influence any political party or political organization at the expense of another by means of any acts, or by means of disinformation.
3.5.5 In addition to any civil/criminal liability he/she may incur, any individual member of the defence force who is found to have breached this clause shall be dealt with in accordance with the defence statutes and codes and the Code of Conduct for the members of the defence force.
3.5.6 In order to monitor ongoing compliance with this provision the Commission, or a person authorised by it, shall upon receipt of any request by a party, or a complaint or on information received by it, be entitled by warrant to enter and inspect any place and interrogate any security force member, and seize any record or piece of evidence.

Page 14, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions, 3.8 General
3.8.4 This Accord shall, where applicable, be binding on the defence force in as much as it performs any ordinary policing function.

Page 14, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions,
3.9 Code of Conduct for members of the Defence Force
A Code is in the process of being negotiated under the auspices of the National Peace Committee.

Page 22, Chapter 6, Commission of Inquiry regarding the prevention of public violence and intimidation (“theCommission “).
6.27 In terms of section 4 of the Act, committees may be established to assist the Commission in the exercise of its functions. The relevant players will therefore also be able to be represented on these committees by their own members and experts. These committees will enjoy the same far-reaching powers as the Commission itself. Regional committees of the Commission should be established in each of the regions identified by the Commission to monitor and inquire into public violence and intimidation. Local and regional security force commanders and the LDRC and RDRC members, should advise the Commission or a Sub-committee of the Commission of any advance warning of anticipated or current violence.

Page 24, Chapter 7, National Peace Secretariat, Regional And Local Dispute Resolution Committees
7.4.4 RDRCs will be constituted as follows:
... 7.4.4.5 representatives from the police and the defence force.

DDR	Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions Page 13, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions, 3.7 Self Protection Units (previously called self-defence units) 3.7.6 All existing structures called self-defence units shall be transformed into self protection units which shall function in accordance with the principles contained in paragraph 3.7.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

Page 2, Untitled Preamble,
... The signatories have agreed upon:
• a Code of Conduct for political parties and organisations to be followed by all the political parties and organisations that are signatories to this Accord;

Page 2, Untitled Preamble,
... We, the signatories, accordingly solemnly bind ourselves to this accord and shall ensure as far as humanly possible that all our members and supporters will comply with the provisions of this accord and will respects its underlying rights and values and we, the government signatories, undertake to pursue the objectives of this accord and seek to give effect to its provisions by way of the legislative, executive and budgeting procedures to which we have access.

Page 5, Chapter 2, Code of Conduct for political parties and organisations
2.2 All political parties and organisations shall actively contribute to the creation of a climate of democratic tolerance by:
· publicly and repeatedly condemning political violence and encouraging among their followers an understanding of the importance of democratic pluralism and a culture of political tolerance; and

Page 5, Chapter 2, Code of Conduct for political parties and organisations
2.3 No political party or organisation or any official or representative of any such party, shall:
· kill, injure, apply violence to, intimidate or threaten any other person in connection with that person's political beliefs, words, writings or actions;
· remove, disfigure, destroy, plagiarise or otherwise misrepresent any symbol or other material of any other political party or organisation;
· interfere with, obstruct or threaten any other person or group travelling to or from or intending to attend, any gathering for political purposes;
· seek to compel, by force or threat of force, any person to join any party or organisation, attend any meeting, make any contribution, resign from any post or office, boycott any occasion or commercial activity or withhold his or her labour or fail to perform a lawful obligation; or
· obstruct or interfere with any official or representative of any other political party or organisation's message to contact or address any group of people.

Page 5, Chapter 2, Code of Conduct for political parties and organisations
2.4 All political parties and organisations shall respect and give effect to the obligation to refrain from incitement to violence and hatred. In pursuit hereof no language calculated or likely to incite violence or hatred, including that directed against any political party or personality, nor any wilfully false allegation, shall be used at any political meeting, nor shall pamphlets, posters or other written material containing such language be prepared or circulated, either in the name of any party, or anonymously.

Page 5, Chapter 2, Code of Conduct for political parties and organisations
2.5 All political parties and organisations shall:
· ensure that the appropriate authorities are properly informed of the date, place, duration and where applicable, routing of each public meeting, rally, march or other event organised by the party or organisation;
· take into account local sentiment and foreseeable consequences, as well as any other meetings already arranged on the same date in close proximity to the planned event, provided that this shall not detract from the right of any political party or organisation freely to propagate its political views; and
· immediately and at all times, establish and keep current effective lines of communication between one another at national, regional and local levels, by ensuring a

Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	Page 6, Chapter 3, Security Forces: General provisions, 3.1 General Principles 3.1.4 The police, as law enforcement officers, shall expect a higher standard of conduct from its members in the execution of their duties than they expect from others and in pursuance hereof, supports prompt and efficient investigation and prosecution of its own members alleged to have acted unlawfully and shall commit itself to continue the proper training and retraining of its members in line with the objectives of professional policing and the principles set out in Chapters 3 and 4 of this Accord. The police in particular shall emphasise that there is no place in the police force for policing practices based on personal or racial prejudice, corruption, excessive force or any unlawful actions.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice	
Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.

Mechanism Page 19, Chapter 6

Commission of Inquiry regarding the prevention of public violence and intimidation ("the Commission").

6.1 It is acknowledged that the police is primarily responsible for the investigation of crime. The police is, as a result, also responsible for the investigation and bringing to book of all perpetrators of violence and intimidation.

6.2 Postmortem inquests play an important role in exposing and opening up circumstances relating to unrest and violence. Inquests with judges as presiding officers have taken place more frequently since the implementation of the Inquests Amendment Act, 1990 (Act 45 of 1990). The Inquests Amendment Act, 1991 (Act 8 of 1991) has furthermore streamlined the process and inquests can be disposed of more rapidly. Records of all inquest proceedings relating to public violence should be submitted to the Commission.

6.3 It is clear that violence and intimidation declines when it is investigated and when the background and reasons for it is (sic) exposed and given media attention. There is therefore need for an effective instrument to do just that. It is agreed that the Commission established by the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation Act, 1991, be used as an instrument to investigate and expose the background and reasons for violence, thereby reducing the incidence of violence and intimidation. However, in order to improve the efficacy of the Act in preventing violence it may be necessary to amend the Act, to accommodate the provisions of this Chapter. Where amendments are necessary, the National Peace Committee shall send its proposals to the Minister of Justice as soon as possible.

6.4 In terms of the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation Act, 1991, the Commission shall function as follows:

6.5 The Commission shall function on a permanent basis.

6.6 The Commission's objectives shall be to:

6.6.1 inquire into the phenomenon of public violence and intimidation in the Republic, the nature and causes thereof and what persons are involved therein;

6.6.2 inquire into any steps that should be taken in order to prevent public violence and intimidation;

6.6.3 make recommendations to the State President regarding:

6.6.3.1 the general policy which ought to be followed in respect of the prevention of public violence and intimidation;

6.6.3.2 steps to prevent public violence or intimidation;

6.6.3.3 any other steps it may deem necessary or expedient, including proposals for the passing of legislation, to prevent a repetition or continuation of any act or omission relating to public violence or intimidation;

6.6.3.4 the generation of income by the State to prevent public violence and intimidation as well as the compensating of persons who were prejudiced and suffered patrimonial loss thereby;

Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.

Reparations

Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations
Page 20, Chapter 6, Commission of Inquiry regarding the prevention of public violence and intimidation (“theCommission “).
6.6.3.4 the generation of income by the State to prevent public violence and intimidation as well as the compensating of persons who were prejudiced and suffered patrimonial loss thereby;

Reconciliation

Page 1, Untitled Preamble,
... This Accord is intended to promote peace and prosperity in violence-stricken communities. The right of all people to live in peace and harmony will be promoted by the implementation of this Accord.

Page 1, Untitled Preamble,
... The Accord is of such a nature that every peace-loving person can support it. The Accord reflects the values of all key players in the arena of negotiation and reconciliation.

Page 3, Chapter 1, Principles
1.8 The implementation of a system to combat violence and intimidation will only succeed if the parties involved have a sincere commitment to reach this objective. Only then will all the people of South Africa be able to fulfil their potential and create a better future.

Page 4, Chapter 1, Principles
1.10 Since insufficient instruments exist to actively prevent violence and intimidation and regional and local levels, it is agreed that committees be appointed at regional and local levels to assist in this regard. Peace bodies are therefore to be established at both regional and local levels to be styled “Regional Dispute Resolution Committees” (RDRC) and“Local Dispute Resolution Committees” (LDRC) respectively. These bodies will be guided and co-ordinated at a national level by a National Peace Secretariat. At the local level the bodies will be assisted by Justices of the Peace.

Page 4, Chapter 1, Principles
1.12 There should be simple and expeditious procedures for the resolution of disputes regarding transgressions of the Code for Political Parties and Organisation by political parties and organisations who are signatories to the National Peace Accord. These disputes should wherever possible, be settled at grassroots level, through participation of the parties themselves; and by using the proven methods of mediation, arbitration and adjudication.

Page 17, Chapter 5, Measures to facilitate socio-economic reconstruction and development
5.7 The National Peace Committee and the Regional Dispute Resolution Committees will establish permanent subcommittees on socio-economic reconstruction and development.

[Summary: Chapter 6 establishes a Commission of Inquiry Regarding the Prevention of Violence and Intimidation, which refers to breaking the cycle of violence (Page 21) see Justice Sector Reform > Criminal Justice and Emergency Provisions]

Page 23, Chapter 7, National Peace Secretariat, Regional And Local Dispute Resolution Committees
7.1. It is clear from the aforegoing that sufficient instruments exist to investigate violence and intimidation and to bring the perpetrators thereof to book. Insufficient instruments exist however to actively combat violence and intimidation at grassroots level. It is therefore proposed that committees be appointed at regional and local levels to assist in this regard. These committees will require national co-ordination.
7.2 In order to provide management skills, budgetary commitment and statutory empowerment and sanction, State involvement is essential.
7.3 A National Peace Secretariat
7.3.1 A National Peace Secretariat shall be established, comprising at least four persons nominated by the National Peace Committee and one representative of the Department of Justice. Further members, up to a maximum of four, may also be appointed

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

Page 2, Untitled Preamble,
... The signatories have agreed upon:
... • the establishment of mechanisms to implement the provisions of this Accord

Page 2, Untitled Preamble,
... The signatories acknowledge that the provisions of this Peace Accord are subject to existing laws, rules and procedures and budgetary constraints. New structures should not be created where appropriate existing structures can be used.

Page 2, Untitled Preamble,
... We, the signatories, accordingly solemnly bind ourselves to this accord and shall ensure as far as humanly possible that all our members and supporters will comply with the provisions of this accord and will respects its underlying rights and values and we, the government signatories, undertake to pursue the objectives of this accord and seek to give effect to its provisions by way of the legislative, executive and budgeting procedures to which we have access.

Page 4, Chapter 1, Principles
1.12 There should be simple and expeditious procedures for the resolution of disputes regarding transgressions of the Code for Political Parties and Organisation by political parties and organisations who are signatories to the National Peace Accord. These disputes should wherever possible, be settled at grassroots level, through participation of the parties themselves; and by using the proven methods of mediation, arbitration and adjudication.

1.10 peace bodies to be established at regional and local level; 3.2.2.6.vii. The Standing Commission and/or the National Peace Committee may inquire on the progress of police investigations into incidents of political violence; where the National Peace Committee or Regional Dispute Resolution Committee receive evidence of police bias in such investigations, a special investigation unit can be empowered to conduct the investigation; 3.8.1 the accord to be issued as a directive by the Commissioner of Police, with the Police Act amended accordingly; 5.7 the National Peace Committee and Regional Dispute Resolution Committees will establish permanent subcommittees on socio-economic reconstruction and development; Chapter 6 establishes Commission of Inquiry regarding the prevention of public violence and intimidation, in order to enquire into the subject and explore steps to be taken, and make recommendations to the State President; Chapter 7 National Peace Secretariat, Regional and Local Dispute Resolution Committees, establishes these mechanisms to address violence at grassroots level and monitor the accord and settling disputes arising from them; Chapter 8 establishes National Peace Committee consisting of signatories' reps to monitor the accord and make recommendations on its implementation, to ensure compliance with the code of conduct fo political parties and orgs; Chapter 9 procedure for enforcing the agmt between the parties (i.e. enforcing the Code of Conduct)

Page 4,
1.11 The Preparatory Committee has played a crucial role in the process of bringing the major actors together to negotiate a Peace Accord. There is still much to be done to implement the Accord and establish the institutions of peace. To assist in this regard, a National Peace Committee shall be established.

Page 27, Chapter 8, National Peace Committee
8.1 Composition
8.1.1 Those political parties and organisations currently represented on the Preparatory Committee shall constitute the National Peace Committee together with representatives drawn from other signatory parties where the National Peace Committee believes such