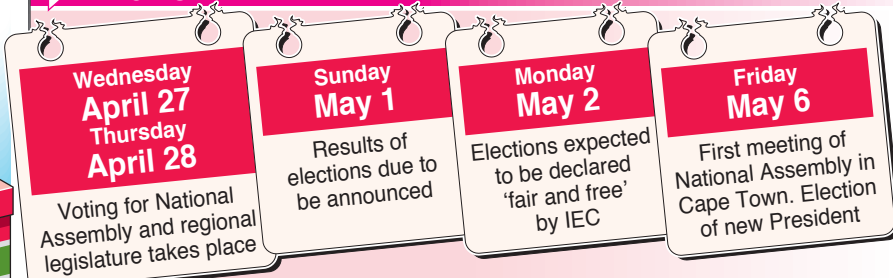


SOUTH AFRICA

The first free elections

On April 27, all South Africans will be eligible to vote for the first time – to elect a non-racial government with a five-year brief to establish a new national constitution. The make-up of the new parliament will be decided by proportional representation, and South Africa's new president will be inaugurated in Pretoria on May 10

ELECTION TIMELINE



MAIN PARTY POLICIES



National Party

Leader: F.W. de Klerk

Current ruling party

Will negotiate for permanent power sharing after elections

Seeks democratic culture of tolerance and acceptance



African National Congress

Leader: Nelson Mandela

Undertakes to create nationwide freedom of political activity

Committed to multi-party democracy based on proportional representation



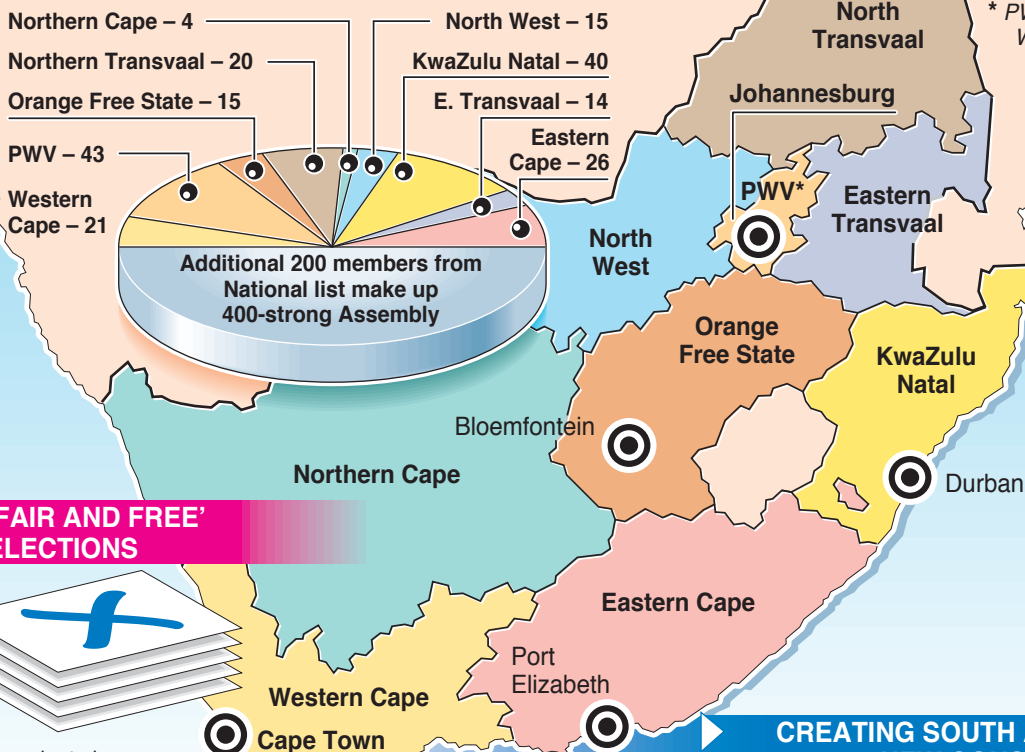
Inkatha Freedom Party

Leader: Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi

Promises constructive input to parliamentary procedures

Committed to non-racist, non-sexist, non-ethnic South Africa

THE NEW NATIONAL ASSEMBLY



'FAIR AND FREE' ELECTIONS



Independent observers, including teams from the UN, European Community and the Organisation of African Unity, will monitor polling stations to ensure fair voting. The Independent Electoral Commission will oversee the counting of votes and must declare the elections 'free and fair'

CREATING SOUTH AFRICA'S NEW CONSTITUTION

Transition period agreed under South Africa's interim constitution

Within 37 days

First meeting of National Assembly must be held within 37 days of elections

Within two years

A final constitution must be agreed – failing this parliament must be dissolved

Up to five years

Final constitution will remain in effect under 'Government of National Unity'