



Can a Political Party Call an “Independence Referendum”?

Opening Questions

1. If a referendum can be called easily through a ‘political party’ by mobilizing a group of people quickly, achieve the desired mandates, and then call a referendum for independence, why did the 193 existing countries, who are all acknowledge by the international role-players, all took the international legal process by applying the international law firmly?
2. If a referendum can be called easily through a ‘political party’ by mobilizing a group of people quickly, achieve the desired mandates, and then call a referendum for independence, why don’t Hong Kong, Kasmir, Bougainville, Alberta, and the rest of the current 97 self-determination groups, follow this remarkable easy and readily available route?
3. If a referendum can be called easily through a ‘political party’ by mobilizing a group of people quickly, achieve the desired mandates, and then call a referendum for independence, how do you know that the landmass you want to secede, is economically viable to sustain the population if no due diligence were conducted to prove to the international countries to invest in your commerce?

These are just three elementary questions...

Introduction

An “independence referendum” is a type of referendum in which the citizens of a territory decide whether the territory should become an “independent sovereign state”. An independence referendum that results in a vote for independence “does not always ultimately result in independence”, and there are very good reason why not.

The Two-way Process

An independence referendum typically arises first after political success for nationalists of a territory. This could come in two forms:

1. the election of politicians or parties **with separatist policies**¹ (**the crucial requirement**), or
2. from **pressure from nationalist organisations**² such as the United Liberty Alliance (ULA).

There is **not one** single political party or normal group in SA with ‘separatist policies’ in place, as the ULA firmly has in place.

Separatist ‘policies’ define the group of “unique people” that desire to break away due to their distinctiveness in “language, culture, religion and ethnicity”, that is “separate / distinct” from the mother country, strictly according to international law.

¹ Independence referendum, Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independence_referendum

² Independence referendum, Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independence_referendum



The Three Main Political Parties

Not one of these parties have any 'separatist policies' in place:

1. **VF+ Party:** They stated categorically they **do not** want to secede for an independent sovereign country, and even if they wanted to, they cannot because they **do not** have 'separatist policies' in place.
2. **Cape Party:** wants to secede but also **do not** have the 'required' separatist policies in place to **qualify them** according to international law to legally separate from South Africa. They include all people, including the Bantu people, thus having **no** 'separation policies' for **the very unique group of people** in "language, culture, religion and ethnicity" to give them the legal bases to secede. (The **CapeExit** groups follows the very same strategy.)
3. **DA Party:** They stated categorically they **do not** want to secede for an independent sovereign country, and if they wanted to, they cannot because they do not have 'separatist policies' in place. They include all people, including the Bantu people, thus having no 'separation policies' for a very unique group of people in language, culture, religion and ethnicity to give them the legal bases to secede.

The ULA' Separatist Policies

The United Liberty Alliance (ULA) is a civil rights movement focused on the self-determination of the oppressed minorities in Southern Africa. These minorities include the descendants of:

- a. The Khoi and San, the aboriginal peoples of Southern Africa;
- b. People from Continental Europe, the British Isles and even North America who settled in Southern Africa from as early as 1652;
- c. Slaves and indentured individuals brought to Southern Africa before 1900, primarily from Malaysia, India and Indonesia.

This is the **foundation** of why the ULA can legally call a referendum when the required mandate is met, or in the case of when a Unilateral Declaration of Impendence (UDI) is called due to a civil war.

Conclusion

Not one political party or separatist group in South Africa, have the "legal bases" of the required "separatist policies" according to international law as the ULA has, to call a referendum. The "separatist policies" is the foundational point of departure for any group to separate themselves from another group, there are simply no other legal way.

If this "quickly-call-a-referendum deception" holds true, then any group or party desiring to separate themselves from the main population of South Africa, can separate every single voting district in South Africa from the ANC government quite easily.

The only legal way is to adhere to the "17 Fundamental Steps for Secession and Declaring a UDI" is displayed on our website under [FACTUAL EVIDENCE / 2020](#).