

UNITED LIBERTY ALLIANCE
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EX UNITATE VIRES

UNILATERAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

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Introduction

This document helps you to understand what a "Unilateral Declaration of Independence" (UDI) is and what is required to execute it.

How many ways are there to secede?

There are two ways to achieve secession.

1. The 'De Jure' process of secession: By obtaining a mandate from the citizens via their "YES" votes for secession. This process follows international law and guidelines. It is the ULA's current option. This will force the ANC government to call a referendum once the 2 million mandates have been achieved.
2. The Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI): Example, if a civil war erupts which was initiated by the mother country of the secession group desiring to leave to form a new country, or, the mother country fails to arrange a referendum after receiving proof of the people's legal claim to self-determination (the required 2 million mandates), international role-players will obligate the mother country to comply, and at the same time safeguard the minority people and their new country. There are other reasons as well which will be listed further below.

Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) Defined

A Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) is a formal process leading to the establishment of a new state by a subnational entity which declares itself independent and sovereign without a formal agreement with the state from which it is seceding. The term was first used when Rhodesia declared independence in 1965 from the United Kingdom (UK) without an agreement with the UK.

Thus, a UDI is a formal process resulting in the establishment of a sub national entity as a state within an existing country, as a SOVEREIGN, WITHOUT THE ASSENT (approval) of the mother country from which it is seceding.

Examples of Unilateral Declaration of Independence

Prominent examples of a UDI other than Rhodesia's UDI in 1965 include that of the United States in 1776, the Irish Declaration of Independence of 1919 by a revolutionary parliament, Katanga's declaration of independence by Moise Tshombe in July 1960, the attempted secession of Biafra from Nigeria in 1967, the Bangladeshi declaration of independence from Pakistan in 1970, the secession of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus from Cyprus in 1983 (internationally unrecognized), and the Palestinian Declaration of Independence from the Palestinian territories in 1988. During the breakup of the Soviet Union throughout 1991, many of its republics declared their independence unilaterally without agreement and were thus not recognised as legitimate by the Soviet central government, yet they are independent.

During the breakup of Yugoslavia, the government of the United States asked the governments of Slovenia and Croatia to drop their UDI plans because of the threat of major war erupting in the Balkans because of it, and threatened that it would oppose both countries' UDIs on the basis of the Helsinki Final

Act if they did so. However, four days later both Slovenia and Croatia announced their UDIs from Yugoslavia.

In 2008 Kosovo declared UDI from Serbia, and in 2014 Crimea declared UDI from Ukraine.

Is a UDI Legal and Accepted by International Law?

The International Court of Justice, in a 2010 advisory opinion, declared that Unilateral Declarations of Independence were 100% legal under international law.

Reasons When a UDI Can Be Declared

1. If a civil war erupts which was initiated by the mother country of the secession group desiring to leave to form a new country, or,
2. the mother country fails to arrange a referendum after receiving proof of the people's legal claim to self-determination (the required mandates), international role-players will obligate the mother country to comply, and at the same time safeguard the minority people and their new country, or,
3. as in the case of South Africa where the minorities agreed to the conditions of a new Constitution, and the new Constitution's conditions are not honored but violated by the new ruling government, then the ruling government, by violating the Constitution's laws and as per international law renders the country's judiciary system null and void. Because of that, a UDI can be called as the terms of the agreed Constitution were not upheld.

General Guidelines for Calling a UDI

Before a UDI can be called, the United Liberty Alliance (ULA) group must have this firmly in place:

1. Concrete Evidence: 1994 Afrikaner Accord

Be in possession of the signed Accord as evidence of the firm agreement cemented into the Constitution.

Outcome: ULA completed this requirement.

2. Quantifying and Margination Process

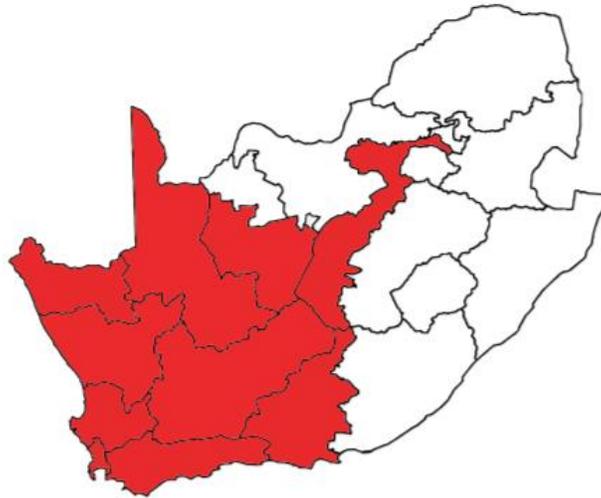
As a point of departure ULA had to quantify and marginalize the land and the group of people classed as Minorities.

The "margination of a section of the population from the development process" gives it those material and demographic characteristics which, in turn, make it extremely difficult for these people to get out of the marginalization process. Marginalizing people is "to put or keep (someone) in a powerless or unimportant position within a society or group".

Quantify is to find or calculate the quantity or amount of these oppressed people that dwell in the land, and locate their demographic positioning in the existing country.

Thus, accurate statistical ethnic analysis had to be used which will be accepted by international law, of which the "The South African National Census of 2011" was the first census to include geo-referencing for every individual dwelling in South Africa. It was this census that the ULA used as its bases for secession of the oppressed Minorities.

The demarcation process involved dividing the country into "small pockets" of land, called enumeration areas based on administrative boundaries, size, and population density. The data used included satellite images, address data, gated community blueprints, sectional titles and sub-place spatial boundaries.



By using these formal governmental statistics, the ULA's research and legal representatives established accurately where the Minorities is the majority population in any electoral ward in SA. From this a suggested map was drawn of the landmass area to be seceded. The census also provided accurate numbers of the white, brown and Indian population groups who are all included under the umbrella of Minorities.

Outcome: ULA completed this requirement.

3. Feasibility Study of the Proposed New Independent Country

As the name implies, a feasibility analysis is used to determine the viability of an idea, such as in our case, as ensuring a project is legally and technically feasible as well as economically justifiable. It tells us whether a project is worth the investment—in some cases, a country secession may not be doable and therefore the UN will not approve such a secession.

A Feasibility Study is therefore a comprehensive and complete analysis that takes all of a country's relevant factors into account—including economic, industrial, legal, defensive, energy, food sustainability, mineral considerations (to mention a few)—to ascertain the likelihood of sustaining the country successfully. This detailed study will determine whether the country is feasible and should be established. A feasibility study thus aims to objectively and rationally uncover the strengths and weaknesses of an existing country (current SA) and the proposed new country (ULA's earmarked secession country).

The people carrying out the study, are world-class economists and specialists in various fields, and will take into account every aspect of the country's expense and risk versus the potential it can generate.

The fundamental steps hinge around these core principles for every sector of the new country's feasibility study:

- a. Conduct a Preliminary Analysis. Begin by outlining your plan.
- b. Prepare a Projected Income Statement.
- c. Conduct a Market Survey, or Perform Market Research.
- d. Plan Business Organization and Operations.
- e. Prepare an Opening Day Balance Sheet.
- f. Review and Analyze All Data.
- g. Make a Go/No-Go Decision.

The most important part of a feasibility study is the economics. Economics is the reason most projects are undertaken, as in ULA's case, the economy of the new proposed country.

The cost of a feasibility study can vary greatly depending on the depth and breadth of the study. A high quality, in-depth study as ULA's, can cost as much as \$100,000 (R1,700,000). These costs have been absorbed by the ULA and nothing was asked or expected from any minority-group member.

Outcome: ULA completed this requirement.

4. Communicate Intention to Secede

The ULA had to communicate its intention, meaning reasons to secede, in a formal letter to the President of South Africa. This letter had a specific format and had to cover the following points:

- Created date
- Ratified
- Location
- Author(s)
- Signatories
- Purpose

ULA announced the United Liberty Alliance's formal intent to secede from the Republic of South Africa.

Outcome: ULA completed this requirement.

5. Bill of Rights of the New Country

A Bill of Rights, sometimes called a Declaration of Rights or a Charter of Rights, is a list of the most important rights to the citizens of a country. The purpose is to protect those rights against infringement from public officials and private citizens.

Bills of Rights may be entrenched or un-entrenched. An entrenched bill of rights cannot be amended or repealed by a country's legislature through regular procedure, instead requiring a supermajority or

referendum; often it is part of a country's Constitution, and therefore subject to special procedures applicable to constitutional amendments.

The Bills of Rights is a formal declaration of the legal and civil rights of the citizens of the new state / country. The Bill of Rights is normally the first 10 Amendments to the Constitution. It guarantees civil rights and liberties to the individual—like freedom of speech, press, and religion. It sets rules for due process of law and reserves all powers not delegated to the Federal Government to the people or the state / country.

Outcome: ULA completed this requirement.

6. The Constitution of the New Country

A Constitution is an aggregate of fundamental principles or established precedents that constitute the legal basis of a polity, organization or other type of entity, and commonly determine how that entity is to be governed.

When these principles are written down into a single document or set of legal documents, those documents may be said to embody a Written Constitution; if they are written down in a single comprehensive document, it is said to embody a Codified Constitution. Some Constitutions (such as that of the United Kingdom) are uncodified, but written in numerous fundamental Acts of a legislature, court cases or treaties.

Constitutions concern different levels of organizations, from sovereign countries to companies and unincorporated associations. A treaty which establishes an international organization is also its constitution, in that it would define how that organization is constituted. Within states, a constitution defines the principles upon which the state is based, the procedure in which laws are made and by whom. Some constitutions, especially codified constitutions, also act as limiters of state power, by establishing lines which a state's rulers cannot cross, such as fundamental rights.

Outcome: ULA completed this requirement the first part of the Constitution (Bill of Rights) and the rest will be developed with the Emergency Interim Government.

7. Risk Analysis of the Forthcoming Political and Social Instability and the Imminent Threat to Minorities

Political risk indicates the commencement of risk that arises due to change in the governing body of a country and therefore poses a risk to the investors who have investments in financial instruments like debt funds, mutual funds, equity, etc.

Risk factors mentioned include political instability, legal and regulatory constraints, local product safety and environmental laws, tax regulations, local labor laws, trade policies, and currency regulations.

Thus, political instability is defined as the potential for sudden and significant change in the leadership, policies, or condition of a country.

The 5 major political risks are:

- War and civil unrest.
- Expropriation without just compensation.
- Trade losses due to embargoes.
- Environmentally influenced political risks.
- Trade disrupting sanctions.

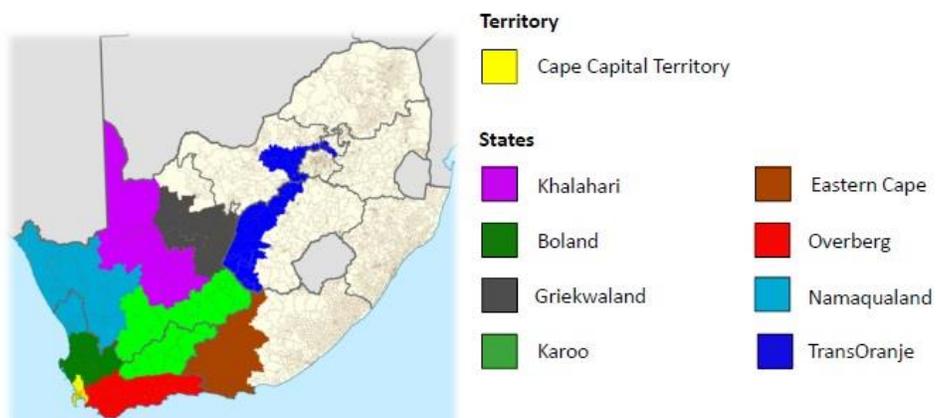
The 12 major social risks are:

- Anti-social Behavior.
- Poverty.
- Drug Abuse.
- Prostitution.
- Racial Discrimination.
- Alcohol Abuse.
- Economic Deprivation.
- Political Corruption.
- Poverty.
- Homelessness.
- Homeless Population.
- Race-based Laws and Regulations Against Minorities.

The Risk Analysis of the forthcoming political and social instability and the imminent threat to Minorities has been thoroughly conducted for the Minorities' unfolding situation staying under the ANC, as well as what the conditions will be in the new country.

Outcome: ULA completed this requirement.

8. System of Government: Construct Future Governance Model



Note: State names are place holders – final names to be determined

The geography of Hartland is a design based on the population composition in terms of the last official language census in 2011. This gives a basic representation of the areas in which minorities are actually in the majority. Once a mandate of 2,000,000 has been received, a referendum on secession will be held.

The areas contained within the current proposed borders of Hartland will be those from whom people will be asked to vote in a referendum for secession. The outcome of this referendum will determine the final borders of Hartland. If, for example, in the area of the Overberg there is a majority vote for secession, the Overberg will secede. If the Trans-Oranje area returns a vote of less than 50%, this area will not secede.

Therefore, it is important to remember that the actual people living in an area, regardless of their ethnic backgrounds, will be the ones to decide if their area is part of the new Hartland or not. When the borders of the new state have been determined by the voice of the people taking part in the referendum, the new country will be run along the lines of the Swiss political system. This is known as a Confederation.

A Confederation consists of a number of states (cantons) or, in South African terminology, provinces. These are known as states because they enjoy a vast amount of autonomy. Each state, as in Switzerland, consists primarily of (but is not limited to) citizens of a similar background, language and culture. In Switzerland, this is Rumantsch, Italian, French and German. In Hartland it will be primarily, but limited to, KhoiSan, White Afrikaners, Brown Afrikaners, Indians and White Englishmen.

Like in Switzerland, this will be a natural grouping together of similar people and not a prescribed one. It is to be hoped that, like in Switzerland, people of all cultures will be represented in all states. The actual consistency of any state's population is not determined by government but by the free will of the citizens, who may live and work and own property wherever they please. Indeed, the natural grouping together of similar cultures and languages in significant portions in the new Hartland will be the deciding factor in determining the proposed borders of the individual states.

The beauty of the Swiss/Hartland system is that people have a direct say in how they are governed and where their money is spent. Citizens are primarily citizens of their towns and the bulk of their taxes go to the town they live in. Here it is used for roads, schools, sewerage treatment, public facilities, old-age homes, social welfare, etc. It is used only for the citizens of the town. If a town is dominated by a particular culture, this culture will determine how the town is governed and by whom. A town can consist of one particular cultural group while existing within a state consisting of primarily a different cultural group. This allows for the freedom of specific cultural groups to locate themselves wherever they wish within the greater country of the Hartland, while retaining a say over their own matters and control over their own finances.

The next level of citizenship is that of belonging to a Canton, or state. The individual states receive a smaller portion of their citizens' taxes. This is used for state roads, hospitals, universities, etc. Such institutions are naturally focused on the needs of their particular state and are run in the predominant language and culture of this state. This in turn is influenced by the natural grouping together of people of similar culture and language, which is in no way prescribed by government. The national government is very small and comprises of only a few ministers (in Switzerland it's 7!) who are responsible for things the individual states cannot do, such as national defence, foreign relations and interstate crime. This is the last and least important level of citizenship. Only a relatively tiny portion of the citizen's taxes go to the national government, as their towns and states are the ones looking after them and maintaining

their infrastructure according to the will of the people of those towns and states. At all levels of government, be they municipal, provincial or national, the principle of Direct Democracy allows citizens to have a legally binding say in governance.

Citizens as well as the government may call for a referendum at any time on any topic. The outcomes of these referendums are legally binding on the government and must be enacted. This means that at no time can local, provincial or national government reach unilateral decisions that are unpopular with a majority of their citizens.

The Confederation with Eight Sovereign States has already been "submitted" in accordance with international law for secession (self-determination), and it is going to establish three fundamental principles for you – FREEDOM, PROSPERITY and SAFETY!

The Federal Government will be seated in the Cape Capital Territory area, an independent area the same as Capitol Hill is in the independent area of Washington District of Columbia is neutral to any state of the U.S. Each province (state) will have its own State Government as explained in the Confederation Model.

Outcome: ULA completed this requirement.

9. Internal Remedial Process

Remediation is the act of correcting an error or stopping something bad from happening. Remedial Measures means any measures or actions required or undertaken to investigate, monitor, clean up, remove, treat, prevent, contain or otherwise remediate the presence or release of any hazardous situation.

Remediation in law means 1) the act or process of remedying, and 2) the act or process of remediating.

ULA has tried over the last couple of years to establish remedial actions and communications with the ANC government, but without success. ULA has solid proof that all internal remedies have been exhausted.

The failure of the arrogant ANC government to respond to the ULA's exhausted internal remedial communications therefore provides concrete evidence of the governments lack to apply remedial action, and therefore this is a huge plus for the ULA's secession process to obtain favor by the international role-players.

The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was conceived as a UN General Assembly resolution. Article 21(3) of the Declaration states that "the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government..." and provides support for a proposition that peoples must first seek to "**exhaust its remedies**" within the status quo before taking a radical step such as secession.

The ULA has exhausted all internal remedies available with the ANC government since 2014. Sufficient evidence shows that ULA has fully complied with Article 21(3).

The last and final internal remedial letter to President Ramaphosa was written on the 11th of February 2019 and hand delivered (served) by the Sheriff to his office as well as selected embassies in South

Africa. Sheriffs are unbiased officials of the court responsible for the serving of all court documents including summonses, notices, warrants, orders and execution of judgements and orders.

ULA has as of 11 February 2019 ceased all communication with the ANC government and is now dealing only with the UN and international role-players.

Outcome: ULA completed this requirement.

10. Communication With International Role-players

Original:

It is vital to note that the signed 1994 Afrikaner Accord emphasizes the acceptance of secession by international role-players. On 21 December 1993, Mandela wrote a letter of approval of the forthcoming signing of the Accord. The Accord was signed and approved prior to the general election in 1994 by the ANC - Thabo Mbeki, the National Party - Roelf Meyer, Freedom Front Party - Gen. Viljoen, and together with many world leaders such as:

- a. Princeton N. Lyman was the US Ambassador to SA and was an international witness.
- b. Sir Anthony Reeve was the UK Ambassador to SA and was an international witness.
- c. Klaus Baron von der Ropp of Germany, was an EU international witness to the Accord.
- d. (??) was the Ireland EU international witness.

The signing ceremony was supervised by witnesses Prof. Abraham Viljoen and Jürgen Kögl.

Present:

- a. On 29 October 2018 ULA launched their petition at the White House and received more than the required 100,000 signatures in the 30-day window (29 November 2018). ULA is now officially on record at the White House Administration for international law record purposes and for requiring assistance in time of need.
- b. May 2019: UN Secretary General, António Guterres, confirmed that he received the ULA's secession case.
- c. January 2020: UN Secretary General has confirmed that he referred ULA's secession case to the UN High Commissioner of Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet Jeria, which is the second most senior position in the UN, for investigation.
- d. Since 2014 to date: Various embassies and international role-players has been kept up-to-date with the ULA's secession process in preparation of support and assistance during the secession transition phase (transitional government).

Outcome: ULA completed this requirement.

11. White House Intervention Request

"We the People", is a section of the whitehouse.gov website for petitioning the administration's policy experts. Petitions that meet a certain threshold of signatures are typically reviewed by Administration officials who prepare and issue official responses.

We the People serves as a public relations device for the current White House administration to provide a venue for citizens to express themselves.

Under the White House Administration's rules, a petition has to reach 100,000 signatures within 30 days to receive an official response.

On 29 October 2018 ULA launched their petition at the White House and received more than the required 100,000 signatures in the 30-day window (29 November 2018). ULA is now officially on record at the White House Administration for international law record purposes and for requiring assistance in time of need.

A few days later, on Monday, 14 January 2019, Pres. Trump has signed the anti-genocide act into law: "U.S. President Donald Trump on Monday signed new bipartisan legislation committing the United States to preventing genocide." Pres. Trump is committed to send in Marines as a matter of national security interest.

Outcome: ULA completed this requirement.

12. Inform Public and International Role-players You Call for Secession Mandates

ULA must use all possible means to communicate its attention to the public and international role-players of its intention to secede and the possibility of a Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) should the ruling government makes itself guilty of any of the three reasons as mentioned in the introductory pages under "Reasons When an UDI Can Be Declared". Ongoing public announcements must be made using the following platforms:

- As many as possible social media platforms.
- Telecommunication systems such as Telegram and WhatsApp groups.
- Mass-mailing of newsletters.
- Website.
- Radio and Television.
- Media.
- Etc.

This is to increase the public's awareness of an imminent secession.

Outcome: ULA completed this requirement.

13. Formulate, Advertise and Establish an Emergency Interim Government Model and Government Structure

Following democratic and international law guidelines, we were required to send an invitation to every minority political party and group to announce the interim governmental process. Letters were sent out, it was announced on social media platforms, it was posted on our website to the public, and an open public meeting was arranged where all minority political parties and civil rights organizations were invited to on 9 August 2019 at the Cape Town Minority Groups Leadership Summit and Accord signing ceremony.

The Emergency Interim Government and Application:

In the case of the forming of a new nation through secession, an interim government, also called a provisional government or transitional government, must be set up to act as an emergency governmental authority to manage the political transition process.

Principle XXXIV of the Interim Constitution of 1993:

The Interim Constitution was restricted largely to civil and political rights as it contained the Bill of Rights which guarantees the rights protected by international human rights conventions. The Interim Constitution provided that “everyone shall enjoy all universally accepted fundamental rights, freedoms and liberties”. The interim Constitution came into effect on 27 April 1994 to administer South Africa’s first democratic elections.

Read clearly what the following laws say:

- Principle XXXIV of the Interim Constitution of 1993;
- The terms of the Accord on Afrikaner self-determination signed by Viljoen, Meyer & Mbeki April 1994;
- Section 235 of current SA constitution (taking special note of the last 4 words).

A formal Emergency Interim Government Committee has been launched in May 2020 to deal with all the applications as was distributed from 2 August 2019, and to establish an Emergency Interim Government according to international law.

Outcome: ULA completed this requirement.

14. Inform the Public to Equip Themselves

Any group of people according to international law have the right to defend themselves. ULA, as any responsible civil rights organization, locally and internationally, has a duty to warn and to prepare their Minority people against any possible threat from within their country or from their government.

Outcome: ULA completed this requirement.

15. Writing of Unilateral Declaration of Independence Statement

As a UDI statement from ULA should be readily available as for when the time arrive, numerous copies should be available ready to be signed hand-delivered or emailed to the various international embassies in SA as well as to the UN and the various international role-players. The following should be ready and available within a few minutes:

- UDI Statement.
- List of email addresses already formulated in one group where the one signed UDI Statement will be emailed to.

- List of embassies in SA where hard copies will be delivered to.
- List of trusted media outlets as to whom the signed UDI Statement will be emailed to, all grouped into one group.
- ULA volunteer to maximize all their available platforms to broadcast the post the signed UDI Statement.
- Groups of defense unites throughout SA should be put on high-alert; contact lists via WhatsApp, Telegram, emails, and radios should be readily available and action plans must be in place.

Outcome: ULA completed this requirement.

16. Foreign Policies Activation

The following must be prepared before an UDI is declared and be readily available when an UDI is declared:

- a. Prepare and adopt a foreign policy of attempting to secure recognition as an independent country, and insisting that its political system would include "gradual steps to Minority rule".
- b. Put policies in place for those who wish to travel internationally as passports will be an issue, as many countries opposing the ULA's secession will not recognize the ULA's UDI administration as valid.
- c. List the several overseas missions and consul level the ULA would like to maintain.
- d. List the international role-players to oversee the democratic process to put an interim government in place that was elected by the people.

Outcome: ULA completed this requirement.