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# RECLAIMING FREEDOM

A Two-step approach to a more sustainable  
dispensation for South Africa

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

South Africa has become entangled in a never-ending series of crises. Even though there were high hopes for what was once described as the “New South Africa” and the “Rainbow Nation,” South Africa, as we know it, has failed.

It is argued in this report that the destructive policy framework, general state failure and the persecution of minorities in South Africa do not constitute the actual crises, but should be understood as symptoms of a deeper-rooted crisis. This deeper-rooted crisis is nestled in the fact that the political system is disconnected from grassroots realities.

South Africa is not just a big country but also exceptionally diverse, and should be thought of as a region, rather than a single unitary state. However, it is governed through a highly centralized government, disconnected from the various nations that inhabit the region. It is furthermore argued that it is in the interest of the Western world, but the United States in particular to promote stability in the region and to support Western, pro-American nations living in South Africa who do not currently have any significant form of autonomy or self-governance.

Even though international law recognizes territorial autonomy as a fundamental principle, international intervention to prevent catastrophe as a result of state failure and persecution is also a well-established principle. The report concludes by arguing that the South African government should be given a clear ultimatum with a list of measures that have to be implemented to prevent catastrophe in the region. A destabilized Southern Africa would soon lead to a destabilized Africa, which would have significant consequences for the Western world.

If the specifications of the ultimatum are not met, it is argued that a list of practical measures ought to be taken by the international community and, in particular, the United States to ensure a more sustainable political dispensation in South Africa—one that is based on self-governance for the various nations that inhabit the country.

# 01 SYMPTOMS OF A DEEPER ROOTED CRISIS

What is typically presented as the crisis in South Africa should rather be understood as symptoms of a deeper-rooted crisis. These symptoms can be described in three categories. The first is a series of destructive policy ideas for which there is no rational link between the envisioned ends and the purported means of achieving them. The second is general state failure, which affects not just minorities, but every citizen of the Republic of South Africa. The third is the active targeting of Western minorities through laws and policies explicitly aimed at marginalizing and targeting such groups, reducing them to second-class citizens and scapegoats.

Before discussing the deeper-rooted problem from which these symptoms arise, introductory remarks will be made regarding each of the aforementioned categories to provide a summarized overview of the difficulties that the nations living in South Africa face daily. The focus of this report is not merely to explain these symptoms, but to shed light on the crisis that underpins them in order to propose a decisive response to the crisis.

## 1.1 Destructive Policy Framework

The entire economic philosophy of the South African ruling elite is based on the notion that the redistribution of wealth on a race basis would lead to prosperity.<sup>1</sup> The route to equality is purportedly socialist redistribution, as opposed to production, and involves higher levels of regulation rather than the promotion of property rights and freedom in the market. Even though policies branded with uplifting terminology such as “black empowerment,” “affirmative action,” and “restitution” are proclaimed to aim toward the promotion of equality and the correction of historic injustices, their implementation - through rigid quotas and bureaucratic overreach - consistently ignores economic realities and incentives, resulting in the escalation of incompetence and growing levels of resentment. Land redistribution policies, proclaimed to empower those who do not have access to land, disrupt agricultural productivity without ensuring sustainable outcomes, as seen in declining farm output.

According to the South African government, more than 90% of farms that have been redistributed under the banner of promoting equality and addressing historic injustice have resulted in failure, with commercial farms eventually converting to subsistence farms and subsistence farms to squatter camps.<sup>2</sup> Yet, the response to this failure is simply a more aggressive implementation of the policies that have created the failure in the first place.<sup>3</sup> This destructive policy framework is not limited to land reform, with similar examples found in healthcare,<sup>4</sup> education,<sup>5</sup> and many other spheres of society.

## 1.2 State failure in South Africa

Even though regular elections are still held, voter turnout is rapidly declining.<sup>6</sup> Furthermore, the South African government isn't able to keep its citizens safe, maintain infrastructure, provide basic services such as water and electricity or ensure conditions under which citizens can prosper and the economy can grow. This growing crisis affects not only minority communities, but all citizens.

With more than 27'000 murders per year in South Africa (and presumably more than 600'000 murders since the ANC took power in 1994), the current murder rate in South

1 For this reason, it is often said that the “triangle of poverty, unemployment and inequality” is the single biggest crisis in South Africa. By expressing these three as an interconnected triangle, the underlying conclusion is always that poverty and unemployment would be resolved once - and only when - inequality has been resolved. See for example ANC. 2015. Official release of the 4th National General Council Discussion (sic) Documents. 17 August.  
2 Dixon, R. 2010. Failure of South African Land Reform. LA Times. 21 November.

De Jager, T. 2014. Land Claims: Reopening Pandora's Box. Politicsweb. 27 February.  
See also the documentary film by Roets, E. 2019. Disrupted Land. 2019.  
3 ANC. 2012. Land Reform Policy Discussion Document. June.  
4 See Parliament of the Republic of South Africa. National Health Insurance (NHI) Bill.  
5 See Basic Education Laws Amendment Act 32 of 2024.  
6 Voter turnout in national elections in South Africa has declined from 89.3% in 1999 to 58.6% in 2024.

Africa is 45 per 100 000 per year,<sup>7</sup> highlighting a severe public safety crisis. Decaying infrastructure, including frequent power outages costs the economy R900 million (\$50 million) daily.<sup>8</sup> Furthermore around 40% of water in South Africa is lost due to leaks and theft,<sup>9</sup> while 46% of water has been found to be contaminated and 67% of water treatment works to be on the verge of breakdown.<sup>10</sup> Corruption and mismanagement in state-owned enterprises like Eskom and Transnet further erode trust and hinder economic progress, leaving rural areas and informal settlements particularly underserved. These problems are not only found in the national government, as the South African Auditor General has declared that only 16% of municipalities in the country received clean audits.<sup>11</sup>

Systemic failures such as these exacerbate poverty and unemployment and stifle South Africa's potential for sustainable growth.

### 1.3 Minority Persecution in South Africa

Even though the governance failures briefly mentioned above affect all citizens, it could be argued that minorities are disproportionately impacted, when considering the variety of measures through which minority communities in South Africa are actively targeted through a discriminatory policy framework.

During the early 1990s, the African National Congress (ANC) negotiated with the National Party (NP) government and other parties for what was intended to become a new, democratic South Africa. The president of South Africa, Cyril Ramaphosa, who was also the chief negotiator for the ANC during the 1990s was reported to have said that the ANC's plan for dealing with white people in South Africa was that of boiling a frog alive. This implied raising the temperature gradually for the frog (white people) up to the point where the frog boils to death (or loses everything) without jumping out of the water (or rising up against the government).<sup>12</sup>

The suppression of white South Africans - and Afrikaners in particular - happened gradually at first, with the first discriminatory laws being implemented in 1996. Currently, there are more than 140 race laws in South Africa, primarily aimed at excluding and targeting the white minority.<sup>13</sup> These laws, usually described as laws aimed at black economic empowerment (BEE) do not empower or uplift black people as claimed. Instead, it is a network of laws that accelerates the handing out of social grants among black South Africans, trapping them in a cycle of poverty and unemployment, while a small minority of politically connected black elites benefit tremendously. As a result of these laws, not only are white people excluded from the labour market to a significant extent, the amount of black South Africans trapped in the social grants system has skyrocketed to more than 28 million (more than 40% of the country's population),<sup>14</sup> while R1 trillion (\$56 billion) has been moved between 100 politically connected individuals through what has become known as "BEE deals".<sup>15</sup> All of this is happening while the tax base erodes with one in thirty people in South Africa now accounting for more than 80% of income tax.

Senior politicians and government leaders - particularly within the ANC - have made their hatred and antagonism toward the white minority and Afrikaners in particular, abundantly clear throughout the years.

This is evident in the statement by the former state president, Jacob Zuma that every problem in South Africa should be traced back to the arrival of white people,<sup>16</sup> his claim

7 Charles, M, Wicks, J & Brederode, W. 2023. SA's Murder Rate Rises to Two-Decade High - and Cops are Powerless. News24. 16 November. See also the official statistics of the South African Police Service (SAPS); The Global average murder rate is 6 per 100 000.  
8 Business Tech. 2023. Stage 6 Load Shedding Costs South Africa R900 Million a Day: SARB. 6 February.  
9 PSA. 2024. South Africa's Water Crisis and Solutions. November.  
10 The Conversation. 2023. Water Crisis in South Africa: Damning Report Finds 46% contamination, 67% of Treatment Works near to Breaking Down. 7 December.  
11 Fraser, L. 2025. The Worst-Run Municipalities in South Africa Actively Harming the People Who Live There. Business Tech.

12 Kane-Berman, J. 2017. The ANC and Ramaphosa's 1994 Plan for the Whites. Politicsweb.  
13 For a full analysis of South African race laws, see the Race Law Project.  
14 Business Tech. 2014. 28 Million People on Grants in South Africa but only 7 Million Tax Payers. 22 February.  
15 Greyling, D. 2025. R1 Trillion Moved Between 100 Politically Connected Individuals Through BEE. Daily Investor.  
16 Smith, D. 2015. Jacob Zuma under Investigation for using Hate Speech. The Guardian. 16 February.

that in a democracy, the (white) minority should have fewer rights than the (black) majority<sup>17</sup> and his repeated chanting of songs and slogans that incite violence toward the white minority.<sup>18</sup> It is also evident in the repeated statements of the former president, Thabo Mbeki, in defense of the Kill the Boer chant, saying that it should not be interpreted literally, notwithstanding the fact that farmers are literally murdered in disproportionate numbers.<sup>19</sup> It includes the claims of the current president, Cyril Ramaphosa, that the “Boers” would come to oppress black people if they don’t keep voting the ANC into power,<sup>20</sup> that confiscating property from white farmers would create the “Garden of Eden” and the “ultimate paradise” in South Africa,<sup>21</sup> his repeated use of the words “our people” to refer exclusively to black people,<sup>22</sup> and his remarks about dealing with white people like “boiling a frog alive”.

Such comments are not limited to the current and former presidents though. The former deputy president, David Mabuza has threatened a “violent takeover” if white farmers do not voluntarily hand over their property.<sup>23</sup> The current Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Ronald Lamola has stated earlier that if white people do not voluntarily hand over their property (including land and mineral resources), there would be an invasion of white-owned land and that the ANC would “not long be able to guarantee the continued safety of Mr. Van der Merwe” (a common Afrikaner surname).<sup>24</sup> Former cabinet minister, Zweli Mkhize had publicly explained that once the government embarks on confiscation of property, it would exclude black-owned land.<sup>25</sup> Just days after the alienated former ANC member and current leader of the Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF), Julius Malema stated that he intends to “slit the throat of whiteness”,<sup>26</sup> several of the most senior leaders within the ANC, including Ramaphosa, Mabuza and Winnie Mandela called on Malema to rejoin the ANC. Ramaphosa explained that it was clear that Malema is still a member of the ANC, deep in his heart.<sup>27</sup>

The ANC’s response to the ongoing scourge of farm murders is also cause for alarm, with responses shifting between denying the existence of the problem by stating that “there are no murders of farmers or white farmers in South Africa”,<sup>28</sup> blaming the victims by explaining that its the farmers own fault for being attacked as they are,<sup>29</sup> downplaying the statistics,<sup>30</sup> downplaying the extent to which these attacks have been influenced by the chanting of slogans such as “Kill the Boer” and denying that there is any causal link between the chanting of such slogans and the murder of farmers, despite evidence to the contrary.<sup>31</sup> Furthermore, the fact that the chanting of Kill the Boer has been declared by the Constitutional Court as acceptable speech is particularly alarming.<sup>32</sup>

17 City Press. 2012. Zuma: The majority has more rights. 13 September.

18 See on YouTube: Deines. 2017. SA President Jacob Zuma sings ‘Kill the Boer’ at ANC’s 100th anniversary. 9 August.

19 Nkadameng, I. 2025. Former President Thabo Mbeki defends ‘Kill the Boer’ song as a mere ‘chant’. Business Day. 26 May.

20 Mail & Guardian. 2013. Ramaphosa warns against the return of the ‘Boers’. 11 November.

21 Mail & Guardian. 2018. Ramaphosa: Taking land will turn SA into the Garden of Eden. 7 January.

22 Notwithstanding the fact that Ramaphosa has come under fire in the past for explicitly excluding white people in his use of the terms “our people”, he has persisted. During the 2025 State of the Nation Address, the words “our people” and “black people” were used interchangeably. This is even more evident when comparing the written speech to the video recording of the delivered speech.

23 Ndaba, B. 2018. Mabuza appeals to white farmers to share their land. 7 April.

24 AfriForum. 2012. The Persecution of Minority Communities in SA. 29 January.

25 News24. 2018. Land expropriation plans to exclude black owned land - Mkhize. 6 July.

26 PowerFM. 2018. We’re cutting the throat of whiteness - Malema on Trollip. 4 March.

27 Gous, N. 2018. Ramaphosa and Mabuza to Malema: ‘come back home’. 11 March.

28 See on YouTube. IBFSA (IBF Investigation). 2020. South African President Cyril Ramaphosa says there are no killings of white farmers in South Africa. 18 June.

29 Examples of blameshifting by senior members of the ANC, including the former Deputy Minister, Obed Bapela, is provided in Roets, E. 2018. Kill the Boer: Government Complicity in South Africa’s Brutal Farm Murders. Centurion: AfriForum Uitgewers.

30 Business Day. 2018. Ramaphosa explains why he said ‘there are no killings of farmers’ in US TV interview. 27 September.

31 SAPA. 1999. ‘Kill the Boer’ slogan led to farm killing: TRC. 14 October.

32 Steward, D. 2025. The ConCourt fails on Kill the Boer. Politicsweb. 3 April.

## 02 AFRIKANERS AS INDIGENOUS TO AFRICA

The history of the Afrikaner people (also commonly referred to as the Boers) in South Africa goes back to 1652 with the arrival of the Dutch East India Company and the establishment of a refreshment station at the Cape of Good Hope.<sup>33</sup> Since then, several other nations have arrived in South Africa, eventually forging a new identity with a unique language and culture. Having become a distinct nation in South Africa, the Afrikaners are often described as the “white tribe of Africa,”<sup>34</sup> with even the former president, Jacob Zuma claiming that the Afrikaners are “the only true white South Africans”.<sup>35</sup> It is noteworthy that most of the black tribes inhabiting South Africa today also immigrated down to South Africa several centuries ago, largely as a result of conflict in North and Central Africa.<sup>36</sup>

Even though the Afrikaners are particularly targeted through public scapegoating, blameshifting and alarming examples of incitement of violence, it should be made clear that the Afrikaners aren't the only targeted community. Other targeted communities include English speaking South Africans, Jewish people, minority Asian communities - particularly Indians - and black African communities in general that prefer to value their cultural traditions.

## 03 UNDERSTANDING THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA

It should be understood that South Africa is not simply a state with a nation comparable to many countries throughout the world. South Africa is an exceptionally large country that should be understood as a region inhabited by a variety of nations. The distance from Cape Town in the South to the northernmost town of Musina is comparable to the distance from Rome to London,<sup>37</sup> while the distance from the easternmost Alexander Bay to the westernmost St. Lucia is comparable to the distance from Amsterdam to Kyiv.<sup>38</sup> South Africa is twice the size of Texas<sup>39</sup> and bigger than nineteen U.S. states combined.<sup>40</sup>



33 See Giliome, H. 2004. *The Afrikaners: Biography of a People*. Cape Town: Tafelberg for general reference on the history of the Afrikaner people.

34 Cilia, P.J. 1976. *The case for Africa's white tribe*. The New York Times. 12 December.

35 IOL. 2009. Zuma: Afrikaner only true white South African. 2 April.

36 See Pretorius, F (ed). 2012. *History of South Africa: From the Distant Past to the Present Day*. Cape Town: Tafelberg, and Changuion L & Steenkamp, B. 2012. *Disputed Land: The historical development of the South African Land Issue, 1652 - 2011*. Pretoria: Protea Book House as general sources on the settlement history of South Africa.

37 The shortest driving route from Cape Town to Musina is 1920 km, while the shortest route from Rome to London (including the passing of the English channel) is 1870 km.

38 The shortest driving route from Alexander Bay on the West Coast to St. Lucia on the East coast is 1981 km, while the shortest driving route from Amsterdam to Kyiv is 2005 km.

39 Texas is 696,241 km<sup>2</sup>. South Africa is 1,221,037 km<sup>2</sup>.

40 These states are Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Hawaii, Maryland, West Virginia, South Carolina, Maine, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Mississippi.



Unlike South Africa, which is a unitary state, North Africa, East Africa and West Africa are all regions comprising several states each. The borders of South Africa, as it is known today, were drawn with the unionisation of South Africa in 1910, during the period of British colonization. Before unionisation, what is today known as South Africa was a collection of Boer republics, British colonies, African kingdoms and other territorial arrangements.

Yet, the country remains far from homogenous, as it is inhabited not just by a wide variety of cultures, but also different civilizations. The fact that 12 official languages are recognized in the South African Constitution is testament to this fact. Among these different groups, there are distinct differences in the way the various nations living in South Africa think about matters of constitutionalism. This includes, on a macro level, differences in the expectations of different communities with regard to the state, and on a micro level, differences in the interpretation of key segments of the South African Constitution.

## 04 U.S. INTERESTS REGARDING SOUTH AFRICA

The U.S. interest angle with regard to South Africa could be described in three categories. These are the mitigation of the aggressive anti-American and anti-Western actions of the South African government, the support of pro-American and pro-Western partners in the region and the prevention of the negative consequences that will be created by a destabilized Africa. Only brief remarks will be made with regard to each of these three interconnected categories.

### 4.1 Anti-American and Anti-Western Actions of the South African Government

Even though South Africa is a small player on the international stage, the country aims to position itself as a leading actor in the anti-Western alliance. This is evident in the South African government (and the ANC's) history of openly supporting abusive anti-Western regimes<sup>41</sup> and the fact that South Africa is among the countries that most consistently vote against the United States at the United Nations.<sup>42</sup> It is also evident in the extent to which the South African government is using the BRICS platform to attack the United States.<sup>43</sup> The South African government's case against Israel in the International Court of Justice and its "enthusiastic embrace of Hamas" are just some examples of the extent to which the South African government is willing to support anti-Western factions and take action against allies of the West.<sup>44</sup>

### 4.2 Supporting Pro-American and Pro-Western Partners in the Region

Despite these overtly aggressive anti-Western actions, it should be made clear that there are nations within South Africa - including the Afrikaner people - that regard themselves as Westerners and foster a positive inclination towards the United States and the Western world. These nations are often vilified and subjugated (as described above) as a result of their Western identity. It would be in the interest of the United States to ensure that actions taken against the South African government do not by implication lead to further subjugation of the Afrikaner people and other Western (and pro-Western) nations residing in South Africa. Instead, trade and cooperation with such nations should be encouraged. These nations that are friendly toward Western interests could play a significant role in assuring a friendly presence in the Southern hemisphere and particularly the strategic location of Southern Africa, including access to the Southern Atlantic and Indian oceans.

41 See Meservey, J. 2024. South Africa and the African National Congress's History of Supporting Abusive Regimes. Hudson Institute. 19 January.

42 These countries are, in order: Zimbabwe, Burundi, Iran, Syria, Venezuela, North Korea, Turkmenistan, Cuba, Bolivia, and South Africa. See Campbell, J. 2018. UN Voting Report Could Upset U.S.-South Africa Relationship. Council on Foreign Relations. 4 May.

43 Khoza, A. 2025. Ramaphosa claps back at Trump's threats to BRICS nations. News24. 8 July.

44 May, D. 2024. Hamas' South African Support Network. Foundation for Defense of Democracies. 1 March; The Economist. 2024. South African Support for the Palestinian Cause has Deep Roots. 11 January.

### 4.3 The Negative Consequences of a Destabilized Africa

Given the economic interconnectedness between states in sub-Saharan Africa, and what might be described as the dependency of many sub-Saharan African countries on South Africa, it can be predicted with certainty that a destabilized South Africa would lead to a highly destabilized sub-Saharan region in general. This would inevitably lead to a destabilized Africa, which would lead to significant waves of illegal emigration from the African continent into the Western world.

Furthermore, such instability would provide the opportunity for China and other anti-Western actors to strengthen its grip on the African continent, including access to resources.<sup>45</sup>

With an already growing presence of terror groups in the Southern African region (including a resurgence of ISIS in Mozambique), a destabilized Southern Africa is sure to result in a growing presence of terror groups and terror support bases in the region.<sup>46</sup>

## 05 JUSTIFICATION FOR INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTION

Even though the principle of state sovereignty is well established in international law, it is also well established that there are certain circumstances under which international intervention is not just justified, but required. These include circumstances where certain sections of the population face serious harm as a result of repression or state failure. Over the past few decades, South Africa has witnessed a consistent pattern of gross human rights violations, aimed at minority communities in general and the Afrikaner community in particular. The discussion above provides only a glimpse into the extent of this crisis.

Even though the extent of racial and ethnic discrimination in South Africa is not the primary focus of this report, it is sufficient to say that it amounts to a breach, not just of a variety of international norms and protocols, but most importantly, the most fundamental principles of justice and fairness. Not only has the South African government implemented unjustifiable repressive measures, including the most extensive network of exclusionary race laws in the history of the world,<sup>47</sup> It is actively working on intensifying these measures.<sup>48</sup>

As a result, it should be stated unequivocally that a variety of nations living in South Africa are not free, regardless of constitutional guarantees to the contrary. Furthermore, these communities face an existential threat. In terms of international principles such as the Responsibility to Protect (R2P), foreign intervention is justified under such circumstances.<sup>49</sup> It should furthermore be noted that the international community was actively involved with the development of the constitutional framework in South Africa that has (despite intentions to the contrary) facilitated the crisis described above.<sup>50</sup> Given that the international community - and the Western world in particular - was involved with the development of the current constitutional framework in South Africa during the 1990s, there rests a moral responsibility on the international community to be involved with the correction of the crisis that has since unfolded in South Africa.

45 See Roets, E & Uys, B. 2020. China in Africa. Opinor (AfriForum). June. See also the discussion on YouTube. AfriForum. 2020. What the US should know about Africa's turn to China. 21 June.

46 The Soufan Center. 2024. IntelBrief: Islamic State Resurging in Mozambique. 21 March. See also: May, D. 2024. Hamas' South African Support Network. Foundation for Defense of Democracies. 1 March.

47 See Race Law Project.

48 See for example. The Witness. 2025. BEE is here to say, says Ramaphosa. 9 June; The ANC's commitment to the "acceleration" of land reform is frequently stated, including in policy documents.

See for example: African National Congress. 2023. 55'th National Conference: Resolutions - Economic Transformation.

49 The R2P doctrine states that: "If a state is manifestly failing to protect its populations, the international community must be prepared to take appropriate collective action, in a timely and decisive manner and in accordance with the UN Charter." See Global Center for the Responsibility to Protect. (undated). What is R2P?

50 For an analysis of the South African negotiations during the 1990s, and the extent to which the Western world - and the U.S. in particular - were involved, see Waldmeir, P. 1998. Anatomy of a Miracle: The End of Apartheid and the Birth of the New South Africa. New Brunswick, New Jersey, and London: Rutgers University Press; and Gilomee, H. 2012. The Last Afrikaner Leaders: A Supreme Test of Power. Cape Town: Tafelberg.

## 06 PURSUING AUTONOMY IN SOUTH AFRICA

In the light of the abovementioned, it is clear that the only sustainable solution for South Africa lies in the decentralization of the political system in order to facilitate autonomy and self-governance for the various nations living in South Africa. The decentralization of South Africa should not be thought of as a utopian solution, but instead as one that promotes freedom for the nations of South Africa in a tangible way and that would shift the burden of responsibility in the pursuit of prosperity from the dysfunctional state to the communities themselves.

It is however proposed that the ruling elite in South Africa be given the opportunity for corrective measures to seize the persecution of minorities and to promote freedom for the nations of South Africa through the implementation of a list of practical measures, with a clear message that there would be consequences if such measures are not implemented. If the South African government refuses, it is proposed that a two-step approach is followed in terms of international intervention.

### 6.1 An Ultimatum to the South African Government

An ultimatum should be placed on the South African government that a variety of measures (discussed below) would be taken by the international community if certain interventions are not taken by the South African government. In terms of this ultimatum, the South African government should be given the opportunity to cease the persecution of minorities and allow higher levels of freedom by implementing the following measures:

- Abolishing the vast network of exclusionary race laws;
- Guaranteeing that property rights and freedom in the market would be protected;
- Ensuring that racial double standards through the application of the justice system is brought to an end;
- Recognizing the authority of cultural and traditional authorities in South Africa; and
- Prosecuting political leaders who call for the targeting of minority communities through crime in general and violent crime in particular.

The South African government should be given the opportunity to provide the assurance that such measures would be taken and to prepare a program of action indicating how and when these measures would be implemented.

If the South African government were to refuse such measures, it is proposed that the international community, led by the United States initiate a two-step process to ensure freedom for the communities of South Africa. These steps should be followed concurrently. It should however be understood that the measures described above and the process described below are not mutually exclusive, as the protection of minority rights and the freedom of the various communities residing in South Africa should be regarded as non-negotiable.

### 6.2 Step One: Interventions with Regard to the South African Government

The first step should include a variety of interventions to pressure the South African government into accepting a decentralised political system in which the communities of South Africa have autonomy to govern their own affairs.

These measures should include:

- Public and diplomatic pressure through foreign governments, non-governmental entities and international corporations;
- Targeted sanctions against government leaders (not society at large);
- The exemption of non-BEE companies<sup>51</sup> and companies registered in foreign countries such as the United States from export tariffs;
- Strict preconditions to trade agreements; and
- Strict preconditions for the extension of loans to the South African government.

### **6.3 Step Two: Interventions in Support of Afrikaners and Pro-Western Minorities**

The second step, which should run concurrently with the first, is public and tangible support measures for suppressed communities in the pursuit of self-determination.

Such support measures should include the following:

- Recognition of the pursuit for self-governance in the territory of South Africa as a legitimate pursuit;
- Tangible support for change actors (individuals and institutions actively involved with promoting such measures);
- Protection of change actors from potential targeting by local authorities;
- Strategic investment and support toward establishing de facto conditions for self-governance; and
- Negotiations with the South African government toward settlement in favour of self-governance.

## **07 AN EAST/WEST SOLUTION**

Considering demographic realities in South Africa, it should be borne in mind that the implementation of the abovementioned measures should be aimed at the development of conditions in the Western half of South Africa for self-governance of Western nations in particular. A movement aimed at promoting Western Cape Independence already has significant support.<sup>52</sup>

Furthermore, the Northern Cape, where the Afrikaner community of Orania is already developing an Afrikaner city,<sup>53</sup> is only inhabited by 2.2% of South Africa's population, despite comprising 30% of the surface area.

As a result, the promotion of self-governance for the Afrikaners and other Western minorities in the Western parts of South Africa, would naturally result in minimal disruption for the variety of (predominantly black African) nations residing in the Eastern half of the country.

Once again, this pursuit cannot imply that the persecution of minorities in the Eastern half of the country should be regarded as acceptable.

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<sup>51</sup> The term "non-BEE companies" refers to companies that are not registered for Black Economic Empowerment, the South African equivalent of Diversity, Equity and Inclusivity (DEI). This is not a reference to white companies per se, but to companies that have not gone through the process of obtaining certification for BEE compliance.

<sup>52</sup> Cape Independence Advocacy Group. 2025. CIAG Poll Reveals Robust Support for Cape Independence in a Shifting Environment. 11 April.  
<sup>53</sup> Business Tech. 2025. Orania's plan to create a bustling rural city. 29 March. Also Orania's website.

## 08 STRATEGIC INVESTMENT IN SELF-GOVERNANCE

The first step toward promoting self-governance for the Afrikaners and other Western nations in the Western parts of South Africa lies in recognizing this pursuit as legitimate and as one worth supporting, not just by foreign governments, but also by corporations, NGOs and investors.

The second step would lie in strategic investment in projects that would accelerate the creation of the conditions for self-governance.

Such projects could include:

- The establishment of trading ports on the Western coast in cooperation with strategic parties;
- The expansion of the railway network to facilitate transport;
- The development of airport facilities; and
- Cooperation agreements with particular settlements in the Northern and Western Cape, including Orania.

These matters need to be expanded on. This will happen in due time.

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END OF REPORT

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