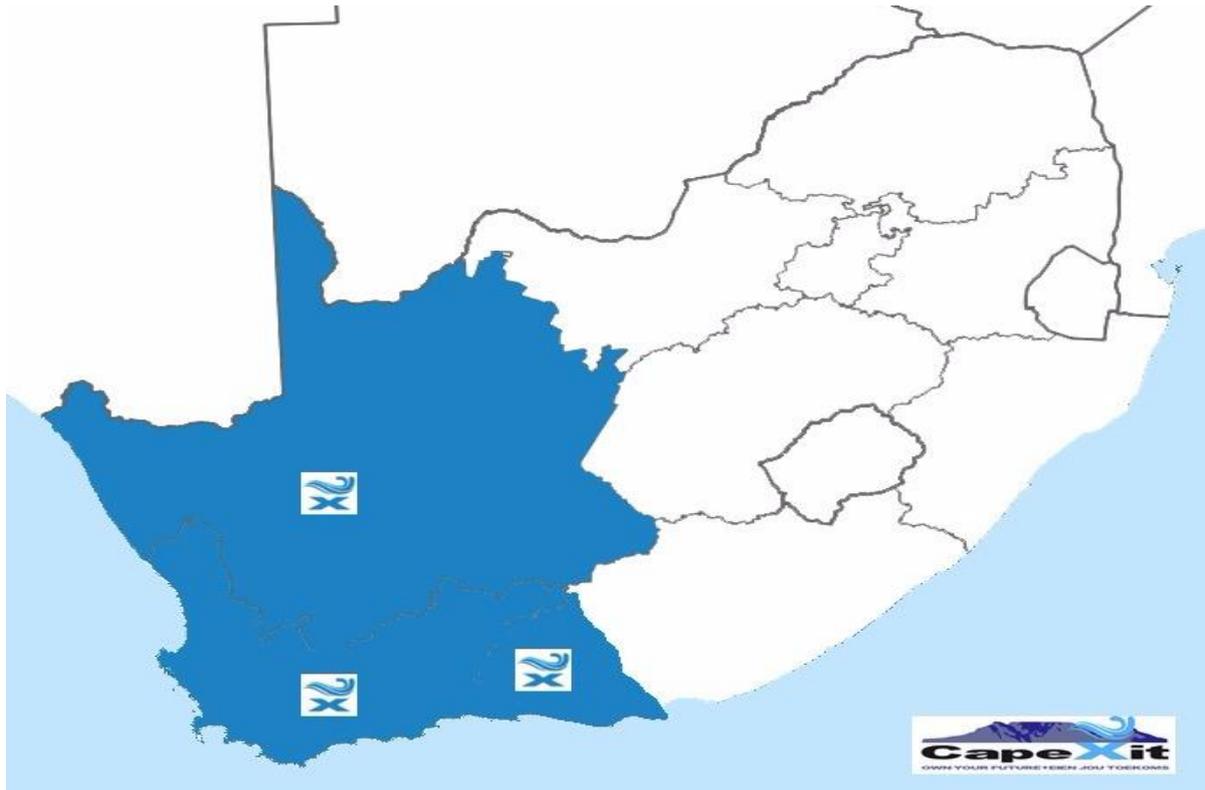


# ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY STUDY



## FOR AN INDEPENDENT CAPE

## **BACKGROUND:**

The current 'democratic' South Africa is one where rape has classifications, where murderers get bail, where the accused has more rights than the victim, where unemployment and Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) is a household name. The State-owned Enterprises (SOE's) like SAA, Eskom and others, are a bottomless pit of debt and a smoke screen for State Capture, land grabs are promised without compensation and questionable people are employed in important positions in Government.

Add to this the violent strikes, where police are 'standing by' and not reacting, the blatant encouraging of farm murders by very prominent people and you sure have a recipe for self-destruction.

The fact that South Africa is rated 4<sup>th</sup> out of 115 countries where 1 is the most dangerous and 115 the least should make independence an obvious choice. ([www.Numbeo.com](http://www.Numbeo.com))

In its 2015/2016 rankings, the Cato Institute shows that South Africa is one of the most miserable countries in the world. Like other countries in the top 10, South Africa performed poorly across all indicators, but its unemployment rate is what hits the hardest. According to the institute, the employment crises are worse than it was at the end of apartheid in 1994 and is most alarming for youth employment. This view echoes a similar report put out by the World Bank in January 2016, which said that the country's education system appears to have left the young unemployed and ill equipped for a labour market that demands more skills.

And yet, there are still some people who live in a bubble that South Africa is a happy ever after Rainbow Nation.

CapeXit begs to differ and in the following few pages will offer the feasible alternative – Independence for the Western and Northern Cape. **Own your future**– live in hope and not in fear!

## **LEGAL FACTS:**

Legally Independence of the Cape Region is permissible and justifiable, according to both International Law and The South African Constitution.

**"All peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of these rights, they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development."**

**"All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence."**

**“The States Parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination, and shall respect that right, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations”**

**- Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, signed by the South African Government on 3 October 1993 and ratified on 10 December 1998.**

Thus, Independence is an obligation that is owed to the international community and is a peremptory norm of international law.

Closer to home, the right to self-determination is guaranteed in **section 235 of The South African Constitution**, reading as follows:

**“The right of the South African people as a whole to self-determination, as manifested in this Constitution, does not preclude, within the framework of this right, recognition of the notion of the right to self-determination or any community, sharing a common culture and language heritage, within a territorial entity in the Republic or any other way, determined by national legislation”**

Furthermore, section 235 of the Constitution is to be interpreted in accordance with international law, which reads as follows:

**“When interpreting any legislation, every court must prefer any reasonable interpretation of the legislation that is consistent with international law, over any alternative interpretation that is inconsistent with international law”**

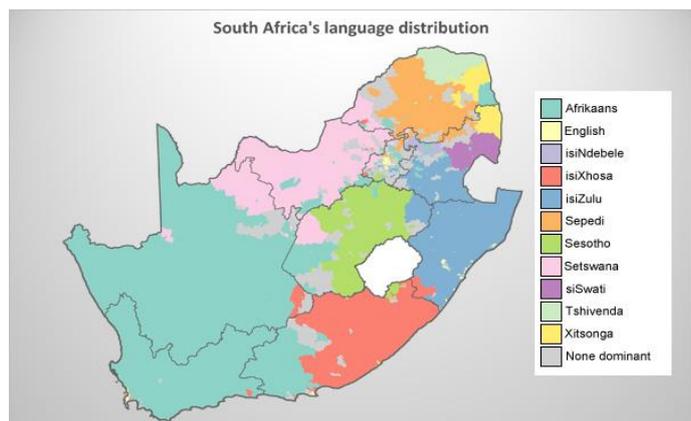
Reasonable interpretation must be upheld.

UNESCO has provided a widely accepted definition of “peoples” stating the following:

**A people are a group of human beings who share:**

- ✓ **A common historical tradition;**
- ✓ **Racial or ethnic identity;**
- ✓ **Cultural homogeneity (sameness);**
- ✓ **Linguistic (language) unity;**
- ✓ **Religious or ideological affinity;**
- ✓ **Territorial connection;**
- ✓ **Common economic life.**

Furthermore, it is no secret that the people in the Cape are fundamentally different from the rest of South Africa. Most of the Cape’s population consists of white and brown ethnic groups, where 75% speaks Afrikaans,



along with a concentration of English speaking people in the Cape Peninsula. These groups have resided in the region of the Cape for the last 360 years.



The original inhabitants of the Cape Area are the Khoi, San and Nama groups (brown people), followed by the Dutch settlers and Malayan slaves in the sixteen hundred's. The current brown ethnic group are the direct descendants of the First Nations, who inter-married with the European settlers from the earliest time. These groups thus share a heritage and their historical ownership is visible in the current demographics of South Africa.

These groups are distinctly different from the Bantu (black) peoples. In the mid 1800's, the Cape citizens met the Bantu people in the Eastern Cape for the first time.

Another prime example is the fact that while Afrikaans and English are predominately spoken in the Cape, the rest of South Africa must cope with 11 languages. This is a prime example where heterogeneity is apparent.

The race debacle is as old as the Union. The South Africa Act dealt with race in two specific provisions. First it entrenched the liberal Cape Qualified Franchise system of the Cape Colony which operated free of any racial considerations (although due to socio-economic restrictions no real political expression of non-whites was possible.) The Cape Prime Minister at the time, John X. Merriman, fought hard, but ultimately unsuccessfully, to extend this system of multi-racial franchise to the rest of South Africa. ([Wikipedia](#))

### **IF THE CAPE IS SO UNIQUE WHY IS IT PART OF SOUTH AFRICA?**

The British Empire, who conquered the whole of South Africa during the second Anglo-Boer War during 1899 - 1902, unilaterally incorporated the four independent colonies into the Union of South Africa in 1910. Following the First World War, the Union of South Africa was a self-governing autonomous dominion of the British Empire. Its independence from Britain was confirmed in the Balfour Declaration (1926) and the Statute of Westminster (1931). It was governed under a form of constitutional monarchy, with the Crown represented by a governor-general. The Union came to an end with the enactment of a new constitution on 31<sup>st</sup> May 1961, by which it became a republic and left the Commonwealth, under the new name, Republic of South Africa.

However, going further back in history, The Molteno Unification Plan (1877), put forward by the Cape government as a more feasible unitary alternative to confederation, largely anticipated the final act of Union in 1909. A crucial difference was that the Cape's liberal constitution and multiracial franchise were to be extended to the other states of the union. These smaller states would gradually accede to the much larger

Cape Colony through a system of treaties, whilst simultaneously gaining elected seats in the Cape parliament. The entire process would be locally driven, with Britain's role restricted to policing any setbacks. While subsequently acknowledged to be more viable, this model was rejected at the time by London. At the other extreme, another powerful Cape politician at the time, Saul Solomon, proposed an extremely loose system of federation, with the component states preserving their very different constitutions and systems of franchise. ([Wikipedia](#))

The current territorial borders of South Africa are purely a leftover from the colonial past.

### **REQUIREMENTS FOR INDEPENDENCE:**

Article 1 of the Montevideo Convention provides that “The State as a person of international law should possess the following qualifications:

A Permanent population

A defined territory

A government

The capacity to enter into relations with other states

The requirement for a permanent population refers to a stable community. The size of the population and quantity of humans needed to inhabit the territory is not stated. The last known population of the Western Cape was 6 200 100 in 2015, with predictions for 2018 at 6 499 089 people and that of the Northern Cape is 1 100 000. This is approximately 11.378% of the total South African population.



The requirement for a defined territory need not be final but it could be argued that the territory should be reasonably well defined. Neither does the size of the territory matter. However, if one look at the borders of the Cape of Good Hope of the previously mentioned Union of South Africa, the perfect borders are already defined.

Whilst it is important to realise that obtaining independence is completely above the current politics in South Africa, it is also important to remember that by declaring independence a new country is created with a new constitution, new political system and new political parties. No current political party or the South African government can legally object to independence if it is the will of the people.

As soon as the Cape Region or part thereof has chosen independence, whether by referendum or by membership of CapeXit, the international community will be requested to provide peacekeepers to ensure a peaceful transition. The plan in action from CapeXit to curb this is to have a shadow government in place until the new government and constitution is finalised.

During the transition processes the current Cape Provincial and Local Governments will remain in place to govern but will not be able to make any changes or jeopardize independence. Current legislation, including the South African Constitution will remain in force for the interim (90 days) and the responsibilities of the national government will be handled by the current provincial government. The current provincial government will also be responsible for organising new democratic elections as soon as possible. During this time no new laws or amendments to the Constitution can be passed and the current provincial government is solely a vehicle for peaceful transformation.



A newly appointed government will propose the changes to the new Constitution to make it applicable to the new country/state and these changes will have to be approved by the Cape Parliament with a two-thirds majority. The new country/state is then established, and the normal constitutional, real democratic processes will be followed from here on.

The most important is the fact that the new state must be recognized by the International Community, since without recognition, a state cannot enter into interstate agreement with other states. International relations are vital, and it is for this reason that CapeXit is constantly building relationships.

It is accurate to state that independence by agreement is one of the simplest ways of seceding. The first step for CapeXit will thus be to enter into negotiations with the South African Government. To do so, CapeXit would need 50% + 1 registered members (approximately 3.5 million). However, the Government cannot prevent Independence.

The pillars necessary to obtain support from the International community are the following:

- ↳ The people claiming Independence must have a connection to the territory;
- ↳ are subjected to human rights violations;
- ↳ are different from the rest of South Africa; and
- ↳ want to claim independence.

Should the Government not agree with the request for Independence, CapeXit will revert to **Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, signed by the South African Government on 3 October 1993 and ratified on 10 December 1998.**

Can this be done? You decide if you want *to own your future.*

## **HOW CAN INDEPENDENCE BENEFIT THE MAN IN THE STREET?**

Apart from the fact that the Cape will be freed from the chronic corruption, incompetence, obsession with race and lawlessness, the new government will be:

1. Direct accountability to the Cape Citizens only, which will ensure that the newly elected government will act in the best interest of the Cape;
2. The tax income generated in the Cape will be spent within the Cape Region and to the benefits of the citizens;

The law and policies will respect the wishes and needs of its citizens. To name a few

- Lawlessness will be dealt with
- Housing benefits will change
- Recognition of property rights
- Zero discrimination and racism

Essential services will be controlled by the Cape

- Water
- Electricity
- Communication
- Roads
- Airports
- Ports

As soon as social services will be delivered more efficiently, crime will reduce significantly

- Education
- Healthcare
- Policing
- Effective control of social grants

Closed borders will prevent the further influx of illegal migrants and criminals from other areas

- Job protection
- Reduced crime

### **FEASIBILITY OF AN ECONOMICALLY INDEPENDENT CAPE:**

There is absolutely no doubt that the region's economy will be able to function independently.

The income will be higher than expenditure – remember that currently only 45% of the taxes collected in the Cape is given back to the Cape. The remaining 55% is used by the South African government.

At least 16% of the taxes collected by SARS came from the Western Cape, thus of the more than R183 billion in tax revenue collected in the Cape, only R83 billion was returned for the benefits of the region. The revenue to the new government will therefore immediately more than double after independence.

Add to this the fact that the average household income in the Cape Region is 126.5% of the South African average and that the unemployment rate in the Cape Region is also less than the average in South Africa (19.3% as to SA average 24.5%), the Cape Region can have a healthy world class economy. However, 1.1 million people in the Western Cape (16.9%) are receiving grants from the Government at the moment, and more or less the same percentage in the Northern Cape. It is adamant that employment must be the principal aspiration for an independent Cape

Agriculture and fisheries are large export sectors, with crude oil, the largest provincial import, processed in the area and exported to the rest of South Africa.

The Northern Cape on the other hand has strong agriculture and mining sectors. It is also the most popular area in Africa for large-scale solar power generation and is expected to become one of the world's foremost renewable energy producers. The area is also prominent in scientific research, specifically in astronomy.

The people of the Cape will be uplifted, quality education and healthcare, economic growth and innovation can be fostered to turn the area into a first world country.

### **ESSENTIAL SERVICES AND INDEPENDENCE:**

More efficient and cost-effective services can be rendered after Independence. With a smaller area to control, the demand will be easier met.

The current **water** crisis was directly caused by the South African government, who manages water supply at a national level. A water licensing quota forcing large-scale water users to use their entire quota per year or lose it as opposed to encouraging water savings and allowing them to receive some of the savings back in future years, was one of the major contributors to the current water shortages in die Western Cape. Add to this that pipelines and other water sources were not maintained, and simply better management would prevent a similar fiasco.

After independence the Cape can replace the self-destructive water licensing scheme of the current government and can also implement the Israeli water supply model where drinking water is primarily



produced by desalination and waste water is purified for agricultural use. These measures will prevent the current water crises from ever happening again.

The Cape will strive to become an independent power supplier and can rightly do so. The most current Independent Power Suppliers are situated in the Northern Cape with a few located in the Western Cape. Demands for power supply could easily be met with the current Power Producers and the estimated additional energy storage systems to be

installed. Predictions are that the Cape Region will become the dominant power producing region in 2040.

A significant share of South-Africa's fuel is already produced in the Cape Region. Milnerton Refinery is equipped to continue with the production of petrol, diesel and a range of by-products for the domestic and export markets. The Mossel Bay plant and gas fields were recently expanded at a cost of R9 billion.

Cape Town is the port for various sub-marine fibre optics from Europe, America and India and has therefore excellent internet connectivity to the rest of the world. After independence the Cape will be able to supply internet and other digital services to the rest of Africa.

Most of the roads in and around the area are already under provincial control and in a much better state than the rest of South Africa. It is thus not a challenge to place the motorways in the Cape Region under local control.

The bulk of commercial air travel is currently handled by the Cape Town International Airport. The airport is Africa's most award-winning airport, the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest in Africa and processes over 10 million passengers annually. International passenger flights to most European countries, the UAE, Qatar,

Turkey and several African countries are handled, and most major towns have smaller airports that can handle domestic flights. Several other airports can be converted to accommodate the needs of the Cape i.e. Langebaan, Ysterplaat and Upington.

The ports, Table Bay, Saldanha Bay and Mossel Bay are sufficient for the import and export requirements of the Cape Region. Saldanha is the largest and deepest natural harbour in the southern hemisphere.

Port of Cape Town is situated on one of the world's busiest trade routes and will always retain strategic and economic importance for that reason alone. Fishing has a significant place in the economic activity of the port, affecting the ship repair industry, with large Asian fleets using Cape Town as a transshipment logistics- and repair base for much of the year. The emerging oil industry in West Africa has also become a significant factor for the port's repair and maintenance facilities. The top exports from the Cape are refined petroleum oils, citrus fruit, wines, fresh apples, pears and quinces as well as grapes. More than 98% of South Africa's zirconium, crustaceans and bird skins and feathers are exported from the Western Cape. Exports from the Western Cape totalled R121.09 billion in 2016. It is important to note that the Northern Cape was the leading province for export and import growth in 2016, although it was from a low base and that the Western Cape had the second highest export growth in the country for the same period.



**OWN YOUR FUTURE:**

Undoubtedly, the advantages of independence outweigh the current situation in South Africa. It is legal, feasible, fair, practical, and necessary. The ultimate question is – do you want to own your future?

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