UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

Reference: 17tsq2la

Date: Monday, November 2, 2026

Type: Bill, legislation, policy or practice

Original: English

Consent: Not required

Related mandates

- cultural rights
- international order
- Transitional justice
- Indigenous Peoples
- environment

Submitted by

Name: Oupa Molefe

Type: Individual

Email: Sugarmolefe45@gmail.com

Telephone: 0822296163

Address:
Office: The Office of His Majesty Paramount Chief Oupa Molefe
Kingdom Of Bosarwa
Royal Nation
Address: 1 ǂHã Crescent, Xegwi Section
Town: Kgatleng
Province: ǂhūã Ɵʔâni (Bosarwa Borwa)
Country: Kingdom of Bosarwa
Postal Code: 0001

Case details

Country where the incident allegedly occured/is occuring/might occur: Other - Bosarwa Kingdom

Province / district / area: Province: ǂhūã Ɵʔâni (Bosarwa Borwa)

If relevant to your submission, please indicate whether there are additional country/ies where the incident allegedly occurred/is occurring/might occur, or otherwise related to the case submitted Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo (Republic of the), Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini , Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Other - Bosarwa Kingdom

City: Address: 1 ǂHã Crescent, Xegwi Section Town: Kgatleng

Date(s) as may be relevant:
Continuous from historical dispossession records through the transition periods up to the active fiscal and legislative calendar of November 02 2026

Please provide a detailed description of the context; summarize the concerned bill, legislation or policy, including their stage of development, or describe the concerned practice:
This submission outlines a structural transition framework titled the "2026 Kingdom of Bosarwa Union Ministry Frameworks for Indigenous and Natives Land Reform." The policy addresses the intersection of international customary law, domestic land restitution, and the formal institutional integration of sovereign traditional governance.

The context centers on reconciling historical colonial and apartheid-era land dispossession with modern international property frameworks. The framework seeks to implement traditional consensus governance (Kgotla Consensus Authority) alongside technical UN-system platforms (including ECOSOC iCSO parameters, UNECE procurement channels) to formally catalog native titles and sustainable ecosystem restorations.

Crucially, the policy addresses ongoing legislative developments regarding Expropriation Without Compensation (EWC) and anti-corruption strategies within public procurement, citing Special Investigating Unit (SIU), Independent Police Investigative Directorate, SAPS, SANDF and Global Authorities findings in South Africa to justify a transition toward native fiduciary management. However, elements of the proposed transition involving structural overhauls of established state architectures or mass demographic reorganizations must be harmonized with international human rights standards. This submission requests evaluation by the Special Procedures to ensure that the transition to native governance models firmly protects the human rights of all existing populations while fully executing Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) mandates.

The Legal and Sovereign Grounds for Withdrawal
• The Kgotla Consensus Authority Framework: Traditional administrative diplomatic structures, operating under the ancestral consensus of Tswana, Sotho, Pedi, and Sarwa Royal Constitutions, maintain an independent legal and traditional status. Foreign technical frameworks cannot supersede indigenous governance or Kingdom Of Bosarwa customary administrative oversight.
• Corruption Mitigation, SIU Investigation & Global Authorities Findings: Evidence from multiple Special Investigating Unit (SIU) investigations & Global Authorities has demonstrated that complex, opaque, and foreign-sourced IT procurement frameworks are frequently leveraged to bypass localized transparency standards. Withdrawing reliance on ISO/IEC technical baselines strips away the artificial technical compliance layers often used to cover up procurement irregularities.
• Foreign Disaster Risk Reduction: Reliance on transnational technical standards exposes local infrastructure to localized or international systematic collapses, remote digital assertions, and extrajudicial data vulnerability. Delinking from these frameworks ensures a localized, resilient containment

strategy.

This submission formally requests the permanent withdrawal, termination, and nonapplication of ISO/IEC international standards across all South African and African
state organs, public entities, and traditional governance jurisdictions.
The Kgotla Consensus Authority submits that the standardisation of digital and data architectures via foreign, commercialised mechanisms (such as ISO/IEC frameworks) introduces severe vulnerabilities that compromise domestic data integrity, enable structural corruption, and escalate foreign disaster risks using State's Assets Votes via Political Organizations as empty promises advantage. This submission outlines the legislative, administrative, and sovereign grounds for finalizing the transition to native administrative architectures, anchored by verified findings from Special Investigating Unit (SIU) investigations, Independent Police Investigative Directorate, South Africa Police Service, South African Defence Force, Hawks, Commissions, Africa, United Nations, United States of America, Asian Authorities etc

Please describe on whom or which group the bill, legislation, policy or practice has/would have an impact, what rights would allegedly be affected and how:
The targeted policy and legal frameworks directly impact the indigenous and native populations of Southern Africa, explicitly the Tswana, Sotho, Pedi, and Sarwa (Basarwa) traditional communities, alongside the broader population affected by proposed sweeping land reforms, demographic restructuring, and constitutional overhauls.

The rights allegedly affected under international law include:
1. The Right to Self-Determination and Governance: Impacting the recognized political and traditional autonomy of indigenous authorities to exercise sovereignty via Kgotla Consensus systems, as recognized under the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).
2. Property and Land Rights: Affecting ancestral land tenure, traditional land restoration, and the application of Expropriation Without Compensation (EWC) mechanisms balanced against historical dispossession.
3. Cultural and Social Integrity: Mass involuntary population relocations or forced repatriations of distinct ethnic demographics (including Bantu and Euro-descendant communities) directly upon Article 12 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and Article 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

Additional information

Submission by Paramount Chief Oupa Molefe on behalf of the Basarwa Regime Alliance. This application links UNGM #1251781, ICC Ticket #24571, and ECOSOC Status #558483 to formally register the monetary bylaws of the Madi currency (subdivided into Lothelo 0 minor unit). This framework is designed to align native traditional financial governance with standard international trade platforms, cross-border settlement protocols, and global ecosystem restoration transformation targets.