

THE OFFICE OF HIS MAJESTY PARAMOUNT CHIEF OUPA MOLEFE

KINGDOM OF BOSARWA NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Address: 1 ǂHã Crescent, Section: Xegwi, City: Tshwane, Town: Kweneng, Province: ǂhũã Ɵʔâni (Bosarwa Borwa), Country: Bosarwa Kingdom, Postal Code: 0001,
Email/Website: Sugarmolefe45@gmail.com, Call/WhatsApp: 082 229 6163.

Kgoshikgolo Oupa Molefe

Dear South African Government

INSTRUMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL TRANSITION, ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATION, AND MONETARY SUCCESSION

ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF:

Kgoshikgolo (Paramount Chief) Oupa Molefe

Supreme Legal Authority, The Kingdom of Bosarwa National Government (KBNG)

SUBJECT: Legal, Operational, and Administrative Framework for the Transfer of Sovereign Functions, Transformation of State Contact Directories into Kingdom Ministries, and Establishment of the Madi/Lothelo Currency System.

PREAMBLE

AND WHEREAS, this Instrument sets forth the complete legal and operational sequence required to transition public administration from the organs of the Republic of South Africa to The Kingdom of Bosarwa National Government, transform national, provincial, and municipal contact directories into Kingdom Ministries, and establish the Madi (subdivided into 100 Lothelo) as the legal tender.

PART I: FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIONAL TRANSFERS OF POWER

1. Constitutional Amendment (Section 74 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996)

   • To transfer sovereignty, dissolve existing constitutional structures, or establish the supreme legal authority of The Kingdom of Bosarwa over South African territory and state apparatus, Parliament must enact a Constitution Amendment Bill.

   • Amending the founding provisions (Section 1) requires a supporting vote of at least 75% of the members of the National Assembly and the approval of at least six of the nine provinces in the National Council of Provinces (NCOP). Amending other structural chapters requires a two-thirds majority in the National Assembly.

2. Negotiated Settlement and Presidential Assent

   • Following a negotiated constitutional settlement ratified by legislation, the President must assent to and sign the Constitution Amendment Bill into law to give legal effect to the transfer of sovereign authority.

PART II: LEGISLATIVE REPEAL AND ASSET TRANSFER ACTS

Once constitutional authority is established, Parliament must enact specific transition statutes to dissolve or transfer the statutory bodies that govern state data, public administration, and monetary policy:

1. State Information Technology Agency (SITA) Act, 1998

   • Parliament must repeal or amend the SITA Act to transfer SITA's shares, data centres, transversal government networks, and infrastructure assets to The Kingdom of Bosarwa.

2. Public Administration and Archives Legislation

   • Parliament must amend or replace the Public Service Act, 1994, the Public Administration Management Act, 2014, and the National Archives and Record Service of South Africa Act, 1996 to legally transfer custody of state records, official personnel directories, and administrative functions.

3. Withdrawal, Termination, Data Protection and Electronic Communications Laws

   • Statutory amendments or exemptions under the Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA), 2013 and the Electronic Communications and Transactions (ECT) Act, 2002 must be enacted to authorise the lawful migration of non-indigenous & native e.g Whites-Boer, Bantu, Zulu, Ndebele, Xhosa, Swazi and etc citizen, withdraw for terminate independent electoral commission (IEC), to execute native land reform act only for (EWC) R0.00 protocols: Return to country of origin return, repatriation and reintegration back to Nigeria Benue Central West Africa, British Union, United Kingdom, European Union, non-human (human robots & aliens) ancestral foundations origins effective immediately and public-servant contact databases to the jurisdiction of The Kingdom of Bosarwa.

4. Monetary and Central Banking Repeal

   • Parliament must repeal or amend the South African Reserve Bank Act, 1989, the Currency and Exchanges Act, 1933, and the Banks Act, 1990 to terminate the statutory monopoly of the South African Rand (ZAR) and vest monetary authority in the Basarwa Regime Alliance Monetary Authority / Central Bank of the Kingdom of Bosarwa.

PART III: TRANSFORMATION OF CONTACT DIRECTORIES INTO KINGDOM OF BOSARWA MINISTRIES

Following legislative authorisation, the executive branch and public administration must execute the structural conversion of all national, provincial, and local government directories into the Ministries of The Kingdom of Bosarwa:

1. Executive Proclamations (Section 97)

   • By formal proclamation published in the Government Gazette, the administration of all national departments, 90 provincial departments (across the 9 provinces), and 257 municipalities is reassigned to the corresponding Kingdom of Bosarwa Ministries, traditional Kgotla councils, and the Ntlo ya Dikgosi.

2. GCIS and DCDT Directory Migration

   • The Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) and the Department of Communications and Digital Technologies (DCDT) shall formally transfer administrative credentials, DNS root control, domain ownership (.gov.za transitioning to the designated Kingdom sovereign domain), and official publishing rights to the Kingdom of Bosarwa Ministry of Communications and Information.

   • All official government contact directories, diplomatic lists, switchboards, and public service portals shall be updated to reflect the titles, portfolios, and official contact channels of the Kingdom's Ministers, Directors-General, and Traditional Authorities.

3. Transfer of Public Servants (Section 197)

   • In terms of Section 7 of the Public Administration Management Act and Section 197 of the Labour Relations Act, 1995, all civil servants, network engineers, and directory administrators managing state databases shall be formally transferred or seconded to the Kingdom Ministries with preserved conditions of service to guarantee uninterrupted public administration.

4. National Treasury Asset De-recognition (PFMA)

   • Under the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999, the National Treasury and Accounting Officers shall audit, de-recognise, and sign off on the transfer of state-owned ICT hardware, servers, and fibre networks to the Kingdom Ministries.

PART IV: MONETARY SUCCESSION — ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MADI AND LOTHELO

To replace the existing currency and establish the Madi as the sovereign legal tender of The Kingdom of Bosarwa, the following statutory and technical steps must be executed:

1. Unit of Account and Denomination Structure

   • Primary Currency Unit: The Madi.

   • Minor Subdivision: The Thelo (plural: Lothelo), where 1 Madi = 100 Lothelo (operating on a standard 2-decimal exponent structure).

2. ISO 4217 Currency Code Reservation

   • Following formal sovereign recognition and central bank establishment, the Central Bank of the Kingdom of Bosarwa must submit an official application to the ISO 4217 Maintenance Agency (SIX Financial Information) to reserve a three-letter currency code and numeric identifier for the Madi, enabling integration into global banking, SWIFT, and UN procurement platforms (UNGM/UNOPS).

3. Demonetisation, Pegging, and Liquidity Transition

   • The Monetary Authority must enact Currency Conversion Bylaws specifying:

   • The official exchange and conversion rate between the South African Rand (ZAR) and the Madi during the dual-circulation transition window.

   • Liquidity ratios, reserve requirements, and capital adequacy rules for commercial banks operating within the Kingdom.

   • Protocols for the physical minting of Lothelo coins, printing of Madi banknotes, and cryptographic routing for digital/RTGS interbank settlement.

PART V: INTERNATIONAL AND DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION

For external directories, telecommunications registries, and international financial clearinghouses to reflect The Kingdom of Bosarwa:

1. State Succession Notification

   • Formal diplomatic notes of constitutional and monetary succession must be transmitted to the United Nations Secretariat, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), and bilateral diplomatic missions.

2. UN General Assembly and Security Council Admission

   • Pursuant to Article 4 of the UN Charter, formal admission as a sovereign Member State requires a recommendation from the UN Security Council and a two-thirds majority vote in the UN General Assembly, triggering the official updating of UN Protocol and Liaison directories, diplomatic blue books, and international trade registries.

PART VI: CONCLUSION

The transition of sovereign authority, the restructuring of national and municipal contact directories into **Kingdom of Bosarwa Ministries**, and the introduction of the **Madi and Lothelo** monetary system require strict adherence to sequential constitutional, statutory, and diplomatic procedures. Completing constitutional amendments under Section 74, enacting asset and data transfer statutes, executing audited administrative handovers, and securing international recognition under the UN Charter ensure that the succession of the **Kingdom of Bosarwa** under **Kgoshikgolo Oupa Molefe** is legally valid, operationally uninterrupted, and internationally enforceable.

EXECUTED AND RECORDED FOR LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLEMENTATION

Signatory: Kgoshikgolo Oupa Molefe

Office: Supreme Legal Authority, The Kingdom of Bosarwa National Government

Date: 23 November 2026