

POLITICAL RECOGNITION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF WEST PAPUA

19 October 2011

Now, more than any other time, it is necessary to seek international recognition for the Federal Republic of West Papua. To recognize statehood of the Federal Republic of West Papua. Through recognition, the practice of acknowledging an entity's statehood, governments open the doors to treaty relations, trade, foreign aid, and, potentially, membership in the United Nations. Recognition offers hope, the promise of equality and having a nation's voice heard on the world stage.

Political recognition, on the other hand is merely, declaratory of a per-existing legal statehood and may be followed by further diplomatic relations such as exchange of ambassadors, treaties etc. We fulfill all caeteras of political recognition and recognition in International law. Please see declaration independence of West Papua with 6 sections:

Section 1: The End of the Occupation of Indonesia in West Papua

The Third Papua People's Congress was held from 17 to 19 October 2011 and attended by more than 20,000 Papua from across the territory of Papua, The Congress was held in the Zakheus Tunas Harapan Padang field Jayapura, West Papua.

On 19 October, Prokorus Yaboisembut was elected the President of West Papua and the evangelist Edison Waromi was elected as Prime Minister. Following the elections, Prokorus Yaboisembut read out the Declaration of a New State, the Federal Republic of West Papua, the symbol of the state – the Mambruk Bird, the currency – the gulden, the national anthem "Oh my land Papua", the national Flag-Morning Star Flag, The National languages: Pidgin, Malay, local Papuan languages and English, and the geographic territory of the Papuan Federal State

The text of the DECLARATION OF AN INDEPENDENT PAPUA and the confirmation of the Declaration of West Papua which was read out by Prokorus Yaboisembut stated: 'On this day, 19 October 2011, we proclaim the full independence and sovereignty of our state' and therefore the State of Indonesia must speedily end its occupation of Papua. All components of the leadership who were elected at the Third Papuan People's Congress shall immediately discuss the basic principles of the State of West Papua:

DECLARATION INDEPENDENCE OF WEST PAPUA IN LAND OF WEST PAPUA

On this day, Wednesday, Nineteenth two thousand eleven, at the end of the Third Papuan People's Congress, an officially newly elected President Forkorus Yaboisembut announced of the declaration Independence (promulgation) of West Papua :

- A. That, the Nation of Papua had expressed the independence in Political stages since October 19, 1961 and received recognition of legality from the government of the Netherlands Kingdom on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands Kingdom on 01 December 1961.
- B. That Political Manifestation (statement) on 19 October 1961 regarding independence was legal, based on the standard principles of decolonization in 1950, the Kingdom of Netherlands government changed to increase the political and legal status of the nation and the land of West Papua into the Netherlands New Guinea (Dutch Papua) as a separate legal entity from that of the Republic of Indonesia
- C. Other than according to principles of the decolonization, the manifest independence of West Papua on October 19, 1961 was also valid under the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, namely the principal of the right of self-identification and the right of self-determination as Nation of West Papua under in international law
- D. That as such then, the democratic, dignified, authoritative Third Papua People's Congress I on behalf of the Papuan People unilaterally declare Independence of West Papua :
 1. The restoration of the Independence and Sovereignty of the Papuan people in the state of West Papua
 2. On this day, Wednesday, 19 October 2011, I declared full independence and sovereignty of West Papua
 3. The establishment and enactment of the Constitution of the State of West Papua
 4. The formation of the Government of West Papua shall come into being from the moment of the adoption of the Constitution on 19 October 2011;
 5. The Indonesian government must quickly end its occupation from the moment of the adoption of the Constitution on 19 October 2011
 6. We propose that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Member Countries of United Nations, in particular the United States of America and the Republic of Indonesia, should recognize and regularize governmental powers within the shortest possible time and register the state of West Papua as a member of the United Nations within the shortest possible time, in order to uphold the principles of human rights, democracy and justice and basic rights. Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia to the Federal Republic of West Papua established and formulated at the Third Papua People's Congress in Jayapura,Port Numbay of the Federal Republic of West Papua is complete.

7. In the name of the Papuan people in the state of West Papua under the adoption of the Declaration of Decision No. 0012/03/10-2011 by the Third Papuan People's Congress to consider and take cognizance of the general views of various components of the Papuan people, as set forth in the reports of the commissions that were agreed at the Third Papuan People's Congress.

On the government of the Federal Republic of West Papua which has been formed and defined and published by the Third Papuan People's Congress through traditional democratic mechanism in Jayapura, the capital city of the Federal Republic of West Papua .

ON BEHALF OF PAPUAN NATION



FORKORUS YABOISEBUT

PRESIDENT



EDISON WAROMI

PRIME MINISTER

The Federal Republic of West Papua has no connection with the New York Agreement of 1962 or the so-called "Act of Free Choice" of 1969. These international arrangements were bilateral agreements between the Kingdom of Netherlands and the Indonesian government without the involvement of the Papuan people or the appropriate representation of the Papuan nation.

The Papua nation and the ancestral land of the tribes of Papuan indigenous people were the focus of this New York Agreement. As a result of this agreement the rights of the Papuan peoples have been overridden by the Indonesian state, military and police in many and various forms.

The executive government of the Federal Republic of West Papua is not focusing on a lawsuit to dispute the New York Agreement in 1962 and the Act of Free Choice in 1969 for three reasons:

1. The nation of Papua did not participate directly in the planning, the process of discussion, the determination and the signing of the New York Agreement August 15, 1962. The people of Papua did not participate freely and without coercion in the Act of Free Choice Act of 1969.
2. The New York Agreement and its implementation through the Act of Free Choice in 1969 resulted in the annexation of West Papua to the Republic of Indonesia.
3. With the October 19, 2011 Declaration of the Restoration of Independence of West Papua Nation as the legal basis for the birth of the Federal Republic of West Papua, the New York Agreement is therefore disqualified

and the outcome of the Act of Free Choice is no longer valid throughout the entire land of West Papua.

This is in accordance with the Laws of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 Year 2000 on International Treaties Chapter VI (TERMINATION INTERNATIONAL TREATY), Article 18 letter g (International Agreement Ends), if the object of treaty is void.

The Federal Republic of West Papua through the October 19, 2011 unilateral Declaration of Restoration of West Papuan Independence has received the predicated legal status of SUBJECT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW known as *Belligerent*, subsequently the nation State of West Papua is no longer an entity of International treaty law between Indonesia and the Netherlands. Consequently, the New York Agreement signed on August 15, 1962 and the results of its execution in 1969 is now terminated and eliminated under International Custom Law and General International law, as well as the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 24 of 2000, Chapter VI Article 18 Letter g. This is also allied to the Vienna Conventions on Law of Treaties 1969, Chapter 64, "If a new peremptory norm of general International law emerges, any existing treaty which is a conflict with the norm becomes void and terminates."

From this time forward the Federal Republic of West Papua will focus on the legal dispute concerning the annexation of West Papua to be undertaken through appropriate international procedures under international law in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. To that end, we are now initiating for the third time an offer to the Republic of Indonesia for negotiations for a peaceful resolution to the disputed status of West Papua. We respectfully reminded President Joko Widodo that we have written three times previously as we have mentioned above. We wait for an answer within three days after the letter is received. We are offering peace negotiations to pursue international recognition of the future status of the Federal Republic of West Papua.

Section 2: The State of West Papua

The Federal Republic of West Papua was formed at the Third Papuan People's Congress on 19 October 2011 in Jayapura. In October 2011, 20,000 people came from the seven regions of West Papua to Abepura near our capital and participated in the Third Papuan People's Congress. Despite intense intimidation by thousands of fully equipped Indonesian security forces, the deep hopes of 2.5 million Papuan people were placed in this Congress. This assembly was the highest forum in which our have people freely engaged in the political decisions making regarding the future of Papua.

The Third Papua People's Congress was held over 17-19 October 2011. It was drafted and ratified a Constitution, drafted and ratified a Profile of State, drafted and ratified a Structure of State, set the territory (border) of State, drafted and ratified a structure of state and governance, Profile of the government, approved a national anthem, a national Flag, national border and Currency .

Profiles of West Papua State :

- 1) The Name of Nation: West Papua
- 2) The form of State :The Federal Republic of West Papua
- 3) Symbol of State: Crown Bird of Victoria Regia "Mambruk"



- 4) National Flag : Morning Star Flag



- 5) National Anthem: Oh My Land Papua/Hai Tanahku Papua

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5 | 3 . 2 1 2 | 1 . 7 ' 6 | 4 . 3 2 1 | 2 . . ' 2

Hai ta - nah Nieuw Gui - ne - a, Kau ta - nah - la - hir - ku,

2 | 5 . 4 3 . 2 | 6 5 1 2 | 3 5 2 . 3 | 1 . . ||

Kau hen - dak ku - ka - sih - i se - hing - ga a - djal - ku.

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oh, my land Papua
You're my land of birth
I shall always love thee
Till' the time of my death 2. I love the white sands
On your joyful beaches
Where the blue seas
Are sparkling brightly 3. I love your mountains
Grand and majestic
And the skies that floats
Surrounding their peaks 4. I love your land
That with your fruits
Shall pay my labour
and my work | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. I love the sound of the
waves That pounds your
beaches A song that will
always Please my heart 6. I love the forests at covers
my land I love to wander
Under your shade 7. Thank you, Lord
You've gave me my land
Make me diligent, too
To spread Your cause |
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6) Permanent Population : 2,5 (Two Million and Five Hundred Thousand)

7) Name and Currency type : Gulden parity with USD



8) Language: Pidgin (National), Melayu (local), English (international),

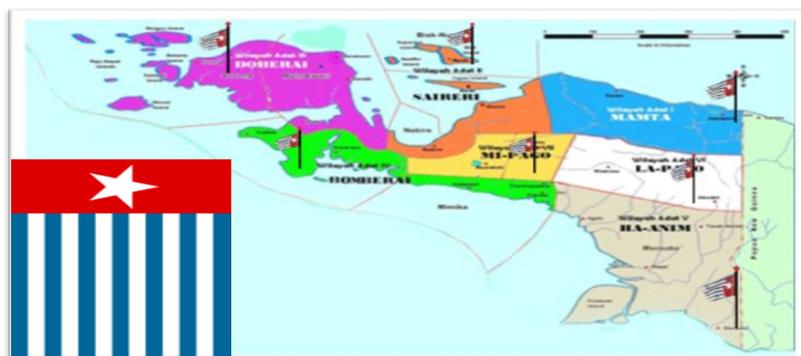
The Structure of Governance:

- 1) The Head of State : President
- 2) The Head of Government: Prime Minister
- 3) Judicateve Institution: Supreme Court
- 4) Legislative Institution: Papua National Council and Papua Customary Council
- 5) Security Defender : Papuan National Army
- 6) Public Orderliness: Papua National Police
- 7) The Head of Territory/States: Governor
- 8) Capital of West Papua City is Jayapura with 7 Region Provinces

Section 3.: Borders

The border between the Republic of Indonesia, the Republic of West Papua and other Nations was determined at Third Papuan People's Congress on 19 October 2011 in Jayapura, West Papua :

MAP OF WEST PAPUA STATE



The Federal Republic of West Papua is situated on 129 degree East Longitude bordering with the Republic of Indonesia (Moluccas) on 141 degree East Longitude bordering with the State of Papua New Guinea, and on 2 degree South Latitude bordering with the State of Philippines, the State of the Republic Palau and the Pacific Ocean and on 10 degree South Latitude bordering with Australia.

The zones of the of State of West Papua divisible for seven regions with division of Residential and Municipalities or Communities (Later Development and Customary Communities). The zones of the State of West Papua that happened because of the later growth referred as the Later Development Regions, will be regulated by Law. The State of West Papua is a Commonwealth State in the form of Federal.

1. The West border of West Papua is Gak island Malucas
2. The south border is Adi island and southwest or Arafura sea
3. The north border is Mapia Island
4. The east border is Papua New Guinea.

The Border of the Federal Republic of West Papua will be negotiated with neighboring countries in accordance with the international standards under the United Nations Covention of the Law of the Sea or otherwise to 12 nautical miles as a teritorial waters, or to equidistant points (median line) whichever comes first.

The Federal Republic of West Papua's borders were determined and formalized by the Third Papuan people's Congress will be discussed with the neighbour nations in accordance with international law at a future date. The territorial border distance is 12 nautical miles or 19,20 km from the sovereign territory and to equidistant points with neighboring territories thereafter.

Section 4: Guarantee for Citinzenship

The Federal Republic of West Papua will protect all citizens include Indonesian people and foreigners who wish to become citizens of West Papua, ensuring their safety and freedom from the point of independence onwards. Citizenship of the Federal Republic of West Papua will progress the development and support of the Federal Republic of West Papua. Government of the Federal Republic of West Papua will serve and protects it's citizen from the time of recognition by the United Nations member states, following such time that they become citizens of West Papua state. The Federal Republic of West Papua works under and recognizes all according international mechanisms and rules and will establish bilateral relation with member countries of the United Nations.

The Federal Republic of West Papua understands that all countries protect the sovereign rights of their citizens and will protect their own citizens. It will work cooperatively and collaboratively with United Nations. Many Indonesian people who

have transmigrated or immigrated in West Papua during the period of Indonesia occupation of West Papua will be free to assume citizenship of West Papua. The provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua trusts and expects the Indonesia government will recognize West Papua as part of mutual understanding, mutual respect and mutual appreciation as a Melanesia group, and not Malay group. Both West Papua and Indonesia will establish closer future diplomatic relation.

To ensure the establishment of full citizenship with respect to international convention of human rights, it is requested that the United Nations and the International Community establish a prior peaceful environment in West Papua under a Peacekeeping framework in cooperation with a Transitional Authority in cooperation with the Republic Indonesia, to oversee a transition authority from the Republic of Indonesia to the Federal Republic of West Papua including establishing formalities concerning the status of citizenship and rights as described above.

This peacekeeping role and transitional arrangement is regarded as necessary and urgent to ensure a peaceful transfer of power from the Republic of Indonesia to the Federal Republic of West Papua. The Provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua will guarantee the safety of all citizens effective immediately including West Papua citizens and citizens of other states.

The President and Prime Minister have instructed parliament/ Papua National Council to draft and ratify general and special rules of citizenship of the Federal Republic of West Papua in 2013. We have given guarantees to all through the peace process of struggle and formed the Federal Republic of West Papua in 2011.

With those guarantees above, the state of the Federal Republic of West Papua earnestly appeals to member countries to grant full membership status of the Federal Republic of West Papua to the United Nations.

The provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua believes that unilateral recognition from United Nations member states of the Independence of West Papua State will not negatively affect or in any other way influence Indonesia's unity. Such independence is however our political right independence as a distinct community of human beings constituting a nation as with other Nations."

The Federal Republic of West Papua will maintain diplomatic relations with member countries of United Nations and international community through our own guarantee to citizenship after the Federal Republic of West Papua gains international recognition.

Section 5: Security

The Federal Republic of West Papua proposes that the Republic of Indonesia withdraws its military from the entire land of West Papua. Both West Papua and Indonesia have thereafter the right to national and personal security. The United Nations Security Council to provide assistance regarding the security of the Federal Republic of West Papua.

The President of the Federal Republic of West Papua has sent with full transparency an "Offering Political Recognition between of the Federal Republic of West Papua and Indonesia government and meeting with Minister of Defense Ryamizard Ryacudu in Jakarta on 10 April 2015"

Section 6: Transfer of the Power

Indonesia reaffirms support and recognition independence of the Palestine from Israel at the Organization Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Summit on Palestinian Issues in Jakarta on 6-7 March 2016 but independence of the Federal Republic of West Papua has been overridden by Indonesia state, Military and Police in many and various forms.

Like Palestine the Federal Republic of West Papua seeks and pursue International recognition. The Federal Republic of West Papua seeks emerge recognition from both Indonesia and International for the Federal Republic of West Papua and transfer of the power from the Republic Indonesia to the Federal Republic of West Papua under the auspice of a United Nations Peace Keeping Force.

To Seek and admission to Membership in the United Nations in accordance with United Nation Charter.