



# **THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF WEST PAPUA**

**STATE SECRETARIAT  
OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF WEST PAPUA**

**JAYAPURA - WEST PAPUA  
19 OCTOBER 2011**

State Secretariat of The Federal Republic of West Papua

Copyright: 2011

Copyright protected by Law

Cover design: State Secretariat

Publisher:

Secretariat

19 October 2011

## WELCOME SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT REGARDING THE BOOK OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF WEST PAPUA

We formed of the Federal Republic of West Papua the Third Papuan People's Congress on 17 to 19 October 2011 in Jayapura West Papua. With praise the God, The President head of state of the provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua warmly welcome with praise Jesus Christ with happiness to write the book of "THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF WEST PAPUA". The provisional government is an emergency or interim government of the Federal Republic of West Papua. We are running administration of the Federal Republic of West Papua throughout of the entire land of West Papua.

West Papua has lost of 100 000 human rights abuses for the restoring and recovering state of West Papua that was decided in the first Papuan People's Congress in 1961 and its Political Manifesto of Papua National Committee on October 19, 1961 that through first President Soekarno's mention "Dutch made a doll country" and Indonesia invaded West Papua in 1962 and annexed on May 1, 1963 through the New York Agreement on August 15, 1962 and its follow up.

Praise be to God the Creator of the universe, so in the Third Papuan People's Congress on 17-19 October 2011 in Jayapura, We have restored independence and sovereignty of West Papua with democracy, fair, peaceful and dignified. And, the result of the Third Papuan People's Congress has been largely contained at chapter one of this book.

We are seeking to the Member Countries of United Nations to recognize of 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. So that both countries can open better relation for mutual understanding, mutual respect, mutual appreciation, democracy, justice, peace as a human being on this earth.

As a President, I would like to thank the various people who have helped the Independence of West Papua, which is the Political Rights of the most fundamental and especially to the Secretariat of the Federal Republic of West Papua who have attempted to write this book of the provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua.

God the Creator of the universe can be returned for the inclusion of Him to us as long as this.

Finally, thank you, greetings of solidarity, no man is an island, no man stand alone, we need one another.

Jesus Bless us all.

Jayapura, 19 October 2011

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'F' followed by a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke.

**Forkorus Yaboisembut**  
President of the Federal Republic of West Papua

## MAP OF WEST PAPUA STATE



## **PREFACE**

God creates of the earth and puts all humankind through His Planning, to maintain and protect His creator without any destruction and take over by others. Declaration independence of West Papua in accordance with Montevideo Convention on the rights and duties of states signed at Montevideo 26 December 1933 and United Nations Charter signed at San Fransisco 1 January 1942.

People of West Papua should determine their own political rights and end of Eradication of Colonialism over the world, include West Papua. Newly elected President Forkorus Yaboisembut at his press conference at the Third Papuan People's Congress in Jayapura on 18 October 2011 said that 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 indepedence as a distinct community of human beings constituting a nation as with other Nations.".

We hope the book of the provisional goverment of the Federal Republic of West Papua can explain to all Papuan, Indonesia Government and International Community about role and position of West Papua is belligerent. The Federal Republic of West Papua is seeking and pursue membership to the United Nations. West Papua has the same right to independence like other nations.

19 October 2011

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Welcome speech of President .....	iv
Map of West Papua Papua State .....	vi
Preface .....	vii
Table of Contents .....	viii
Vision and Mission .....	x
<b>CHAPTER I : THE THIRD PAPUAN PEOPLE’S CONGRESS .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1. Forming of West Papua State .....	1
1.1.1. State Basis .....	1
1.1.2. State Structure .....	1
1.1.3. Principles .....	1
1.2. Understanding of the Federal Republic of West Papua .....	2
1.3. Profiles of West Papua State .....	3
1.4. Chema .....	5
1.5. Brief Description of Structure Schema .....	6
1.6. Strcture of Government of the West Papua State .....	7
1.7. Borders of West Papua State .....	8
1.8. The Preamble and Constitution .....	9
1.9. Declaration Independence of West Papua in Land of West Papua ...	31
<b>CHAPTER II. INSTITUTIONS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT .....</b>	<b>33</b>
2. High Institutions State and Institutions Governance.. .....	33
2.1. Legislative .....	33
2.1.1 Papua National Council .....	33
2.1.2. Papua Customary Council .....	33
2.2. Executive State .....	34
2.2.1. President Head of State .....	34
2.2.2. Papua National Police .....	35
2.2.3. Papua National Army .....	35
2.3. Executive Government.....	35
2.3.1. Prime Minister Head of Government.....	36
2.3.2. Cabinet Ministers .....	36
2.3.3. Institution of State parts/Territories .....	38
2.2.3. Judiciary .....	39
2.3. Structure of State and Government .....	40
<b>CHAPTER III. INDONESIAN RECOGNITION .....</b>	<b>41</b>
3.1. The End of the Occupation of Indonesia in West Papua .....	41
3.2. Offering Peace Negotiation Letters .....	42
3.3. Proposal Offering Peace Negotiation Between Indonesia and Papua...	46

<b>CHAPTER IV. SEEKING AND PURSUE INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION</b>	<b>48</b>
4.1. Diplomacy and Lobby .....	48
4.2. Diplomatic Relation .....	48
4.3. Ambassadors/Representatives .....	49
4.4. Lobby for Recognition .....	49
4.5. USA Congress Sent Letter to President Obama on West Papua.....	50
4.6. Letter of Applications .....	53
4.6.1. Submit Application of New Member to the United Nations ....	53
4.6.2. Submit Application to the Pacific Islands Forum.....	57
4.6.3. Submit Application to the Melanesia Spearhead Group .....	62
4.7. Requirement to Receive Recongnition .....	65
4.8. Terms of Establisment of State .....	66
<b>CHAPTER V. GUARANTEE TO CITIZENSHIP</b> .....	<b>69</b>
5.1. Citizenship of West Papua .....	69
<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>71</b>



## **VISION AND MISSION**

### **VISION**

The Federal Republic of West Papua to seek and pursue Membership to the United Nations and transfer of the power from the Republic of Indonesia to the Federal Republic of West Papua under the auspice of a United Nations Peace Keeping Force.

### **MISSION**

To achieve this vision, We formulated above with Mission of the Federal Republic of West Papua :

1. Encourage and strengthen of the people of West Papua to accept, acknowledge and support of the President, Prime Minister, Declaration and Institutions of the Federal Republic of West Papua.
2. Strengthen the Federal Republic of West Papua throughout the entire land of West Papua.
3. To Give a guarantee and Protection for all citizens include Indonesian people and Foreigners who want to become citizenship of West Papua by safety and freely without doubt and trouble anymore from now and future

# **CHAPTER I**

## **THE THIRD PAPUAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS**

### **1. Forming of West Papua State**

The Third Papuan People's Congress was held from 17 to 19 October 2011 and attended by more than 20,000 Papuans from across the territory of Papua in the Zakheus Tunas Harapan Padang field Abepura Jayapura, West Papua near our capital. 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 Papuan People's Congress was drafted and ratified a Constitution, drafted and ratified a Profile of State, drafted and ratified a structure of state and governance, set the territory (border) of State, drafted and ratified a Profile of the government, approved a national anthem, approved a national Flag, national borders, Currency type and form the Federal Republic of West Papua.

#### **1.1.1. State Basis:**

1. God the Creator of Heaven, Earth and contents
2. The Traditional Authority
3. The Philosophy of Life
4. The Constitution of the State

#### **1.1.2. State Structure:**

1. The Papua National Council, Papua Customary Council, President and Judicateve
2. Prime Minister, State Secretariat, Military and Police
3. Cabinet Ministers and Seven governors of 7 Regions.

#### **1.1.3. Principles:**

To pursue recognition of sovereignty of the Federal Republic of West Papua, West Papua uphold the principles:

1. Mutual acceptance, appreciate, respect and trust
2. Humble
3. Peace with God, peace with ourselves, peace with others, Peace with environmnet and the univrse and Peace with Papuan ancestors.

## 1.2. Understanding Of The the Federal Republic of West Papua

The terms and understanding of Republic Federal Republic off West Papua:

### **Federal :**

- a. The Federal means, State. For example United States of America. Union in European or commonwealth under control by British
- b. The using of other term of name in West Papua is become identity of indigenous people of Papua, namely FEDERAL. Use of the FEDERAL is not mean West Papua independence and under control by Indonesia but the FEDERAL in accordance with 7 region Provinces.

### **Republic :**

Mention "Republic" from greece language that consist of "RES" dan PUBLICA." RES = POWER, and PUBLICA = PEOPLE. Declaration of the Republic on the Third Papuan People's Congress on October 19, 2011 which means the power under control by people of West Papua.

## 1.3.Profiles of West Papua State:

1. The Name of Nation: West Papua
2. 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

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
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

6.Name and Currency type : Gulden parity with USD



7.Language: Pidgin (National), Melayu (local), English (international),

8.Permanent Population : 2,500.000 (Two Million and Five Hundred Thousand)

### 1.3.1.Arrangement of Rule and Law :

a. State Philosophy:

Triple Luster of Papua

- 1) Mercy (Caricatos)
- 2) Allegiance (Fidelities)
- 3) Honest (Justitatis)

b. Triple Spirit of Melanesian Brotherhood

- 1) One People (Unus Populus)
- 2) One Soul (Una Anima)
- 3) One Solidarity (Solus Solidarita)
- 4) Constitution: Enclosed covered by the Profile of the State of West Papua
- 5) The System of Jurisdictions / legislation and other equipment: arranged after the specifying of constitution.

**1.3.2.The Structure of Governance:**

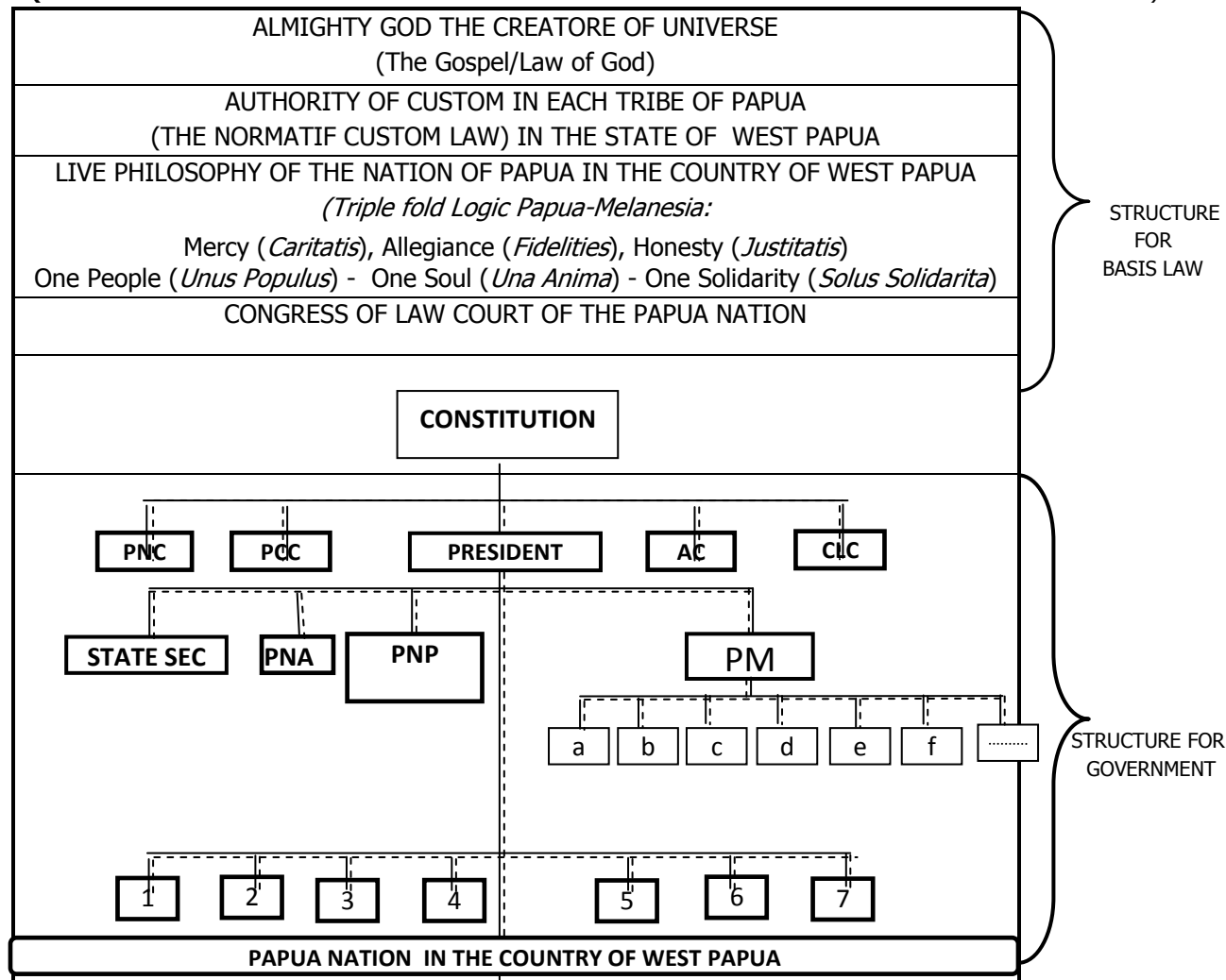
- 1) The Head of State is President
- 2) The Head of Government is Prime Minister
- 3) Judicative Institution: Supreme Court
- 4) Legislative Institution: Papua National Council and Papua Customary Council
- 5) Security Defender : Papuan National Army, Navy and Air Force
- 6) Public Orderliness: Papua National Police
- 7) The Head of Territory/States: Governor

## 1.4. Chema

### CHEMA

#### STRUCTURE OF THE STATE AND GOVERNANCE

(IN A PERIOD OF CURE REVOLUTION AND ENFORCER RETURNING OF THE STATE OF WEST PAPUA)



### I. NOTE

- : Mark with Service/Command lines;
- : Mark with Coordination lines/Consultation;
- CONST : Constitution;
- PNC : Papua National Council;
- PCC : Papua Customary Council;
- AC : Appellate Court;
- CLC : Constitution Law Court;
- P M : Prime Minister;
- PNA : Papuan National Army;
- PNP : Papua National Police;
- a** -- : State Ministers (All Minister);
- 1** -- **7** : 7 Culture Divisions / Regions;  
( Head of Divisions/ State Parts).

## 1.5. Brief Description of Structure Schema

### 1.5.1. Structure for Basis Law

1. The First Main Basis Law is Authority of the Creator of Universe (God's Law)
  - Authority of the Creator is the highest authority than all authority in this universe.
  - The use of "The Creator" term, because the mention God in so many cultures / Languages of human being under the sun, especially in Papua different each other. But meaning which is containing in God reeling of equal.
  - We recognize the Creator pass the Gospel written and oral regularly and continually as long as Epoch.
  - Because as The Creator of Universe and its contents, hence we placed the Authority of The Creator (God Law) on topmost course in Structure of Civic Law of the nation of West Papua.
  - Authority God the Creator in its implementation in physical human life organizationally run by and in every religion institute under the sun.
2. The Second Main Basis Law is Authority of Customary Law of Every Tribe of Indigenous of Papua.
  - Before religions and governance systems from outside country step into the Land of Papua, indigenous people of Papua had lived in the authority of custom governance (traditional) by various practices of normative custom law.
  - The principle of custom authority is above the custom leaders there's only one authority, that is: of The Creator of Universe. And if there are any dissimilar authorities among the Authority of God The Creator and those chief Leaders are authorities of dickens or colonialist.
3. The Third Main Basis Law is Live Philosophy of the Papua People in West Papua.
  - The Live Philosophy of the Nation of Papua in West Papua is coming from the Authority God, The Creator (God Law) and the Authority of the Custom Normative Law.
  - Live Philosophy of the Nation of Papua in West Papua has been rationalized in a formulation by Don of A.L Flassy with the title: TRIPLE FOLD LAGIC.
  - This is said Triple Fold Logic, because, its content consist of two parts of three, which are :
    - First, The Triple Principle of Papuan Luster containing: MERCY (Caritatis), ALLEGIANCE (Fedelitas), HONESTY (Justitatis).*
    - Second, Triple Spirit of Melanesian Brotherhood, containing: ONE NATION (Unus Populus), ONE SOUL (Una Anima) - ONE SOLIDARITY (Solus Solidarita).*

#### 4. Forth Basis Law is Constitution

- Constitution is the written basis law.
- Constitution coming from the Law Authority of God the Creator and Law Authority of The Normative Custom of the Nation of Papua and also the live philosophy the Nation of Papua.
- Constitution load the structure content of law and governance structure in description of a civic system and governance arrange written by supple, simple, brief, solid, clear, easy to understood and easy for implementation in management of the state governance. To arrange, to protecting, developing, looking after and secure the prosperous of the people nation of Papua in the Country of West Papua. (See the Structure Schema above).

#### 5. Congress of Law court of the Nation of Papua

- Congress of Law court of the Nation of Papua is a body and or forum to all leaders of authority of custom and authority of religion
- The parties of leaders of authority of custom and religion are recruited by each authority, as good as authority of custom and also authority of religion exist in nation level.
- Function and Duty of Congress Body of Law court of the Nation of Papua.
  - a. Authenticating constitution;
  - b. Constitute the high institute's leaders of State;
  - c. Partake to look after the existence of Nation and State of West Papua.

### **1.6. Strcture of Governance of the West Papua State.**

The structure of governance of the Federal Republic West Papua describes detail at Chapter tw with forming of the Provisional Governmnet of the Federal Republic of West Papua.

#### **1.6.1. Closing Remark**

1. The Structure of the State of West Papua makes arrangements to win the revolution, enforces and returns of State of West Papua borne at 19 October 1961 ratified on December 1, 1961. Then invasion in 1962 and annexation on May 1, 1963 by Indonesia Governance was passing the New York Agreement and its Follow up
2. More details can be seen at the constitution.
3. The Constitution can be amendment according to development of social-politic situation.



### 1.7. Borders of West Papua State

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

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 discuss with neighboring countries in accordance with the international standards under the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea or otherwise to 12 nautical miles as a territorial 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 neighbor nations in accordance with international law at a future date. The territorial border distance is 12 nautical miles or 19,2020 km from the sovereign territory land to equidistant point form with neighboring territories thereafter.

## 1.8. THE PREAMBLE AND CONSTITUTION ELEMENTARY PHILOSOPHY OF PAPUA-MELANESIA

### Triple folds Logic of Papua-Melanesia

As a nation, which possesses features of customary modesty and nobility, we are also very aware of The Love of the Almighty God embodied by Jesus Christ as the Savior of Mankind proclaimed by all prophets and rasuls strengthened with inertly august value and earth of Papua-Melanesia, hence exist implication of the Nation of Papua in qualifier of life of nation and state obliged to actively have integrity as part of world society.

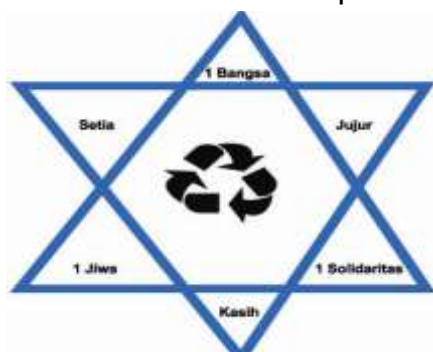


Fig 2: The Correlation of Triple folds Logic

The reflection of the spirit is mirror in The Triple Principle of Papuan Luster: *mercy, allegiance and honesty, (Caritatis - Fidelitas - Justitatis)* in rhythm with

The Triple Spirit of Melanesian Brotherhood: *one man-one soul-one solidarity (Unus Populus-Una Anima-Solus Solidarita)*<sup>1</sup> placed at 6 star angle. Its singleness becomes 7 correlation identity items from strength axis that is the Power God the Most Creator of the Earth and Sky epistemologically has correlation cybernetics and re-cyclical in ontologic (elementary), epistemologic (torso) and axiologic (fruit of result) raveled the followings :

### The Triple Principle of Papuan Luster

The three items of The Triple Principle of Papuan Luster are:

#### ***I. Mercy (Caritatis)***

The emergence of the West Papuan Nation had only come true by the willingness of The Mercy or Love of Jesus Christ. In the name of The Triple Spirit of Melanesian.

Brotherhood Lord, Ottow and Geissler, two disciples from Germany, had crossed the sea and stepped feet on the island of Mansinam at Dorei Bay, Manokwari. This is The Lottery Land of God (Psalm 125:3), as stated for its baptism. *In Namen des Herren Jesus setzen wir unseren Fuss auf dieses Land Papua* (In The Name of Lord Jesus, we stepped our feet on this Papua land).

Love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, etc., and, Love your neighbor as you love yourself (Math. 2: 37-40). Love will defeat everything, so the enemies may be weakened to become friends. Giving love to other people is the manifestation of God's Love within the heart of mankind.

<sup>1</sup> Spirit of One Solidarity (Solus Solidarita) representing of complement job of KIP inspired focussely by the of Leader Papua, Theys Hiyo Eluay about Nation of Papua which manner peaceful and will esteem, also if only One People-One Soul hence which is gone to by the Totalitarian State whereas which we crave the Federation

Whatever the experience is, it has been strengthening oneself through the medium of Love, where diverse Papuan Tribes are organizing themselves to become one nation, The Nation of West Papua.

The Gospel of Christ worked horrifying: "After chucking The Head of this Bird Like Island, then the whole body on to the tail shined by The Love of Jesus Christ, from Sorong to Samarai".

## **II. Allegiance (Fidelitas)**

The fruit of Mercy is Allegiance. This is being manifested as Allegiance to the Nation and State, which may be regarded as the Grand Commandment of the Lord reflecting His wisdom and knowledge. Allegiance is awaiting the Lord's Promises, giving hope to the Papuan Nation to realize their Independence and Sovereignty, which will be a miracle, a gift from God. Allegiance in getting along with one's own promise to be a solid character as part of the nation, obeying and listening to the truth of the Lord and The Heart's Luster of sincerity.

## **III. Honesty (Justitatis)**

Another fruit of Mercy is Honesty. A modest and honest character creates peace because this may lead to mutual aversion of lying, overacting, exceeding undesirable limits, and, therefore, creating a balance.

Regarding this principle, I.S. Kijne, the prophet of Papua, in his vision once acclaimed. *"Gene die op diet land waar en eerlijk daden deed en ook gehoorzaam zou blijven, mocht nog van de eene naar de andere wonderlijk kunnen beoordelen* (Those who work in honesty and allegiance and also would remain obediently in this land, may experience miracle after miracle)"

The Triple Principle of Papuan Luster of *mercy, allegiance* and *honesty* is able to create mutual completion, relating to psychological, spiritual, physical and environmental aspects.

## **The Triple Spirit of Melanesian Brotherhood**

The three items of The Triple Spirit of Melanesian Brotherhood are:

### **I. One People (Unus Populus)**

The strong demand of realizing the reunification of West Papua and Papua New Guinea to become One-Nation represents one of God's miracle. By possessing

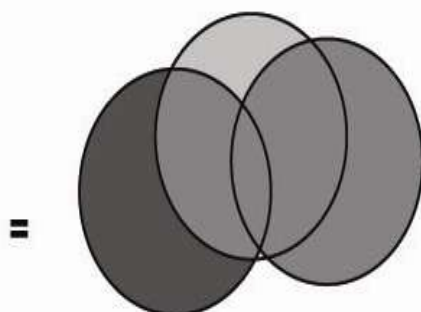
this generosity, The Papuan Nation is obliged to respond by dedicating its soul and body, thus creating the Island of Papua as a blessing to the world. The realization of unilateral corporation in a bilateral, trilateral or broader way is a demand to be fulfilled.

## ***I. One Soul (Una Anima)***

From the isolation and heathen power, the Papuan Nation was formed into One-Soul. The nature of One-Soul will be protected, as long as indignity, hypocrisy, selfish attitude, and apathetic and ignorant behavior do not pollute life. As imbalances emerge towards the nature of One-Soul, it may create disasters in the life of nation and society.

## ***III. One Solidarity (Solus Solidarita)***

Mutual help and responsibility encourages the establishment of a constructive attitude and ability of communication to build One-Solidarity. The One-Solidarity link arranges ways of mutual respect, mutual help and appreciation without hoping for a return. The dominant solidarity for the fellow members of the religious community is to worship Jesus Christ, Our Lord as the World Savior, with the obligation of mankind to confess the existence of The Lord.



***Fig 3: The Mosaic of Papua-Melanesia  
Triplefold Logic.***

The principle of Threefold Logic of Papua-Melanesian may be described in nature of complementary<sup>2</sup> visible in 6 angles and 1 center.

In reality, above-mentioned aspects occur in life by occupying an appropriate circulation, which is well understood by each supporting group. The distributing in such a circulation pertain an axis although the level of rotation is not always equal because this very depends on forces from

outside or inside. Comparing with the *synergetic equilibrium* of other cultures, this is seemingly very different. The Western culture is, at its most perfect stage or cybernetic, conical structured. This develops from the very simple or uncivilized stage to more developed conditions, and subsequently leads to an established or civilized condition. As if for the Dravidan cultural pattern, which also includes Indonesia, the stabilized condition points to the establishment of the pyramid-civilization. This will continue to status quo before breaking-up into incarnation or say *mandeg pandito* and other appearances.

At this point, the synergetic equilibrium is formed as *cyclic equilibrium* but at each rotation a change of the cybernetic level of non-permanent nature may occur. This may only happen for the further phase to reach the rotating again in the cycles. On the above figure 1, the 're-cycle' nodes are symbolized. It may be stated that the

---

<sup>2</sup> No interactive terms are used because of the positive view applied; meaning rejecting or tightening characteristics is not considered. This is the real road to wards liberal-democracy, rather than class conflict, symbolized by "re-cycle" nodes.

cycle by itself is a cybernetic one or also called *cyclical-cybernetics*. However, the relation is not strict, rather indicating a hidden-structure however all components are reciprocal or *equitable-complementary*.

### **1.8.1. Basic Ideology**

The tendency of Papuan Ideology is Liberal Democracy based on the fundamental characteristics of customs and traditional power systems, which are still valid and practiced in the life of The Papua Nation.

The understanding of Liberal Democracy is an integration of elements and concepts of complementary nature. This mixture may occur among internal as well as external concepts. It has been stated that there are 4 significant traditional leadership patterns or systems comprising the "raja" tradition, theocratic tradition, big-man tradition and mixed tradition. This pattern is visible in the diverse economic distribution system revealing types of pre-socialism, pre-capitalism, pre-imperialism and mixed systems. The Pattern of Leadership and Economic Distribution has led to various features of societal life. This is obvious for the specific identity as shown in each of 7 Culture Area.

In a democratic sense, we are obeying to common opinion which, at the same time, can be accused or acclaimed as a result without enforcement as practiced by the

"musyawarah-mufakat" (consensus finding-deliberation) system known by us up until now. Liberalism gives tolerance and refusal in a transparent way without hypocrisy and pretense.

Heterogeneity as mentioned above and experienced until now (integration within Indonesia), has created a basic attitude towards competition, elbowing each other, tribalism and various other narrow-minded views causing damage to common interest. Liberal Democracy represents a weapon to prevent moral fluctuation known as Collusion, Corruption, Nepotism (KKN) and originopoly, monopoly, oligopoly (OMO) and other similar habits.

The principle of liberal democracy, according to our knowledge, is based on The Triplefold Logic of Papua-Melanesian, which demonstrates similarities concerning principles of The Declaration of Universal Human Rights 1948 and The Declaration of the United Nations 1945.

To equip the understanding, following is Copy of Papua Political Manifesto 19 October 1961 triggered by Papua National Committee notching of The New Guinea Council (Nieuw Guinea Raad):

## ***MANIFESTO POLITIEK PAPOEA***

We those undersigned, the resident of the west part of the land of Papua, consisted various faction, tribes and religions, they keep together and trussed as one nation and one fatherland:

EXPRESS:

1. Pursuant to Section 37 of United Nations' Charter part of a and b;
2. Pursuant to communiqué on independence for Nations and Areas which not yet self-governing, as loaded in Resolution accepted by United Nations Assemble in its 15<sup>th</sup> Conference, from 20 September 1960 until 20 December 1960 no. 1514 ( XV);
3. Pursuant to the right of property and we on the land of West part of Papua our land;
4. Pursuant to ambition and desire of our nation for independence by them salve, hence we are by the instrumentality of National Committee and the People Representative Council of our Nieuw Guinea Raad push Authorities of the Government of the Netherlands New of Guinea and the Governmental of the Netherlands so that starting 1<sup>st</sup> November 1961:
  - a. Our flag to flown beside the flag the Nederland;
  - b. Our National Hymn "Hi tanah-koe Papoea" warbled or intoned beside Wilhelmus;
  - c. Our Land name become WEST PAPOEA and
  - d. Our Nation name becomes PAPOEA.

For this bases we become nation of Papoea claim to get ourselves place, same as independence nations and among those nations we the nation of Papoea wish life of perfectness and partake to look after the world peace.

Herewith we invite all residents loving our nation and fatherlands Papoea agree this Manifesto and maintain it, because this is the solely independence base for us the nation of Papoea.

Hollandia, 19 October 1961.

Papoea National Committee,

Sign :

W. Inury - chairman	sgn	Z. Zonggenauw - member	sgn
N. Jouwe - vice chairman	sgn	B. Gebze- member	sgn
M.W. Kaisepo - secretary	sgn	N. Tanggahma - member	sgn
S. Malibela - member	sgn	F. Jufuway- member	sgn
Th. Meset - member	sgn	F. Torey - member	sgn
A.S. Onim - member	sgn	B. Kunjab - member	sgn
E.J. Bonay - member	sgn		

## **THE CHARTER OF PAPUA**

We are by full glory and warship, admitting that, The Nation and Country of Papua, is under the authority and truth magnificence of God the Lord-Yahweh, Jesus Christ-The Peasant King and The Holly Spirit.

### ***AS COSMOPOLITANS WE, THE PEOPLE OF THE PAPUAN NATION***

#### ***DECLARE:***

That based on the experience we have been undergoing, that colonialism of any kind and name being exercised by any nation is not suitable at all with humanity and justice, and contradict with principles of freedom and human rights, therefore, colonialism must be continuously combated and disappearing from the world's surface, so, for this reason,

Involved in bearing real responsibility for the sake of freedom and human rights, based on values and truth of humanity as an individual, by respecting aspects of gender and equal relationships between nation groups of small and weak between big and strong, besides preventing tendency predominate of big group or tirani of small group, and also the experienced environment existence which remain to be peaceful and everlasting as source of humanity life, and,

Involved in establishing atmospheres which allows to develop possibilities for justice and respect as an obligation to enforce law and the truth on earth, and,

Involved in promoting the improvement and restoration of life, that is by approaching an appropriate standard ensured by freedom and full responsibility.

#### ***HENCE UTILIZE ITS MATERIALIZATION:***

Endeavors are required in full responsibility to The Papua-Melanesian Triplefold Logic, that is The Papuan Principle of Triple Luster of *mercy, allegiance* and *honesty* with full respect to The Triple Spirit of Melanesian Brotherhood principles of *one people, one soul* and *one solidarity*, that is, Enabling the establishment of tolerance and peaceful coexistence among fellow mankind and among nations, and Involved in strengthening peaceful bonds, as an effort to create a safe and peaceful world, and

Creating a serious understanding that the mobilization of forces does not present a useful solution, and

Creating conditions, which serve the fulfillment and prosperity of life for mankind.

#### ***IN THE FRAME OF THE MENTIONED PURPOSES, OBLIGED TO ACQUIESCE THE OVER VALUES POSSESS BY THE NATION OF PAPUA IN WEST PAPUA :***

Immediately after gaining Independence and Sovereignty of the Papua Nation and Sate as on process declared 1 December 1961, we are determined to build ourselves as a Nation and State by establishing The State of West Papua Constitution as follows:

# **CONSTITUTION**

## **GENERAL REGULATIONS**

### **Section 1**

#### **The Status of Constitution**

All Legislative Authorities in this Constitution are to be established by decree from The Federal Assembly or Congress and get stipulating by The Parliament or House of Representative.

### **Section 2**

#### **Goal**

The goal of The State of West Papua is to give protection to every Nation of Papua and the whole Fatherland of Papua in an intact bond and to secure the interest of the world and mankind, comprising:

- (1) To be involved in maintaining peace and safety on earth by establishing friendship among nations based on an equal sharing of values in a balanced way.
- (2) To be involved in creating internal Federal Corporation as an effort to solve economic, socio-cultural and security problems by focusing on human rights and sustainable environment without any tendencies of discrimination, and
- (3) To demonstrate willingness as mediator among nations for peaceful discussions and efforts without any limits.

### **Section 3**

#### **Essence**

The essence of The State of West Papua is a state based on *mercy*, *allegiance* and *honesty* by raising the principle of *one nation*, *one soul* and *one solidarity*, which is emptying into:

- (1) Equality in Sovereignty,
- (2) Togetherness of mutual benefit, and
- (3) Life in peace and safety, among mankind.

### **Section 4**

#### **State Zones**

- (1) The State of West Papua is situated on 129 degree Longitude East bordering with The Unity States of The Republic of Indonesia (Moluccas) and on 141 degree Longitude East bordering with The State of Papua Nugini, and on 1 degree Parallel South bordering with The State of The Philippines, The State of The Republic Palau and The Pacific Ocean and on 10 degree Parallel South bordering with Australia.
- (2) The zones of The of State of West Papua divisible for 7 Region of Territories with division of Residential and Municipalities or Communities (Later Development and Customary Communities).
- (3) The zones of The State of West Papua that happened because of the later growth referred as The Later Development Territories, will regulated by Law.
- (4) The State of West Papua is a Commonwealth State in the form of Federal (Federalist State).



## **Section 5**

### **Type of the State**

- (1) The State of West Papuan comprises of Federal Republic by a Mix-Cabinet of Parliamentary and Presidential;
- (2) The Government of the State of West Papuan comprises 7 Traditional Territories of Papuan Folk according to the Manifest of The Papuan National Committee, ascribed as strips on the National Flag The Morning Star, 1 December 1961 which are Hollandia or Tabi, Geelvinkbai or Sarera, Vogel kop or Doberai, Onin-Bomberai, South Coast or Ha-Anim, Eastern Highland or LaniPago and Western Highland or Me Paqo and also of Afterwards Agglomeration Territories.
- (3) The Afterwards Agglomeration Territories are basing on the division of Second Level Governance of Province of Irian Jaya or also to Governance of Special Autonomy (OTSUS) Province of Papua and or other condition and consideration and also the other support.
- (4) The determination of Traditional Territories and Afterwards Agglomeration Territories will be further arranged in the Legislation.

## **Section 6**

### **Sovereignty of the State**

- (1) The Sovereignty of the State of West Papua is determined by the people, and will be completely arranged by The Federal Assembly or Congress and get stipulating by The Parliament or House of Representative;
- (2) The Sovereignty of Territory is not limited by the Constitution as far as guaranteed by the authority of Federal Governance;
- (3) Every citizen of West Papua is equal for the law without exception;
- (4) The State of Papua West guarantees sovereignty of every Territory to legislate, regulation and Civil Rights inclusively Rights of Prerogative to The Government Body through existing legislative hierarchy with condition:
  - a. Conform to the Constitution of West Papua;
  - b. Guaranteeing the persistence of democracy and liberalism;
  - c. Accepted and amended however desired by the majority.

## **Section 7**

### **Alliances and Bonds**

- (1) Alliances or bonds among Territories, Regencies and Communities may not be allowed, except for economic and social-cultural Corporation, as this is against the Principle of Triple fold Logic of Papua-Melanesia;
- (2) Economic and socio-cultural bonds may be established among Territory Governments with any foreign state requiring recommendation from The Federal Government as far as do not have the character of political and military affairs;
- (3) Agreements among Territories regarding matters of Federal Legislation and Policies may be made, if the intended product is in contradiction with principles of the State of West Papua in Principality of Triple fold Logic of Papua-Melanesia.

## **Section 8**

### **State Defense**

- (1) The State of West Papua is obliged to own Military Forces of a certain standard capability;
- (2) Defense Force composed by Land Defense Force, Sea Defense Force and Air Defense Force;
- (3) Only the Federal Government is allowed to have Military Forces;
- (4) Military service is compulsory for every citizen at the age of 18 to 22 years;
- (5) The Highest Authority on Defense of the State of West Papua is under The President (The Head of State);
- (6) If The State is exposed to external threat, The Federal Government with approval by the Senate may be entitled to hire foreign services or to establish military bonds with foreign states;
- (7) Only the Federal Government is entitled to declare hostility or establish peace with foreign states;
- (8) Only the Federal Government is entitled to declare a state of emergency which its requisites and consequences will be determined by the Legislation.

## **Section 9**

### **Private Defense and Explosive Weapons**

- (1) Only the State has the right to have Armed Forces and Police.
- (2) Private Armed Forces and civilian armed forces are not permitted within the state zones of West Papua;
- (3) Activities of producing, trading and private ownership as well as any ever individualness of explosive weapons are not permitted within the state zones of West Papua;
- (4) Creating panic, robbery, and acts of civilians armed resistance may not be permitted in the state zones of West Papua;
- (5) Matters of Private Defense and Explosive Weapons will be determined by Legislation.

## **Section 10**

### **State Security**

- (1) The State of West Papua is obliged to have a Police Force of a certain standard capability;
- (2) Each Territory is entitled to organize its own Police Force under the supervision of The Federal Police.

## **Section 11**

### **State Défense**

- (1) Every citizen has the right and is obliged to participate in defending the state;
- (2) Requisites regarding state defense may be arranged by Legislation.

**Section 12**  
**Vétérans and Ex-Combattants**

- (1) Veteran and Ex-Combatants are proper to be respected and treated to the manner born utilize to avoid unnatural of power which is negating the growth of nation;
- (2) Veteran and Ex-Combatants are proper to be arranged by Legislation.

**CUSTOMARY COUNCIL**

**Section 13**

- (1) The Customary Council represents the pillar in the order of life of The Nation and The State of West Papua;
- (2) The Customary Council appoints and ratifies The State Institutions during the period of The Transitional Government and further functions as advisor and supervisor to The Executive whether being asked or not;
- (3) The Customary Council is organized at different levels, Community Customary Council at community level, Regency Customary Council at Regency Level, Territory Customary Council at Territory Level, and The Federal Assembly of Customary Councils;
- (4) The Federal Assembly of Customary Councils establishes a General Secretary as Executive Board;
- (5) The Assembly of Customary Council is gathering twice, once within a governance period (midterm) and at the end of the outgoing cabinet;
- (6) The Assembly of Customary Council lifting the President which innings according to arrangement of tradition 7 Custom Regions guaranteed in State of West Papua proportionally and continually.

**PAPUA INDEPENDENT/NATIONAL COMMITTEE**

**Section 14**

- (1) Papua Independent/National Committee comprises alliances and components of the nation by function to comment on the political conditions as the successor of The *Komite Nasional Papua* (Papua National Committee) notching by New Guinea Council (NGR) in the year 1961;
- (2) Papua Independent/National Committee domiciles at The Federal Level with a working area at each Territory and even where ever as far as required;
- (3) Papua Independent/National Committee the period of Transitional Government is accountable for the arrangement and transfer of assets, and the process of repatriation and restoration of the nation, therefore entitled and obliged to conduct assertion and providing legal clarification;
- (4) Papuan Independent/National Committee in the early state restoration is in charge for the formulations of basic guidelines of the state peripheral hereinafter gives guard for the Constitution of the Nation and the State of West Papua;
- (5) Papuan Independent/National Committee in its duties by the nature balancing and mediating, especially in the observing of general elections, orderliness of political parties, protection of environment, and caring about human rights and providing various other services on state affairs will help to maintain the principles of justice and truth according to customary law and order, Triple

- fold Logic of Papua Melanesia 1999, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 and The Declaration of the United Nations 1945;
- (6) Papuan Independent/National Committee is in need to establish working units as National Commissions (KOMNAS);
  - (7) Papuan Independent/National Committee in carrying out its duties is obliged to properly consult with The Customary Council.

## **LEGISLATIVE**

### **Section 15**

#### **Federal Assembly**

- (1) The Federal Assembly or Congress (House of Assembly) is The Legislative Institution, which have ladder from the Representative Council or Senate (House of Representative) together with delegates from components and nation potentials arranged by Legislation.
- (2) The Federal Assembly or Congress is gathering once every 2 years at the center of the Federal Governance, Port Numbay-Hollandia.
- (3) All Federal decisions of The Federal Assembly or Congress specified by pursuant to logic and by ear a lot of or voting.

### **Section 16**

#### **General Elections and Political Parties**

- (1) General Elections will be regularly conducted every four years, except for the occurrence of a particular situation General Elections will be regularly conducted every four years, except for the occurrence of a particular situation;
- (2) General Elections will put forward two fortifications of alliances through the district system, which will be in opposition to each other, namely the Democratic Alliances and the Liberal Alliances;
- (3) General Elections and Political Parties Affairs may be further arranged by Legislation as in two citadels of executor and opposition;
- [4] Parties Alliances in the State of West Papua do not know and do not agree for Middle Axis and domicile grey.

### **Section 17**

#### **The Outline of State Directions**

- (1) The Federal Assembly or Congress decides Outline of the State Directions;
- (2) The materials for the Outline of the State Directions is based on particularities of the Territories and the prospective of Federal, in a short term and long term for duration of 4 year and long-range of idealism of the Nation and the State of West Papua;
- (3) The short-term period of state development lasts for four years, whereas the long-term period depends on the idealism of The Nation and State of West Papua;
- (4) The annual budget will be based on The Outline of State Directions and determined by The Federal Representative Council or Senate.

## **Section 18 Legislation**

- (1) The Prime Minister as The Head of Governance on mandate power of the President run for Federal Law by considered the items of Law of Territories for the same topic product on approval of The Federal Representative Council or Senate (House of Representative);
- (2) The Prime Minister determines Regulations of the Federal Government to execute The Federal Legislation;
- (3) The Territory Legislation determined by The Governor by considering proposed materials from Regency and Community or Municipality level according to real conditions;
- (4) The Territory Governor determines The Territory Regulations Government to execute Legislation Territory;
- (5) Legislation, Regulations and other products of law at any government level must be conforming to the State Constitution of West Papua.

## **STATE AUTHORITIES**

### **Section 19a The President**

The President as The Head of the States of West Papua is lifted and specified from elements of Customary Council in having the innings to deputized by all existing elements in 7 Cultural Regions of The State of West Papua.

### **Section 19b Prime Minister – The Head of Government**

- (1) The Prime Minister of the State of West Papua run the power of Law pursuant to mandate of the President and also have command of the Governance according to Constitution and chosen through General Election;
- (2) In conducting obligation Prime Minister assisted by Coordinator Secretaries of Affairs which further to show Cabinet Ministers;
- (3) The Prime Minister must have West Papuan Citizenship and obey the dictates of The Authority Zone in the State of West Papua;
- (4) The Prime Minister is selected by the Citizen of West Papua through General Election by ear a lot of;
- (5) The Prime Minister hold its position during 4 year added by period of 1 year recess;
- (6) The Coordinator Secretaries of Affairs and The Department Ministers and other High Functionaries of the State hold its position during 5 year without a period of recess;
- (7) If the Prime Minister pass away, desisting or in remain to cannot execute obligation in its tenure, will temporarily changed by the State Secretary during at the latest 1 year and responsibility to execute the preparation of Election of the New Lead Governance by the guide of the President and in the affirmative of the Federal Representative.

## **Section 20**

### **The Inauguration of the President, Prime Minister and The Coordinating Secretaries of Affairs**

Prior to their posting, The President, Prime Minister and The Secretaries of Coordinating Affairs during a congregation in The House of Lord (Church, Mosque, and else) before the Federal Assembly or Congress Members will pronounce a declaration of intent as follows:

*Declaration of intent by the President and Prime Minister.*

(Christians only: "In The Name of Lord Father, The Creator of Universe, Lord Jesus The King of The Nation of Papua and by the mediator The Holy Spirit")

(For other confessions: .....)

"I pledge the obligations as The Prime Minister of West Papua, based on The Papuan Luster: mercy – allegiance - justice and The Melanesian Principle: one people –one soul – one solidarity by virtue of The Constitution and yet Decrees, Legislations ancillary though My Nation and Fatherland Papua".

*Declaration of intent by The State Secretary and Coordinating Secretaries of Affairs:*

(Christians only: "In The Name of Lord Father the Escaping of Universe, Lord Jesus the King of The Nation of Papua and by the mediator of Holy Spirit")

(For other confessions: .....)

I pledge as regards as Secretary of Coordinating Affairs will riding as assistance to The Prime Minister of West Papua confidently to The Papuan Luster and The Melanesian Principle by virtue of The Constitution and yet Decrees, and Legislations ancillary though My Nation and Fatherland Papua".

## **Section 21**

### **Ambassadors and Consuls**

- (1) The President appoints Ambassadors and Consuls;
- (2) The President receives diplomats from other Countries.

## **Section 22**

### **Conferrals and Honors**

- (1) The President provides clemency, amnesty, abolition and rehabilitation;
- (2) The President grants titles, rewards and honors;
- (3) State employees and military personnel, already retired or still active, or any West Papuan citizen are strictly not allowed to obtain a double honor, rights or any other kind of bestowal. This may cause consequences of an automatically stopping of the rights of possessing financial from the state. This may due again after a formal statement being made to declare of the stopping from the mentioning.

**Section 23**  
**Supreme Advisory Council**

- (1) The structure of the Supreme Advisory Council will be determined by Legislation;
- (2) The Supreme Advisory Council has the obligation to give answers on questions raised by The Prime Minister and entitled to submit suggestions to the authorities;
- (3) The Supreme Advisory Council is obliged to develop a permanent working coordination and consolidation with The Customary Council of Papua and The Papua Independent/National Committee.

**Section 24**  
**State Ministers**

- (1) The Prime Minister assisted by the Secretaries for Coordinating Affairs appoints and dismisses The State Ministers;
- (2) The State Ministers are The Assistants of the Secretaries for Coordinating Affairs;
- (3) The State Ministers are heading the Departments;
- (4) The State Ministers are responsible to the Secretaries for Coordinating Affairs.

**ADMINISTRATIVE ZONES**

**Section 25**  
**Division of Administrative Zones**

- (1) The Administrative zones consist of the Federal Administration and the Territory Administrations or States;
- (2) The Territory Administrations or States are divided into Regencies;
- (3) Each of the Regency consisting of District Communities or Municipalities;
- (4) For the certain Territory Administrations or Regencies, it may be suitable to appoint Regency Deputies and District Community or District Municipality Coordinators.

**Section 26**  
**Administrative Zones**

- (1) Administrative Zones consist of the Territory Zone and the Residence Zone;
- (2) The Governor of the Territory Zone and The Resident Zone is elected by The Local Representative Council and ratified by The Head of the State;
- (3) Regulations and process of elections are arranged by Legislation.

**Section 27**  
**Representative Council**

- (1) The structure of the Representative Council (House of Representatives) or Senate is determined by Legislation;
- (2) The Representative Council or Senate is gathering at least once a year..
- (3) Every Legislation needs approval by The Senate;
- (4) If a Draft of Legislation does not gain approval from The Senate, then, the draft can not be proposed to the conference of The Senate at that period;
- (5) Each Member of the Senate or the Senators is entitled to propose Drafts of Legislation;

- (6) If the Draft of Legislation, although being approved in The Senate, but still not ratified by The Head of Government, then the draft can not be proposed again in The Senate gathering at that period;
- (7) In case of prime urgency, The Head of State is entitled to decide on Government Regulations as replacement of current Legislation;
- (8) Every Government Regulations requires approval by The Senate at Federal Level or Territory Level in the following gathering;
- (9) If not gaining any approval, Government Regulations must be withdrawn then.

## **FINANCE AND MONETARY**

### **Section 28**

#### **Currency**

- (1) The Currency of The State of West Papua is The United States Dollar marked in USD;
- (2) The standard exchange rate of The United States Sollar;
- (3) The Federal Government has the exclusive right to print money and to decide on change to be of validity;
- (4) Citizens are entitled to obtain benefit from state's finance in the form of social costs and State subsidies arranged by Legislation.

### **Section 29**

#### **State Budget**

- (1) The State Budget is determined annually by Legislation. If there is no approval from The Senate (House of Representative) for the proposed draft of budget by The Government, then the previous annual budget will be effective;
- (2) Tax affairs in the interest of the state will be determined by Legislation;
- (3) Kind and value of the currency are to be determined by Legislation;
- (4) The matter of State Finance is to be determined by Legislation;
- (5) For accountability reasons concerning State Finance, the establishment of an Audit Institution will be required, with procedures to be determined by Legislation. Results of the audit is obliged to be justified to and accepted by the Senate (House of Representative).

## **JUDICATURE**

### **Section 30**

#### **Authority of Judicature**

- (1) The Authority of Judicature is to be executed by a Supreme Court and other Judicial Institutions, as stated in the Legislation;
- (2) The structure and authority of Judicial Institutions are arranged by Legislation;
- (3) Judicature is only exercised by The State, whereas Customary Institutions, Churches, Religions and others may only provide testimony, advocacy or advice, and or the other claims and witnesses;
- (4) Requisites concerning appointment and dismissal of Judges is to be arranged by Legislation.



**Section 31**  
**Kind of Punishment**

- (1) Death penalty may be exercised by hanging, electrical chair, shoot and stoning, for :
  - a. State Criminals involved in, during the struggle for independence, corruption, murder and other activities with negative impacts on the honesty and justice of the humanity, environment, nations and the states;
  - b. Dealers of narcotics and other nerves harming drugs as stated by Legislation.
- (2) Physical punishment comprises imprisonment, exhortation and others according to the criminal offense as stated by Legislation.

**CITIZENSHIP**  
**Section 32**  
**Citizens**

- (1) Those, who may become Citizens, are The Papuan and Melanesia Ethnic by origin and other Ethnics as stated by Legislation;
- (2) The State of West Papua acknowledges and respects double citizenship as far as being conform to societal order in The State of West Papua;
- (3) Requisites regarding citizenship of the State of West Papua is stated by Legislation;
- (4) The citizens are entitled for social costs and State subsidies arranged by Legislation.

**Section 33**  
**Rights and Obligations of Citizens**

- (1) Every citizen is equal to Law and Governance without exception;
- (2) Every citizen has the right for employment and suitable living conditions;
- (3) Every citizen has the right for freedom of assembly, freedom of organization, and freedom of expression of opinion orally as well as written and others which for that required to be specified with Legislation.

**RELIGION, EVANGELIST AND MORAL ETHICS**

**Section 34**  
**Religion**

- (1) Every West Papuan citizen is a religious human being;
- (2) The freedom of religion is guaranteed as far as being conform to the principles The Triple fold Logic of Papua-Melanesian Foundation;
- (3) The State guarantees for the provision of personnel, worship facilities and persistence of religious life by separating the tenth out of funds bearing by every citizen.

**Section 35**  
**Evangelist**

- (1) Every Citizen of West Papuan is chosen and given the burden for The Evangelist;
- (2) The State of West Papua guarantees for the persistence of The Evangelist in the whole world.

### **Section 36**

#### **Moral Ethics**

- (1) The freedom of expressing faith is guaranteed as far as not causing adverse impacts on public interest;
- (2) There is no force to enter into and participate in any religion or being punished and treated unfair because of religious persuasion;
- (3) Religious and ethical Education is compulsory for every citizen until the age of 16 years;
- (4) Every citizen of any confession is obliged to possess basic knowledge on ethics and morals of Papua-Melanesia;
- (5) Conflict among confessions is prohibited in The State of West Papua.
- (6) Every citizen has the right to receive proper facilities and services for birth, life and death;
- (7) The arrangement of proper burial is under the State Affairs Section.

### **Section 37**

#### **Council of Religion**

- (1) Every Religion being practiced in The State of West Papua has the right to form a Council at the Community or Municipality Level, Regency Level, Territory Level up to Federal Level;
- (2) The Council of Religion has the function to provide considerations to the state authorities and to build networks with The Customary Council;
- (3) The Council of Religion is allowed to build corporations with Religious Institutions outside of The State of West Papua as far as conformity with The Triple fold Logic of Papua-Melanesian Foundation exists.

### **SOCIAL PROSPERITY**

#### **Section 38**

#### **Education**

- (1) Every Citizen has the right for education. Education is compulsory.
- (2) The State guarantees the organization and implementation of the educational system as stated by Legislation;
- (3) The State guarantees education for every citizenship in all sectors and levels;
- (4) Elementary educations and basic skills are compulsory for every citizen.

### **Section 39**

#### **Intellectual Right**

- (1) Every Citizen is obliged and has the right to obtain intellectual rights;
- (2) Every Citizen is obliged and has the right to obtain sufficient freedom for intellectual development;
- (3) The State guarantees intellectual rights in all sectors and levels as stated by Legislation.

### **Section 40**

#### **Culture**

- (1) The State guarantees and promotes Culture Diversities of Papua-Melanesia in the Region of the State of West Papua as world heritage of civilization;
- (2) The State guarantees and promotes cultural development as far as conform to The Triplefold Logic of Papua-Melanesian;
- (3) The State guarantees and promotes the cultural system as arranged by Legislation.

## **Section 41**

### **Health**

- (1) Every Citizen is obliged and entitled to obtain health services;
- (2) The State Guarantees the implementation of health service system as arranged by Legislation.

## **Section 42**

### **Housing**

- (1) Every Citizen is obliged and entitled to obtain proper housing;
- (2) The State guarantees the implementation of a housing service system as arranged by Legislation.

## **Section 43**

### **Social Services**

- (1) Every Citizen is obliged and entitled to obtain proper social services;
- (2) The State guarantees every social sufferer;
- (3) The State guarantees the implementation of a social service system as arranged by Legislation.

## **Section 44**

### **Distribution of Works**

- (1) Every citizen is obliged and entitled to gain proper employment;
- (2) Every citizen is obliged to possess basic working skills;
- (3) The State guarantees the implementation of a system distribution of work as arranged by Legislation.

## **WEALTH**

## **Section 45**

### **Economy**

- (1) The economy is structured as a state effort aiming at ensuring common prosperity and wealth;
- (2) Important production sectors impacting the interest of many people is controlled and arranged by the state;
- (3) Inbound natural resources of land and water is controlled and regulated by the state for common welfare and prosperity by respecting and appreciating ownership rights;
- (4) State guarantee and arrange a competent economics system of Transportation, Telecommunications, Industrial and Tourism in supporting and moving forward the prosperity, arranged in Legislation.

## **Section 46**

### **Unilateral Corporation**

- (1) Unilateral Corporation of trilateral character amongst Papua-Nugini and Indonesia and nations of neighbors is implemented on a priority scale at The Territory Level as well as Federal Level by respecting the principle of equality of position and status of every nation;
- (2) The state may establish a Broad Corporation with foreign countries, however, by adhering to principles of the Constitution and Legislation of the State of West Papua.

## **ATTRIBUTES OF THE STATE**

### **Section 47**

#### **Flag the State**

- (1) Flag of the State of West Papua is The Morning Star marked as Five Sided Star in white color, with red basic color on the left part, and with 7 blue and 6 white horizontal strips on the right part;
- (2) Size measure of the flag and arrange star situation, level off red and the white lines are permanent according to Papua Political Manifesto of 19 October 1961 and Government Regulation Number: 48, Year 1961;
- (3) The usage of flags in State of West Papua arranged in Legislation and Regulation of State of West Papua.

### **Section 48**

#### **Arm of the State**

- (1) Arm of the State of West Papua the Crown Pigeon or Mambruk (Goura Victoria Regina Papuan) shown at chest of triangle loading six principles "recycle" of the Thrip lefold Logics of Papua-Melanesia;
- (2) Arm of the State of West Papua the Crown Pigeon or Mambruk (Goura Victoria Regia Papuan) is respected and protected to be specified with Legislation.

### **Section 49**

#### **Languages of The State**

- (1) The State Languages comprise human logic utterances used in community life, administration produces, social services, inner state relationships, and inter-national relationships, while encouraging cultural identity of the Papua-Melanesians;
- (2) The Federal Language is English;
- (3) The Common Language is Papuan-Malay;
- (4) The Melanesian Association Language is TokPidzin-English-France-Dutch.
- (5) The Local Language of each ethnic, tribe and community group (*vernaculars*).

### **Section 50**

#### **National Anthem**

- (1) The National Anthem of The State of West Papua is "Hai Tanah-ku Papua/O, My Land Papua" as arrangement made by I.S. Kijne and actualizing by the Papuan National Committee 19 October 1961 and warbled publically on the West Papua Declaration day of 1<sup>st</sup> December 1961;
- (2) The National Anthem of The State of West Papua, "Hai Tanah-ku Papua/O, My Land Papua" is respected and protected to be specified with Legislation.

## **UNIVERSE AND THE HUMAN RIGHTS**

### **Section 51**

#### **Curvature of the Sky**

- (1) The Curvature of the Sky above the Territories of the State of West Papua spreads from 129 degree Longitude East to 141 degree Longitude East and from;
- (2) 1 degree Parallel South to 10 degree Parallel South, is the legal property of The State of West Papua;

- (3) Protection, benefit and use of the air Curvature of the Sky above the State of West Papua Territories arranged by Legislation.

#### **Section 52**

##### **Natural Environment**

- (1) Natural environment is realized as the gift of God for the existence of mankind;
- (2) Water and earth uterus at The Territories of the State of West Papua is legal property of The State of West Papua;
- (3) Protection, benefit and use of water and earth uterus at The Territories of the State of West Papua is arranged by Legislation;
- (4) The State of West Papua guarantees and promotes bio diversity of the Land of Papua to be par of world heritage of civilization;

#### **Section 53**

##### **Human Right**

- (1) The State of West Papua struggles for and protects Human Rights, especially for minorities, wherever they are.
- (2) The support and criteria of Human Rights are stated by Legislation.

### **CHANGES OF CONSTITUTION**

#### **Section 54**

##### **Changes of Constitution**

- (1) Changes of the Constitution require the approval of at least 2/3 of the members of The Federal Assembly, or Congress being present.
- (2) Decisions are met with the approval of at least 2/3 of the members of The Federal Assembly or Congress being present in the gathering.

### **TERIM REGULATIONS**

#### **Section 1**

The West Papua Independent Committee for the commendation of Customary Council, or greedily also dissimilar strengths or movements as Ad Hock Body

regulates and implements the transfer of the government to The Definitive Authority of the State of West Papua.

#### **Section 2**

Every existing State Institutions and Regulations remains valid, until replacement occurs due to this Constitution.

#### **Section 3**

Prior to the election of The President and The Prime Minister and The Coordinator Secretaries of Affairs, The Papuan Independent/National Committee under the supervision of the Customary Council Assembly or agreed also dissimilar strengths or movements as Ad Hock Body initiates the establishment and declares The Presidium of Transitional Government of The States of West Papua.

#### **Section 4**

Prior to the formation of The Federal Assembly or Congress and The Supreme Advisory Council, the Presidium of Transitional Government of The States of West Papua, supervised by The Alliances of Customary Council Assembly cooperate with The Papua Independent/National Committee, exercises full authority.

#### **Section 5**

- (1) The Customary Council Assembly is implementing Legislative Functions;
- (2) The Presidium of the Transitional Government is implementing ad Executive;
- (3) The West Papuan Independent/National Committee is responsible for implementing duties related to the secretariat, transfer of authorities, transfer of assets, repatriation, and reconciliation.

#### **Section 6**

- (1) The Papua Independent/National Committee carrying out Papua National Congress;
- (2) The Papua Independent/National Committee follow-up the result of decision of The Papua National Congress I, II and further on.

#### **Section 7**

- (1) The Customary Council Assembly choosing and determining The President;
- (2) The Customary Council Assembly may choose and take possession on Duties and Function of The State Management;
- (3) The Presidium of the Transitional Government and The Customary Council Assembly in cooperation with The Papua Independent/National Committee drawing up and carrying out General Election of Nation and State of West Papua.

### **SPECIAL ORDER ON THE STATE ATTRIBUTIONS**

#### **Section 1**

The National Flag of The State of West Papua, The Morning Star hold high and respected as self-regard and identity prestige of The Nation and State of West Papua proven from its history remain to represent device defended and fought for hence the respect and special treatment have to be specified to later arranged in Legislation:

- (1) In fluttering is obliged to avoid from decorating and or the frieze (umbul-umbul) function, hence do not allowed flown in any promiscuously place inclusive at home omit;
- (2) The Fluttering may only allow at certain pillar and certain vehicle;
- (3) For any frieze, decoration and other performance may only of its strips lines of blue-white or red and white plain not the star mark;
- (4) The color of the flag which is faded because time or if on boat incurred by smokes etcetera may not accepted in consequence have to be flown an other flag in a state of good and fresh condition;
- (5) The bunting valid for during six workdays and taken a rest on Sunday as observance day;

- (6) The flag resides in pillar start 06.00 o'clock and degraded by 17.30 o'clock and at the time of will be flown and or degraded all vehicles or people who elapse to pass have to desist in place and give attitude respect with grasp of right hand at left chest on wards the pillar;
- (7) The size measure of the flag and arrange situation of star, level off red and the white lines are permanently according to Manifesto 19 October 1961 and Governments-Regulation Number: 48 Year 1961, hence for that make proper obeyed.

### **Section 2**

The National Anthem of the Nation and State of West Papua "Hi Tanah-Koe Papoea", involved as nation prayer which for that make proper arranged in Legislation:

- (1) Is intoned or warbled only when at special moment and place so that if needed it is therefore both for to be warbled song of "Dari Ombak Besar" instead;
- (2) Idyll and peep and also metrum of song is strictly not allowed to be changed, replaced or rearrangement more or less of under the cloak and reason of any;
- (3) Song warbled and or sounded off in a state of wisdom and respect hence entire attendant in building or anywhere is obliged to stand up or posture respect with grasp of right hand at left chest.

### **Section 3**

Highness Device of The Nation and The Federation State of West Papua "Mambruk" with Section Unus Populi-Una Anima-Solo Solidarita: Caritatis, Fedelitas, Justitatis (Triplefold Logic of Papua-Melanesia), involved as head, eye and liver of the nation which for that make proper arranged in Legislation.

### **SUMMARY**

The State Constitution of West Papua consisted of 15 Chapter by 54 Sections and 2 Orders: 1). Interim Regulation with 7 Sections and 2). Special Order on State Attributions with 3 Sections.

## **1.9. DECLARATION INDEPENDENCE OF WEST PAPUA IN LAND OF WEST PAPUA**

On this day, Wednesday, Nineteenth two thousand eleven, at the end of the Third Papua 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 its legality from the government of the Netherlands Kingdom on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands Kingdom on December 01, 1961.
- B. That Political Manifestation (statement) on October 19, 1961 regarding independence was legal, based on the standard principles of the 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.



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 Papua People's Congress.

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

*On Behalf Of Papuan NAation*



**FORKORUS YABOISEMBUT**  
PRESIDENT

### **Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States**

*This treaty was signed at the International Conference of American States in Montevideo, Uruguay on December 26, 1933. It entered into force on December 26, 1934. The treaty discusses the definition and rights of statehood.*

#### **ARTICLE 1**

The state as a person of international law should possess the following qualifications: a ) a permanent population; b ) a defined territory; c ) government; and d) capacity to enter into relations with the other states.

#### **ARTICLE 2**

The federal state shall constitute a sole person in the eyes of international law.

#### **ARTICLE 3**

The political existence of the state is independent of recognition by the other states. Even before recognition the state has the right to defend its integrity and independence, to provide for its conservation and prosperity, and consequently to organize itself as it sees fit, to legislate upon its interests, administer its services, and to define the jurisdiction and competence of its courts.

The exercise of these rights has no other limitation than the exercise of the rights of other states according to international law etc.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **INSTITUTIONS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT**

#### **2. High Institutions of State and Institutions of Governance**

The provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua is an emergency or interim governance. It is taking full responsibility to implement some of the resolutions passed at the Congress. The provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua is running administrations throughout the entire land of West Papua and formed and completed a number of institutions of Legislative, Executive and Adjudicate :

##### **2.1. Legislative**

###### **2.1.1. The Papua National Council (PNC)**

The Papua National Council (PNC) selected by passing a specified criterion and mechanism. The Papua National Council selected from every element or components and or struggle pillar of the nation of West Papua. On 27 March 2012, People of West Papua have elected their own legislative (Parliament) of 225 members of the Papua National Council. Legislative Institution has Two Chambers of Parliamentary System namely:

1. National Chamber : Papua National Council (PNC);
2. Custom Chamber : Papua Customary Council (PCC).

National Chamber is Papua National Council. Papua National Council has 225 Members. The Papua National Council has appointed their own Chair and Vice Chairs :

- 1) Chair : Engelbert Sorabut
- 2) First Chair : Onesimus Banundi
- 3) Second Chair : Abina Wasangai
- 4) Third Chair : Wilson Uruwaya

###### **2.1.2. The Papua Customary Council (PCC)**

Dewan Adat Papua (DAP)/ the Papua Customary Council (PCC) as cultural basin getting sovereignty mandate of the original society of Papua passing every delegation of tribes and sub-tribe. The Papua Customary Council developed from and by custom leaders in traditional villages, tribes and sub-tribes of indigenous people of Papua. The Structure Level of the Papua Customary Council arranged to start from the traditional village to be Council tribe , Council of Sub-Tribe, The Papua Customary regional divisible in the seven regional culture of Papua, Legislative Institution has two Chambers of Parliamentary System such as:

1. The Custom Chamber : Papua Customary Council (PCC)
2. The National Chamber : Papua National Council (PNC)

The Customary Chamber is Papua Customary Council. The Papua Customary Council has 205 members. The composition of the Papua Customary Council is:

Chair	: Yanpiet Jarngga
First Chair	: Welem Bonay
First Secretary	: Leonard Imbir
Second Secretary	: Yakob Kasimat

Dewan Adat Papua/ The Papua Customary Council has Seven regions customary and 300 tribes throughout the entire land of West Papua. A number of Papua Customary Council is 205 members.

## **2.2. Executive State**

### **2.2.1. President Head of State**

The President is symbol of the state authority and sovereignty. The President is selected among custom leaders (traditional chiefs) from every Regional Customary Council by rotation start from Regional One until Regional Seven and rotate again by considering criterion and also passing mechanism agreed on with or / elect President at general election of the Presidential after general election of Parliaments.

The Function and duty of the President:

1. The President is single power of the Federal Republic of West Papua
2. The President functions and undertakes as head of state and lead the governance as embracing the semi system of semi parliamentary government, hence some of duties and the president authorities delegated to the Prime Minister
3. The President is Chief Commander for Military, Navy, Air Force and Police or orderliness of the Federal Republic of West Papua;
4. The President is the head of state of the Federal Republic of West Papua.
5. The President is head of State has authority to appoint Prime Minister and replacement Prime Minister or Prime Minister elect by general election

The Third Papua People's Congress elected both President and Vice President head of State on 18 October 2011. The Federal Republic of West Papua led by President and Vice President :

1. President : Forkorus Yaboisembut, S.Pd
2. Vice President : Don Augusthinus Lamaech Flassy, MA

President and Vice President are working under Constitution and declaration on the 19 October 2011.

### **2.2.2. Papua National Police (PNP)**

The Papua Land Watch or Papua Internal Security Service Transformation became Papua National Police. Police undertake to take care of and look after the public orderliness and security of society. Papua Land Watch is coming from traditional security elements of every tribes and sub-tribes. The Papua Land Watch transformation into West Papua National Police held on 27 to 28 February 2012 at first Conference of Papua National Police in Sabron Yaru Jayapura. This Conference for transformation of Papua Land Watch / The Papua Internal Security Service becomes Papua National Police. First Conference was drafted, formulated, produced and decided formation of Papua National Police :

- 1) Regulation of Papua National Police
- 2) Elevated and ratify State Police into 7 regions
- 3) A number of Papua National Police is 45,000 public orderliness. President is chief of Command appointed both General and Lieutenant General Chief and Vice Chief of Papua National Police namely:

1. General Papua National Police : Elias Ayakeding
2. Lieutenant General Papua National Police: Feri Fernando Yensenem

### **2.2.3. Papua National Army (PNA)**

Papua National Army undertakes to take care of and maintain the regional sovereignty and protection state of the Federal Republic of West Papua. On January 29 to 30, 2014 first Military Conference was held at Serui. This Conference for transformation of Free National Army into " Papua National Army (PNA). First Conference drafted, formulated, produced and decided formation of the Papua National Army and also drafted and ratify regulation of the Papua National Army, The Elevation and ratify State Army into 7 regions. and provisionally to calculate a number of Papua National Army is 200,000 personnel throughout the entire land of West Papua now.

1. The President is chief of Command has appointed both General and Lieutenant General of Chief and Vice Chief of Papua National Army :
2. General of the Papua National Army : Eliezer Awom
3. Lieutenant General of the Papua National Army : Samuel Kladjok
4. Officilas of Militery
5. 7 Regions Military Base

Papua National Army in process to form Navy and Air Force

## **2.3.Executive government**

### **2.3.1.Prime Minister head of governance**

The President head of state was appointed Prime Minister at Third Papua People's Congress on 18 October 2011 to handle administrations of government. Prime Minister is head of government of the Federal Republic of West Papua. Prime Minister responsibility to implement some duties and authorities those delegated by the President head of state in according to the constitution. Prime Minister can appoint and constitute all Cabinet ministers in the affirmative of the President. Prime Minister and Vice Prime Minister are running administrations in according with constitution. Prime Minister appoints and inaugurate / sworn Cabinet Ministers and Vice Cabinet Ministers. Prime Minister and Vice Prime Minister is:

1. Prime Minister : Edison Waromi
2. Vice Prime Minister : Yoab Syatfle

Prime Minister has given "Decision Letters" as a legal and legitimacy for a number of Cabinet Ministers to run administrations of the provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua. Prime Minister has privileged and authority to appointment and replacement of Cabinet Ministers. Prime Minister has authority to appoint Ambassadors/Representatives etc.

### **2.3.2.Cabinet Ministers**

Prime Minister has been appointed a number of the Cabinet Ministers. Prime Minister gave them Mandated letter for Cabinet Ministers and Vice Cabinet Ministers to work for strengthen of position of the provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua. The appointment of Cabinet Ministers and Vice Cabinet Ministers very essential one to work for provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua. Prime Minister consults with President head of state first before appointment of Cabinet Ministers but Prime Minister also has privileged and authority to appoint Cabinet Ministers.

Cabinet Ministers of the Provisional Government of the Federal Republic of West Papua namely:

- |                                  |                             |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Minister of Home Affairs      | : Drs. Bernard Baneftar     |
| Vice Minister of Home Affairs    | : Selfius Bobii             |
| 2. Minister of Foreign Affairs   | : Prof. Dr. Jacob Rumbiak   |
| Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs | : Yoab Syatfle,Amd          |
| 3. Minister of Finance           | : Ir.Marthen Luther Rumadas |
| Vice Minister of Finance         | : Enos Aronggear, SE        |

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 4. Minister of Defense                   | : Eliezer Awom                |
| Vice Minister of Defense                 | : Samuel Kladjok              |
| 5. Minister of Social                    | : Abraham Goram Gaman         |
| Vice Minister of Social                  | : Tanius L. Jikwa             |
| 6. Minister of Transportation            | : Jacobus Gebze               |
| Vice Minister of Transportation          | : Heliezfred B. S. Waropen    |
| 7. Minister of Mining                    | : Silas Natkime               |
| Vice Minister of Mining                  | : Spenyer Momot               |
| 8. Minister of Industry                  | : Ir. Andreas Adii            |
| Vice Minister of Industry                | : Willy Hegemur               |
| 9. Minister of Justice                   | : Apolos Sewa,SH              |
| Vice Minister of Jusctic                 | : Anton Uropmabin,SH          |
| 10.Minister of Education                 | : Drs.Johanes Wob             |
| Vice Minister of Education               | :                             |
| 11.Minister of Youth and Sports          | : Drs.Johan Alberth Warijo    |
| Vice Minister of Youth and Sports        | : Antonius P. Uropmabin,SH    |
| 12.Minister of Commerce                  | : Thonce Sibri, SH.           |
| Vice Minister of Commerce                | : Yulianus Muaboai            |
| 13.Minister of Heath and Human Services  | : Prof.Dr.Hermanus Zeth Arwam |
| Vice Minsiter of Helth and Human Service | :Nikodemus Itlay              |
| 14.Minister of Fishery                   | : Amandus Mirino              |
| Vice Minister of Fishery                 | : Johanis F Sanyar            |
| 15.Minister of National Develoment plan  | : Jonathan J Thesia           |
| Vice Minister of                         | :                             |
| 16.Minister of General Work              | : Bertus Tabuni               |
| Vice Minister of Work                    | :                             |
| 17.Minister of Tourism                   | : Benyamin Jerisetaouw        |
| Vice Minister of Tourism                 | :                             |
| 18.Minister of Indigenous people         | : Leonard Imbir               |
| Vice Minister of Indigenous people       | : Lemok Mabel                 |
| 19.Minister of Business Belong State     | : Ruben Wandik                |
| Vice Minister of business belong         | : Martinus Imbab              |
| 20.Minister of Empowerment Woman         | : Kety Yamansabra             |
| Vice Minister of Empowermen Woman        | : Maria Kosay                 |
| 21.Minsiter of State Secretary           | : Ferdinand Okoseray          |
| Vice Minister of State Secretary         | :                             |

22. Minister of Forests and Environment : Agustinus Wamafma  
Vice Minister of Forests and Environment: Jermias Furai

23. Minister of Sport : Noak Bernethetus Maryen  
Vice Minister of Sport :

### **2.3.3. Institution of State Region/Territories.**

The State Parts/Territories/7 Region States of West Papua

The Area Government in the State Parts according to seven custom areas of Papua (see Map of the Government of Customary). The Head of State Parts or Territories is called Governor. The Governor is elected through criteria, mechanism, and level of Papua Customary Council in each seven Area in Papua. The Federal Republic of West Papua has seven regions federal state namely :

1. First region MAMTA is Jayapura and Mamberamo
2. Second region SAIRERI is Biak and Serui
3. Third region DOBERAI is Manokwari and Sorong
4. Fourth region BOMBERAI is Fak-Fak and Timika
5. Fifth region HA-NIMHA Asmat is Merauke and border of PNG
6. Sixth region LA-PAGO Wamena include middle East mountain
7. Seventh region ME-PAGO Nabire include middle West mountain

Every Seven regions state lead by Governor. That's why on October 27, 2012, every region elevated their own Governor and vice Governor at each region. Governors and Vice Governors are:

1. Governor of Mamta region is Zadrak Taime  
Vice Governor is Niko Yaung
2. Governor of Saireri region is Edison Kendi  
Vice Governor is Patris Ronsumbre
3. Governor of Doberai region is John Warijo  
Vice Governor is Mayland Yee Sewa,
4. Governor of Bomberia region is Pdt Isak Onawame  
Vice Governor is Anton Kabes
5. Governor of Ani-mha region is Januarius Wiwaron  
Vice Governor is John Kamarka
6. Governor of Lapago region is Lemok Mabel  
Vice Governor is Areki Wanimbo

7. Governor of Mepago region is B. Pinimbo, S.Pd  
Vice Governor is Michael Songgonaw

On 24 November 2012, Seven (7) Governors and Seven (7) Vice Governors from Seven regions participated in Jayapura to get their own letters of mandate. President Forkorus gave their Decision Letters from prison at Abepura Jayapura through his Secretariat staffs and they on behalf of the President gave Seven Governors and Seven Vice Governors through ceremony inaugurated and sworn them.

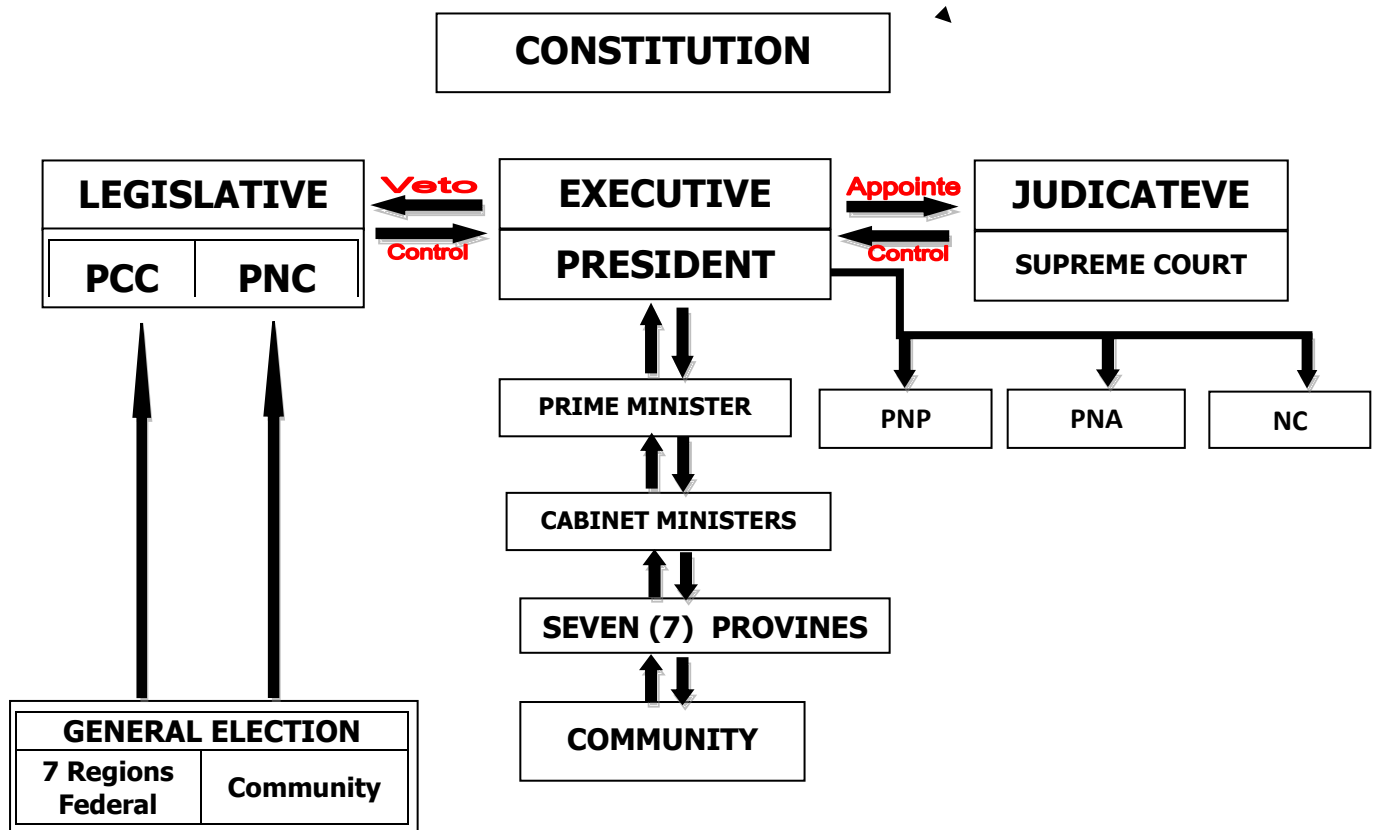
Seven Governors and Seven Vice Governors are work in according with the Declaration independence and Constitution of the Federal Republic of West Papua to serve better their own people at each seven regions through political recognition.

#### **2.4. .Judicateve**

The Authority of Judicature is to be executed by a Supreme Court and other Judicial Institutions, as stated in the Legislation. The structure and authority of Judicial Institutions are arranged by Legislation. Judicature is only exercised by the State, whereas Customary Institutions, Churches, Religions and others may only provide testimony, advocacy or advice, and or the other claims and witnesses. (Requisites concerning appointment and dismissal of Judges is to be arranged by Legislation.



## 2.5. Structure of State and Governmence



### Note:

PCC : Papua Customary Council  
 PNC : Papua National Council  
 PNP : Papua National Police  
 PNA : Papua National Army  
 NC : National Court

## **CHAPTER III**

### **INDONESIAN RECOGNITION**

#### **3.1. The End of the Occupation of Indonesia in West Papua**

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 Indonesia and International recognition. The Federal Republic of West Papua is Offering Peace Negotiation with Indonesia for recognition 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.

The People of West Papua are of the Pacific race and have closer affinity and share common customs and traditions with the people of Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, New Caledonia, Australia, Cook Islands, Federal States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu etc. The Independence of West Papua from Indonesia because of our own self-regards and West Papua is Melanesian group and not Malay group. Our own self Regard as human being must be respect for independence and lives along into their own land that given by God without any fear and controlling by Indonesia or other Countries.

The eradication of Colonialism over the world include in West Papua. The Long struggle of Papuan people finally blessed by Jesus Christ on 19 October 2011 at the end of the Third Papua People's Congress newly elected President Forkorus Yaboisembut unilaterally declared independence of West Papua from Indonesia with the name of state is Fe administrationderal Republic of West Papua.

We are running admistration of the provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua throughout the entire land of West Papua as a new nation was born in South Pacific. The Federal Republic of West Papua seeks and pursue emerge recognition from both Indonesia and United Nations.

### **3.2. Offering Peace Negotiation**

From the prison of Abepura, Jayapura in 2012 President Forkorus was appointed his seven staffs and tasked them conveyed "Offering Peace Negotiation Letters" and made lobby to Indonesia government in Jakarta. They have conveyed offering peace negotiation letters to former President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) dated 15 August 2012, dated 19 October 2012 and dated 10 July 2014 but former President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono was ignored those letters and never response anymore until former President ends of his second terms.

President Forkorus also sent another letter to new President Joko Widodo dated 20 November 2014 for "Offering Peace Negotiation between the Republic of Indonesia and the Federal Republic of West Papua". The provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua respects and appreciates to the Indonesia government as well, so officials of the provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua have made political lobby and approach to Indonesian government directly and indirectly in Jakarta to follow up that "Offering Peace Negotiation" letter to President Joko Widodo dated 20 November 2014. Two others wrote into Bahasa Indonesia and English version. Copy Carbon of English version was convoyed to 40 Embassies in Jakarta and Secretary-General, United Nations 799 United Nations Plaza New York, NY 10017, Secretary-General of ASEAN, Director General Melanesia Spearhead Group (MSG) and Secretary-General Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.

The President of the Provisional Government of the Federal Republic of West Papua is waiting to get official response from President Joko Wiidodo until now. President never gives response yet or Mr. President can ignore to response those letters.

Mr. Forkorus has sent with full transparency an "Offering Peace Negotiation letter" to President Joko Widodo dated 20 November 2014 and also to officials of the Federal Republic of West Papua conducted meeting with Minister of Defense Ryamizard Ryacudu in Jakarta on 10 April 2015. Please read Offering Peace Negotiation letters and Proposal Offering Peace Negotiation between the Republic of Indonesia and The Federal Republic of West Papua;



## FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF WEST PAPUA

Address of the Presidential Palace  
Kantor DAW MAMTA: Jln.Batu Dua,  
Distrik Sentani Barat, Kampung Sabron Yaru - Jayapura -West Papua, Indonesia  
E-mail: yoabsyatfle@gmail.com

---

November 20, 2014

SUBJECT: OFFERING PEACE NEGOTITATION

The Honorable Joko Widodo  
President of the Republic Indonesia  
Jl.Merdeka Utara Jakarta,Indonesia

Dear Mr. President:

As President of the Federal Republic of West Papua, I am writing to President Joko Widodo to initiate International high level negotiations between officials of the Federal Republic of West Papua and officials of the Republic Indonesia. This is now my Fourth letter, the first on August 15, 2012 on the anniversary of the New York Agreement and secondly on October 19, 2012 one year after the National Declaration of independence of the Federal Republic of West Papua and thirdly on July 10, 2014.

The historical momentum of West Papua continues, and the executive government of the Federal Republic of West Papua will proceed according to the International Procedures namely the United Nations Pacific Settlement Dispute, Chapter VI, Article 33, Paragraph 1.

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

The Papua nation and the ancestral land of the tribes of Papuan indigenous people became the focus of this New York Agreement. As a result up until now 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 focussing 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. All objective history notes 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.
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 Netherlands. Consequently, the New York Agreement, signed on August 15, 1962 and the results of its execution in 1969 is now terminated and eliminated by International Custom Law or 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 now on the Federal Republic of West Papua will focus on the legal dispute of the annexation of West Papua through appropriate International procedures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. To that end, we are now initiating for the third time an offer for negotiations for peaceful resolution. We respectfully remind 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. OFFERING PEACE NEGOTIATION PURSUE INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION.

We ask you to kindly read our Unilateral Declaration, Profile of State, Structure of Government, and Border of State. We believe this will help you to know and understand the aspirations and requirements of our people to be free and independent from the Unitary State of Indonesia.

Thank you for your highest consideration and positive response.

My warmest regards,

Sincerely



FORKORUS YABOISEBUT  
PRESIDENT

CC:

1. Hon. Ambassador, US Embassy Jakarta, Indonesia  
Jl. Merdeka Selatan Jakarta 10110, Indonesia
2. Hon. Ban Ki Moon-Secretary General of United Nations, New York
3. Hon. Chairman of MPR RI Jakarta, Indonesia
4. Hon. Chairman of DPR RI Jakarta, Indonesia
5. Hon. Chairman of DPD RI Jakarta, Indonesia
6. Secretary-General ASEAN Jakarta Indonesia
7. Hon. Ambassador of United Kingdom Embassy Jakarta, Indonesia
8. Hon. Ambassador, Embassy of Canadian Jakarta Indonesia
9. Hon. Director General of Melanesia Spearhead Group in Vanuatu
10. Hon. Secretary-General of Pacific Islands Forum in Suva, Fiji
11. Hon. Ambassador, Japan Embassy Jakarta, Indonesia
12. Hon. Ambassador. Embassy of Fiji Jakarta, Indonesia



13. Hon. Ambassador, Embassy of Papua New Guinea ,Jakarta,Indonesia
14. Hon.Ambassador, European Union Embassy Jakarta, Indonesia
15. Hon.Ambassador, Embassy of Netherlands Jakarta, Indonesia
16. Hon.Ambassador, embassy of South Africa Jakarta, Indonesia
17. Hon.Ambassador,embassy of Germany Jakarta, Indonesia
18. Hon.Ambassador, Philippines embassy Jakarta, Indonesia
19. Hon.Ambassdor, Embassy of Australia Jakarta, Indonesia
20. Hon.Ambassador. Embassy of New Zealand Jakarta, Indonesia
21. Hon.Ambassador.Embassy of France Jakarta, Indonesia
22. Hon. Ambassador. Embassy of Malaysia Jakarta, Indonesia
23. Hon. Ambassador. Embassy of Brazil Jakarta, Indonesia
24. Hon.Ambassador .Embassy of East Timor Jakarta, Indonesia
25. Hon.Ambassador .Embassy of South Korea Jakarta Indonesia
26. Hon.Ambassador .Embassy of Thailand Jakarta,Indonesia
27. Hon.Ambassador .Embassy of Singapore Jakarta Indonesia
28. Hon.Ambassador .Embassy of Belgium Jakarta Indonesia
29. Hon.Ambassador .Embassy of Denmark Jakarta Indoensia
30. Hon.Ambassador .Embassy of Spain Jakarta Indonesia
31. Hon.Ambassador .Embassy of Italy Jakarta, Indonesia
32. Hon.Ambassador .Embassy of Mexico Jakarta Indonesia
33. Hon.Ambassador .Embassy of Zimbabwe,Jakarta,Indonesia
34. Hon.Ambassador .Embassy of Argentina, Jakarta, Indonesia
35. Hon.Ambassador .Embassy of Norwegia, Jakarta,Indonesia
36. Hon.Ambassador .Embassy of Vatican, Jakarta, Indonesia
37. Hon.Ambassador .Embassy of Portugal, Jakarta Indonesia
38. Hon.Ambassador .Embassy of Sweden Jakarta,Indonesia
39. Hon.Ambassador .Embassy of Chile Jakarta,Indonesia
40. Hon.Ambassador .Embassy of Solomon Islands Jakarta,Indonesia

### **3.3. Poposal Offering Peace Negotiation Between The Republic of Indonesia and The Federal Republic of West Papua**

On March 27, 2016 President Forkorus submitted the Proposal Offering Peace Negotiation Between the Republic of Indonesia and the Federal Republic of West Papua and copy carbon to to the United Nations Secretary-General and Member Countries of United Nations were conveyed to President Indonesia Joko Widodo and his Parliaments, Minister of Politic, Legal and Security, Minister of Defense, Minister of Foreign Affairs and The Indonesian Institute of Sciences in Jakarta . Please read the Proposal below:

Now, more than any other time, it is necessary to seek international recognition of the Federal Republic of West Papua. The following declaration of principles constitutes the basis for a proposal for joint Indonesia and West Papua discussion and mediate by a representative of the United Nations Security Council and a neutral country such as Malaysia within the ASEAN region and New Zealand in Pacific region host this negotiation.

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. We request the United States to provide assistance regarding the security of the Negotiating Team from the Federal Republic of West Papua.

We understand that there may arise difference of opinion between within the Negotiation and Dialogue process between the officials of the Federal Republic of West Papua and the Republic of Indonesia. While there has sometimes been consultation by the Republic of Indonesia with Papuan people in an effort to resolve the claims from the problems in West Papua. Indonesia has not to date entered into negotiations with officials of the Federal Republic of West Papua, despite claiming that it wants national level dialogue with a West Papuan representative group. It has to date refused to negotiate with the officials of the Federal Republic of West Papua.

The President of the Federal Republic of West Papua has sent with full transparency an "Offering Peace Negotiation letter" to President Joko Widodo dated 20 November 2014 and also to officials of the Federal Republic of West Papua conducted meeting with Minister of Defense Ryamizard Ryacudu in Jakarta on 10 April 2015

The Federal Republic of West Papua requests that the United Nations Security Council establishes a mediator to mediate negotiations between the Republic Indonesia and the Federal Republic of West Papua. We also propose that neutral country such as Malaysia in the ASEAN region or New Zealand in the Pacific Islands Forum region to host this negotiation.

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 is Offering Peace Negotiation with Indonesia for recognition 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.



## **CHAPTER IV**

### **SEEKING AND PURSUE INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION**

#### **4.1. Diplomacy and Lobby**

Through recognition of the Federal Republic of West Papua, the practice of acknowledging an entity's statehood, government opens 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.

The provisional government is an emergency or interim government of the Federal Republic of West Papua works according to International mechanism namely to seek and pursue International recognition. The provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua hopes for the unilateral recognition by the United Nations member states or the Federal Republic of West Papua to pursue independence unilaterally. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Federal Republic of West Papua takes strategically a number of steps toward on the total diplomacy and lobby to member Countries of the United Nations. They can make special lobby target to get collective recognition from The Melanesia Spearhead Group (MSG) and The Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) from Pacific region etc

#### **4.2. Diplomatic Relation**

Our main focus lobby to seek and pursue International recognition from member countries of the United Nations those have not diplomatic relegation with Indonesia government and member countries of the United Nations those have relation with Indonesia. We need their own Recognition for the Federal Republic of West Papua. The Federal Republic of West Papua pursues International recognition or unilateral recognition by the United Nations member states. The President and Prime Minister are appoint and give letter of mandate to diplomats and taske them as Representative/ Ambassadors of the Federal Republic of West Papua to sponsor countries and others. The President appointed a number of Ambassadors and Representative to European Union, State of Papua New Guinea, New York include Roving Ambassador and President gave them letters of mandate.

They make diplomacy and lobby to build diplomatic relation with member counties of the United Nations include Parliaments, Churches Leaders, Campus, non government Organizations and International community. Ambassadors /Representative of the provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua can make campaign for the Federal Republic of West Papua to get International recognition and build and maintain diplomatic relation with member countries of the United Nations.

### **4.3. Ambassadors/Representatives**

In September 2012, President Forkorus Yaboisembut has already appointed and gave "Mandate Letter" to Ambassador of the Federal Republic of West Papua to the United Kingdom of Netherlands Mr. TOMPOH REBA. Beside his appointment as the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of West Papua Mr. TOMPOH is also Tasked as Roving Ambassador accredit to other European Union Countries as well as other regions where we have no representation.

On 23 May 2013, the provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua by the virtue of Authority bestowed upon us by the entire population totaling 2,5 Million people hereby appoint MR. PAUL PETER MASTA as the West Papua Ambassador to the Independent State of PAPUA NEW GUINEA. Beside his appointment as the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of West Papua Mr. MASTA is also Tasked as Roving Ambassador accredit to other Pacific Countries as well as other regions where we have no representation.

President Forkorus has appointed representative of West Papua to New York, United States of America Mr. Herman Wainggai. President gave Herman "Mandate Letter" on April 19, 2013.

President Forkorus has appointed Roving Ambassador of the Federal Republic of West Papua Mr. Mesak Bame. President gave Mr. Mesak Mandate Letter on 19 April 2013.

On 29 September 2016 appointed Ambassador of West Papua to Indonesia Accredited to ASEAN Mr. John Numberi

### **4.4. Lobby For Recognition**

Our main focus and target of diplomacy and lobby of the Federal Republic of West Papua is recognition and transfer of the power from the Republic of Indonesia to the Federal Republic of West Papua under control by the United Nations Peace Keeping Force. Our main focus also to the United Nations Security Council including five (5) Permanent and 10 Non-Permanent members is:

- |                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. United State   | 4. China                    |
| 2. United Kingdom | 5. Rusia and                |
| 3. France         | 6. 10 non Permanent Members |

The provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua makes lobby to European Union, Asia, Africa Union, Latin America and South Pacific. We make lobby and apply to the Pacific Islands Forum and Melanesia Spearhead Group to grant us membership. We are seeking and pursue 130 member countries of United Nations to recognize of the Federal Republic of West Papua in accordance with United Nations Charter.

This campaign and lobby for the socialization, promotion and explain of the provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua for our brothers and sisters in South Pacific and member countries of the United Nations and International community in general.

#### **4.5. USA Congress Sent Letter to President Obama on West Papua**



November 14, 2011

The Honorable Barack H. Obama  
President of the United States  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In 2010, on the eve of your last trip to Indonesia, 50 Members of Congress urged you to make West Papua a top priority and we renew this call on the eve of your 2011 trip to Bali where you will discuss common economic and security interests with other heads of State at the ASEAN-US Summit.

We especially want to bring to your attention our concerns about human rights abuses in the Indonesian provinces of Papua and West Papua in hopes that you will raise these issues with Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

Three weeks ago, on October 19, thousands of people gathered at the Third Papuan People's Congress, where they peacefully aired political aspirations. Delegates expressed frustration with Indonesia's failed Special Autonomy package and voiced their aspirations for economic, social, as well as political rights. The people of West Papua asked the Indonesian government for meaningful democratic choices at the ballot box. They demanded a referendum on the issue of independence.

While we do not support independence, we also do not support what happened next. As people were speaking, some 500 heavily-armed police and military personnel surrounded the unarmed Congress with a cordon of armored cars. When the event was over, people remained in the field where the meeting had taken place to talk and socialize. As the delegates attempted to go home past the security cordon, Indonesian forces opened fire with military assault weapons over the crowd and into the air. During this violent crack-down by Indonesian troops, at least three indigenous Papuans were killed and dozens were injured. Witnesses said several had gunshot wounds. Many other delegates to the Congress were pistol whipped and some were beaten with rattan canes.

Three-hundred people were initially detained following this assault. All of these detainees were released, except for six men, five of whom were charged with "treason" and "incitement." Forkorus Yaboisembut, the newly elected President of the Republic Federal State of West Papua,

The Honorable Barack Obama  
Page Two  
November 14, 2011

is among the men still in prison. He joins Filep Karma, an Amnesty International prisoner of conscience who is now serving a 15-year jail term for raising a flag in 2004. Given that these political prisoners called for independence out of sheer frustration in response to the ongoing human rights abuses perpetuated by the Indonesian military against the people of West Papua, we urge you to seek their release, and Amnesty International is joining us in this effort as is the West Papua Advocacy Team (WPAT) and the East Timor and Indonesia Action Network (ETAN).

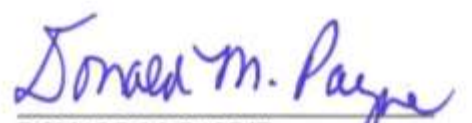
Also, before further U.S. funds are expended in training Indonesian Security forces, it is our sincere hope that you will call upon the Indonesian government to accelerate dialogue with the Papuan people and immediately act on the Indonesian National Human Rights Commission's (Komnas HAM) findings that human rights violations were committed by Indonesian security forces at the Third Papuan Peoples' Congress on 19 October 2011. Failure to prosecute those responsible for unlawful killings and failure to bring about justice for those being detained is a violation of the rights to life and to freedom from torture and other ill-treatment, both of which are non-derogable under the International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), to which Indonesia is a state party.

We trust that your awareness of our concerns will aid you as you seek justice for and on behalf of the people of West Papua.


Sincerely,



HOWARD L. BERMAN  
Ranking Member  
Committee on Foreign Affairs



DONALD M. PAYNE  
Ranking Member  
Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health,  
and Human Rights



DONALD A. MANZULLO  
Chairman  
Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific



ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA  
Ranking Member  
Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific



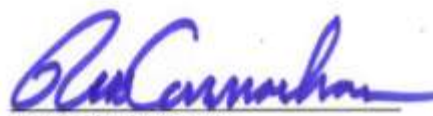
ELIOT L. ENGEL  
Member of Congress



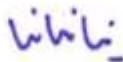
BARBARA LEE  
Member of Congress



JESSE L. JACKSON, JR.  
Member of Congress



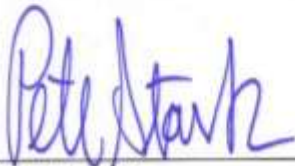
RUSS CARNAHAN  
Member of Congress



GREGORIO KILILI CAMACHO SABLÁN  
Member of Congress



DONNA M. CHRISTENSEN  
Member of Congress



PETE STARK  
Member of Congress



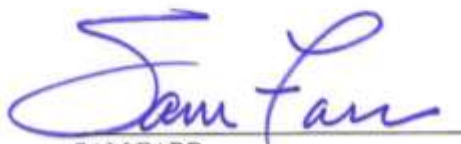
MICHAEL M. HONDA  
Member of Congress



MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO  
Member of Congress



PEDRO R. PIERLUISI  
Member of Congress



SAM FARR  
Member of Congress

## **4.6. Letter of Applications**

### **4.6.1. Submit Application of New Member to the United Nations**

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 Netherlands. Consequently, the New York Agreement signed on August 15, 1962 and the results of its execution in 1969 is now terminated and eliminated by International Custom Law or 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."

The People of West Papua are of Pacific race and have closer affinity and share common customs and traditions with the people of Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji and New Caledonia, Australia, Cook Islands, Federal States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu.





## THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF WEST PAPUA

Address of the Presidential Palace

Kantor DAW MAMTA: Jln. Batu Dua.

Distrik Sentani Barat, Kampung Sabron Yaru - Jayapura – West Papua

Tel : +621248970128,+6281344564159, E-mail:yoabsyatfle@gmail.com

SUBJECT: APPLICATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS (UN) TO GRANT MEMBERSHIP  
TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF WEST PAPUA.

The Honorable Antonio Guterres  
Secretary-General, United Nations  
799 United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

As President of the Provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua, I would like to write to the Secretary-General, United Nations (UN) to grant us Membership.

On September 21 to 26, 2016, the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders namely Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga and Palau had spoken West Papua at the General Assembly of the United Nations General Debate of the 71st Session General New York.

Referring to the Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States and the United Nations Charter, on behalf of West Papua, as President, I unilaterally declare independence of the nations of West Papua on October 19, 2011 at the Third Papuan People's Congress in Jayapura, West Papua. The Declaration Independence 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 its legality from the government of the Netherlands Kingdom on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands Kingdom on December 01, 1961.

- B. That Political Manifestation (statement) on October 19, 1961 regarding independence was legal, based on the standard principles of the 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.
  - 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 Papua 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 Yaboisembut  
President

We therefore make our application and strong appeal to the United Nations to grant membership to the Federal Republic of West Papua. We have formed of the provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua and run the administration throughout of the entire land of West Papua.

In addition I am enclosing of the book of the Provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua". I trust that they will provide useful information regarding the Federal Republic of West Papua.

The Federal Republic of West Papua is peace-loving state which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter of the United Nations.

Sincerely,



Forkorus Yaboisembut  
President of the Federal Republic of West Papua

#### **4.6.2 . Submit Application To The Pacific Islands Forums**

On 30 October 2015, President Forkorus submitted APPLICATION TO THE PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM (PIF) TO GRANT ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF WEST PAPUA. I refer for your letter dated 07 May 2015 and letter dated 31 August 2015 have given that statehood is a threshold criteria admission for Permanent Membership. The Provisional Government of the Federal Republic of West Papua can complete criteria from the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders' Policy of the 2005 agreement on Associate Membership.

On 19 March 2017, President Forkorus submitted APPLICATION TO THE MELANESIAN SPEARHEAD GROUP (MSG) TO GRANT FULL MEMBERSHIP TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF WEST PAPUA. independence West Papua state should emerge from both sides namely negotiation with Indonesia government and pursue International recognition or independence unilaterally



## THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF WEST PAPUA

Address of the Presidential Palace

Kantor DAW MAMTA: Jln. Batu Dua.

Distrik Sentani Barat, Kampung Sabron Yaru - Jayapura – West Papua

Tel : +621248970128,+6281344564159, E-mail:yoabsyatfle@gmail.com

---

30 October 2015

SUBJECT: APPLICATION TO THE PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM (PIF) TO  
GRANT ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
WEST PAPUA.

The Honourable Dame Meg Taylor  
Secretary-General Secretariat  
Private Mail Bag Suva, Fiji

Dear Mrs. Secretary-General:

I refer for your letter dated 07 May 2015 and letter dated 31 August 2015 have given that statehood is a threshold criteria admission for Permanent Membership. The Provisional Government of the Federal Republic of West Papua can complete criteria from the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders' Policy of the 2005 agreement on Associate Membership. I am the President of the provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua which was formed at the Third Papuan People's Congress on 19th of October 2011 in Jayapura, West Papua. The provisional government is an emergency or interim government of the Federal Republic of West Papua, I am writing to the Secretary-General, Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) to grant us Associate Membership.

West Papuan the embryo state and the 2.5 million people of West Papua are honoured and full of gratitude for the high esteem, sympathy and support from the countries of our Pacific brothers and sisters. It is our firm belief that our return to the Pacific fold is neither a mistake or coincidental as in fact we belong to Pacific Region.

The People of West Papua are of Pacific race and have closer affinity and share common customs and traditions with the people of Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, New Caledonia, Australia, Cook Islands, Federal States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu.

It was never our choice for West Papua to be integrated into the Republic of Indonesia; rather it was because of the foreign interests that we were forced into Indonesia 50 years ago. Over the intervening years we have fought guerrilla warfare and continuous peaceful resistance against the Indonesian state's military supremacy and have suffered all forms of horrendous crimes against humanity perpetrated by the Indonesian military, police and intelligence organisations.

As a result our men, women and children have suffered terribly. Nevertheless we have withstood such oppression, stood our ground and defended our inheritance up to this day. We thank God we have been able to endure up until today. We firmly believe that the human rights abuses and sufferings in Papua will only come to an end when West Papua gains its full independence.

In October 2011 twenty of thousands of 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 decision making regarding the future of Papua.

The Third Papuan People's Congress 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, and elected Forkorus Yaboisembut, as President (Head of State) and Edison Waromi as Prime Minister (Head of Government). Finally on 19th October 2011 the Independence of West Papua from Indonesia was unilaterally declared by the newly elected President on behalf of the Congress. The name of the Independent state is the Federal Republic of West Papua. We are now seeking and for world support and recognition of the Embryo State. With the incarceration of myself and the others of the Jayapura Five over the last three years, and now our release, increasing world attention has been given to our present political situation, and we understand it is now an agenda item on President Obama's Desk.

On behalf of my people I hereby extend our gratitude and appreciation in advance for your governments' attention and concern on West Papua, especially regarding the issues of human rights abuses, Self Determination in West Papua and our aspiration to be free and independent. These abuses and atrocities will never end as long as Indonesia is still occupying West Papua.

We therefore make our application and strong appeal to the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) to grant the Federal Republic of West Papua full membership status. By virtue of the democratic and fully representative steps taken by our people at the Third Papuan Congress we have the legitimate right to call ourselves the representatives of the people of West Papua.

It has been our dream and long desire to return to Pacific as it used to be in our ancestral days prior to the western civilization. We also wish to remind our Pacific Brothers that during the Netherlands Colonial Era we were one of the founding members of former South Pacific Commission (SPC) incepted in 1950 which gave birth to the present Pacific Island Forum (PIF).

The Provisional Government of the Federal Republic of West Papua can assure you that We will fulfil all the requirements of the 2005 Agreement Establishing the Pacific Islands Forum and the 2005 Forum Leaders' Policy on Associate Membership, approved by Leaders at the 36th Pacific Islands Forum, Papua New Guinea, 26-27 October 2005.

In addition I am enclosing a book "The Provisional Government of the Federal Republic of West Papua". I trust that it will provide useful information regarding the Federal Republic of West Papua.

Thank you for your highest consideration and positive response.

My warmest regards,

Yours Sincerely



FORKORUS YABOISEBUT, SP.d

President of the Federal Republic of West Papua

CC TO :

1. Hon Malcolm Turnbull  
Prime Minister of Australia
2. Hon. John Key  
Prime Minister of New Zealand
3. Hon. Peter O'Neill  
Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea
4. Hon Sato Kilman  
Prime Minister of Vanuatu
5. Hon. Manasseh Sogavare  
Prime Minister of Solomon Islands
6. Hon. Commodore Voreqe Bainimarama  
Prime Minister of Fiji

7. Hon. Henry Puna  
Prime Minister of Cook Islands
8. Hon. Manny Mori  
President of the Federal State of Micronesia
9. Hon. Anote Tong  
President of Kiribati
10. Hon. Baron Waqa  
President of Nauru
11. Hon. Toke Talagi  
Premier of Niue
12. Hon. Tommy Remengesau  
President of Palau
13. Hon. Emanuel Mori  
President of the Federal States of Marshall Islands
14. Hon. Tuilaepa Lupesoliai Sailele Malielegaoi  
Prime Minister of Samoa
15. His Majesty Tupou VI  
King of Tonga
16. Hon. Enele Sopoaga  
Prime Minister of Tuvalu

#### 4.6.3.Submit Application to the Melanesia Spearhead Group

Melanesia Spearhead Group (MSG) Leaders support revised Melanesia Spearhead Group (MSG) membership guidelines on September 2016. Referring to revised the MSG membership guidelines, on 19 March 2017 the provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua has submitted application to the Melanesia Spearhead Group (MSG) to Grant Membership to the Federal Republic of West Papua as following:



#### THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF WEST PAPUA

Address of the Presidential Palace

Kantor DAW MAMTA: Jln. Batu Dua.

Distrik Sentani Barat, Kampung Sabron Yaru - Jayapura – West Papua

Tel : +621248970128,+6281344564159, E-mail:yoabsyatlfe@gmail.com

19 March 2017

SUBJECT: APPLICATION TO THE MELANESIA SPEARHEAD GROUP (MSG) TO GRANT MEMBERSHIP TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF WEST PAPUA.

Hon Amena Yauvoli  
Director General  
Melanesia Spearhead Group  
PMB 9105 Independence Garden  
Republic of Vanuatu

Dear Mr.Director General:

As President of the Provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua. I am writing to the Director-General, Melanesia Spearhead Group (MSG) to grant us membership.

West Papuan the embryo state and the 2.5 million people of West Papua are honoured and full of gratitude for the high esteem, sympathy and support from the countries of our Pacific brothers and sisters. It is our firm belief that our return to the Pacific fold is neither a mistake or coincidental as in fact we belong to Pacific Region.

The People of West Papua are of Pacific race and have closer affinity and share common customs and traditions with the people of Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, New Caledonia and West Papua.

It was never our choice for West Papua to be integrated into the Republic of Indonesia rather it was because of the foreign interests that we were forced into Indonesia 50 years ago. Over the intervening years we have fought guerrilla warfare and continuous peaceful resistance against the Indonesian state's military supremacy and have suffered all forms of horrendous crimes against humanity perpetrated by the Indonesian military, police and intelligence organisations.

As a result our men, women and children have suffered terribly. Nevertheless we have withstood such oppression, stood our ground and defended our inheritance up to this day. We thank Jesus we have been able to endure up until today. We firmly believe that the human rights abuses and sufferings in Papua will only come to an end when West Papua gains its full independence.

In October 2011 twenty of thousands of 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 decision making regarding the future of Papua.

The Third Papuan People's Congress 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, and elected Forkorus Yaboisembut, as President (Head of State) and Edison Waromi as Prime Minister (Head of Government). Finally on 19th October 2011 the Independence of West Papua from Indonesia was unilaterally declared by the newly elected President on behalf of the Congress.

On behalf of my people I hereby extend our gratitude and appreciation in advance for your governments' attention and concern on West Papua, especially regarding the issues of human rights abuses, Self Determination in West Papua and our aspiration to be free and independent. These abuses and atrocities will never end as long as Indonesia is still occupying West Papua.

We therefore make our application and strong appeal to the Melanesia Spearhead Group (MSG) to grant the Federal Republic of West Papua membership. By virtue of the democratic and fully representative steps taken by our people at the Third Papuan Congress we have the legitimate right to call ourselves the representatives of the people of West Papua. We also ask you to give recognition of our full political independence from Indonesia.

We are forming and running the adminstration of the provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua throughout the entire land of West Papua in Seven (7) Provinces, Regencies and municipalities now.

The Provisional Government of the Federal Republic of West Papua can assure you that We will fulfil all the requirments of the Melanesia Spearhead Group

In addition I am enclosing a book "The Provisional government of the Federal Republic of West Papua". I trust that it will provide useful information regarding the Federal Republic of West Papua.



Thank you for your highest consideration and positive response.

My warmest regards,

Yours Sincerely



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Forkorus Yaboisebut", written over a horizontal line.

FORKORUS YABOISEBUT, S.Pd  
President of the Federal Republic of West Papua

CC TO :

1. Hon. Peter O'Neill  
Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea
2. Hon Charlot Salwai  
Prime Minister of Vanuatu
3. Hon. Manasseh Sogavare  
Prime Minister of Solomon Islands
4. Hon. Commodore Voreqe Bainimarama  
Prime Minister of Fiji
5. Hon Victor Tutugoro  
FLNKS

#### 4.6. Requirement To Get Recognition From Other Countries

Any "state" or "country" is a region in the earth's surface powering both political, military, economic, social and cultural also regulated by the government installed in the region. The State also is an area that has a system or rules applicable for all individuals in the region, and stand independently. The primary requirement is to have the people of a country, has a region, and has a sovereign government. Further as the secondary requirement is to receive recognition from other countries.

The word "state" is used to refer to some experts' sovereign state. There is no specific agreement about the number of countries in the world, because there are some countries which are still disputed sovereignty. There are a total of 206 countries, with 193 member states of the United Nations and 13 others disputed sovereignty. Although not a sovereign country, England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (which is incorporated in the United Kingdom) is an example of an entity that agreed and referred to as a state. Used other countries such as Bavaria (now part of Germany) and Piedmont (now part of Italy) would not be referred to as a "state" under normal conditions, though ever became an independent state in the past. Indicators that show as stated by the establishment of a state characterized by the fulfillment of the terms of the country. A country is said to exist if it meets the requirements include:

1. ***Having areas / certain areas.*** To establish a state with full sovereignty required area consisting of land, sea and air as a whole. For areas far from the sea does not require ocean region. In areas of the country that people will live their lives as citizens and the government will carry out its functions.
2. ***The existence of the People,*** which in the area / region there are people who aspired to unite. It takes a collection of people who live in the country and united by a feeling. Without the people as the people on a state then the government will not run. Folk also serves as the human resources to carry out activities of daily living.
3. ***The existence of government,*** namely the local sovereign government and its people. Good governance arrangement consisting of the organizers of the country such as the judiciary, the legislature, the executive, and others to carry out activities that sovereign government.
4. ***Recognition of the existence of the state of other countries.*** To be called a legitimate state requires recognition of other countries both *de facto* (real) and the *de jure* (law). A group of people could recognize a region consisting of the people in government systems, but will not be approved if the international community established in the existing state.

5. ***The existence of the state goal.*** Common goal in a country determines every movement and behavior, as typically an organization that has a specific purpose. As an organization of power, the provisions regarding the purpose of the state is important because in fact the purpose of the state to determine how to organize and prepare the country concerned.

Attention to the elements mentioned above, and then, the state can be categorized as an organization or a nation alliance / power or folk / law that have three understanding that:

- 1) Aspiration to unite the live (or lived there) in an area / region specific for an indefinite period;
- 2) Led by (subject to) a government (power) equal and sovereign/highest can manage to live together as well;
- 3) For the sake of carrying out the general happiness in order to achieve common goals.

#### **4.7. Terms of Establishment of State**

Once again the norm as has been stated above, if a country wishes to be recognized as a sovereign state by the international minimum requirements must meet four factors or elements of the People's State, Territory, Government and Recognition. But for the Federal Republic Of West Papua States of West Papua is still added three more that is historical experience, the nature of ethnicity and wealth of natural resources, can be described as follows:

##### **1. Having of area.**

The Federated States of West Papua is having areas based on: the Canberra Agreement/CCanberra Erday 1947 for Not Self-Governing Nation in the South Pacific in order principle comradeship and lasting peace to be independence and sovereign.the Round Table Conference on Recognition of the sovereignty of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recognized the Sovereign of The United Republic of Indonesia (RIS) 1949 held in the city of 's-Gravenhage or The Hague where West New Guinea was taken apart.

the Papua Political Manifestations (National Congress I ) 19 October 1961 where the name Papua was announced included the nation flag "morning star", nation hymn "oh my land Papua" and nation weapon "the mambruk"; - the region of West Papua or Nederlands Nieuw Guinea which is on 16 May1816 in an agreement between the commandment of the Netherlands Government and the British Government in the

city of The Hague, contained in the Gazette of the Nederlandsch Indie 1895 number 220 and 221, located on the stretch between 130 ° E to 141 ° E and 0 ° S to 10 ° S latitude, 1,300 km long and 750 km wide.

In the area of 1962 which in the shake of Cold War, the U.S. government urged the Government of the Netherlands handed over to the United Nations and the United Nations on May 1st 1963 onwards handed over to Indonesia and again via a Plebiscite which is so dirty, immoral, inhumane and undemocratic in 1969 to integrate within NKRI although it still remains a record of *take note* in the document of the UN General Assembly since 1969 and became a province of Papua, according to Indonesian Law no. 21, 2001 that the Third Papuan National Congress or the Third Papuan People Congress (KRP-3 ) is declared to be the Federation State of West Papua (FSWP).

## **2. Having Permanent People**

It takes a collection of people who live in the country and united by a feeling. Without the people as the people in a country the government will not run. Folk also serves as the human resources to carry out activities of daily living. Here's citizens of FSWP will be discussed further, pleased specifically within this paper.

## **3. Reign of the Sovereignty**

Good governance arrangement consisting of the organizers of the country such as the judiciary, the legislature, the executive, and others to carry out activities that sovereign government. To Complete profile and structure of government of FSWP, as stated in the Basic Guidelines of which is enlisted the Federal Republic of West Papua's Constitution, Unilateral Declaration of 19 October 2011, and a series of Regulations of the Federal Republic of West Papua (Papuaubernementsblad) since time of Nederlands Nieuw Guinea both *de facto* and *de jure*, of the Federal Republic of West Papua has sovereign because it is also basing on Customs in Papua that stands above 7 regions cultural territory or custom territories on which only the God the Creator of All Worlds Nature and the Universe is above.

## **4. Recognition From Other Countries**

To be called a legitimate state requires recognition of other countries both *de facto* and the *de jure*. A group of people could recognize a region consisting of the people in government systems, but will not be approved if the international community established in the existing state. West Papua is founded upon the *Nederlands-Nieuw Guinea* claimed and occupied by Indonesia and inhumane ways, dirty and vile, and it is not democratic forcedly integrated into Unitary State of Indonesia. Over the past 50 years of independence Papuans demanding among

other things seeks to gain the attention of the world although not completely fulfillments. However, although still limited, several countries have shown interest to support in a limit and particular categories includes groups in the Republic of Indonesia has been pushing for a national and international force for the Recognition of the Independence and Sovereignty in the sense Transfer of Authority from Unitary State of Indonesia to Federal Republic of West Papua lasting in peace and dignity or orderly transition.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **GUARANTEE FOR CITIZENSHIP**

#### **5.1. Citizenship of West Papua**

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 its citizen from the time 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 trilaterals 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 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 as part of mutual understanding, mutual respect and mutual appreciation us as Melanesia group and not Malay group and 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 prior peaceful environment in West Papua under a Peacekeeping framework 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 formalities concerning the status of Citizenship and Rights as described above. This peace keeping role and transitional arrangement is regard 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 drafted and ratify general and special rules of citizenship of the Federal Republic of West Papua in 2013. We have given guaranteed to all through peace process of struggle and formed of the Federal Republic of West Papua in 2011. With those guarantees above, 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 ruin Indonesia's unity. Such independence is however our political right for independence as a distinct community of human beings constituting a nation as with other Nations."

The Federal Republic of West Papua will maintain diplomatic relation 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.

## **REFERENCES**

1. Third Papuan People's Congress and Basic Guidelines of the Federal Republic of West Papua in 2011
2. First Conference of the Papua National Police in 2012
3. Forming of the Papua National Council in 2012
4. Papuan people Elected of Seven Governors in 2012
5. First Conference of the Papua National Army in 2014
6. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Federal Republic of West Papua in 2013
7. General and Special Rules of Citizenship of the Federal Republic of West Papua in 2013
8. Profile of the Dewan Adat Papua/Papua Customary Council in 2007.