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THIRD INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR THE ERADICATION OF COLONIALISM

Pacific regional seminar on the implementation of the Third International Decade for the Fradication of Colonialism: current realities and profite the Profite Profite the

30 May to 1 June 2012

DISCUSSION PAPER

PRESENTED BY

THE KANAK DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

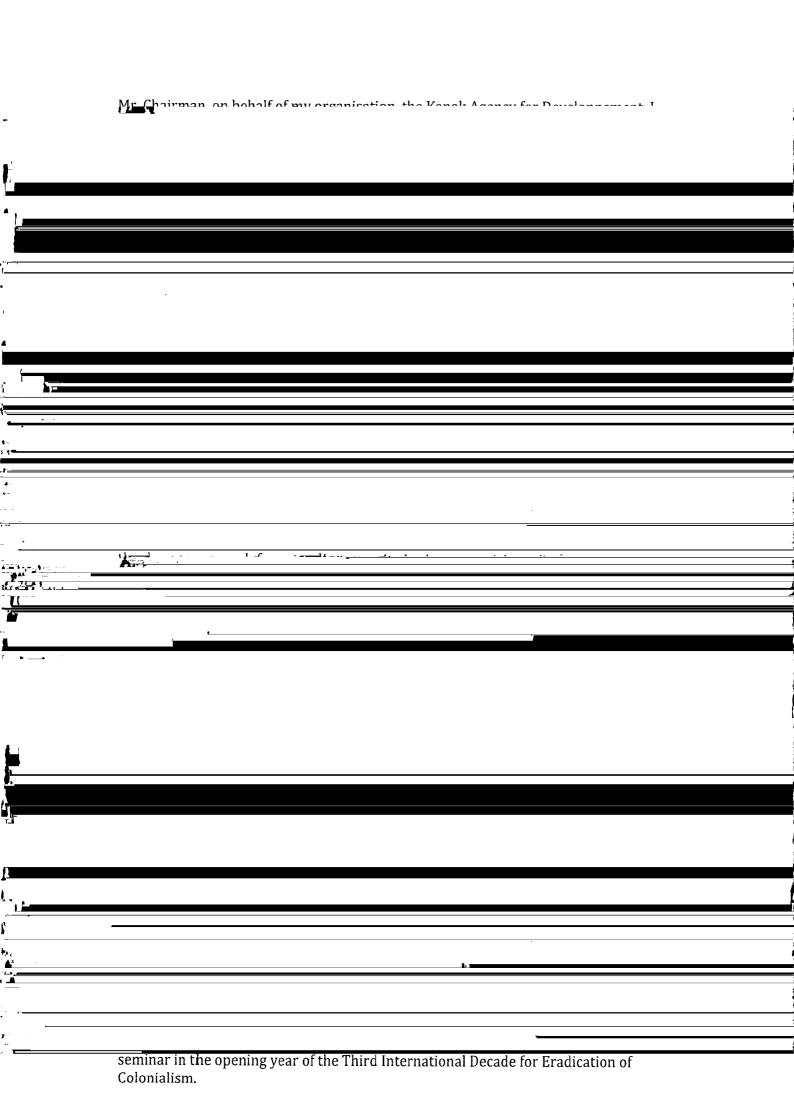
(NEW CALEDONIA)

Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

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realities and prospects.

Quito 30 May - 1 June 2012



New Caledonia : current realities and prospects for decolonization under the Noumea Accord

The situation of New Caledonia can be seen as a great challenge for the international community when considering the huge amount of works the United Nations have done in promotion and protection of human rights, especially standards to respond to peoples of the world who have waged the most persistent struggles for decolonization and self-determination, gender-based aggression and discrimination, denial of access to basic minimum needs, environmental degradation and destruction, systematic "benign neglect" of the disarticulated, disadvantaged and disposed including the Indigenous Peoples.

Nowadays, New Caledonia has a « rendezvous » with elections that could lead to independence for the Non Self Governing Territory. The rendezvous is based on the legal right to self-determination for which the United Nationa Coronal Assembly Leave attailured a state of the self-determination for which the United Nationa Coronal Assembly Leave attailured a state of the self-determination for which the United National Coronal Assembly Leave attailured a state of the self-determination for which the United National Coronal Assembly Leave attailured a state of the self-determination for which the United National Coronal Assembly Leave attailured a state of the self-determination for which the United National Coronal Assembly Leave attailured a state of the self-determination for which the United National Coronal Assembly Leave attailured a state of the self-determination for which the United National Coronal Assembly Leave attailured a state of the self-determination for which the United National Coronal Assembly Leave attailured a state of the self-determination for which the self-determination for which the self-determination for the self-determination forest for the self-determination for the self-determination for the

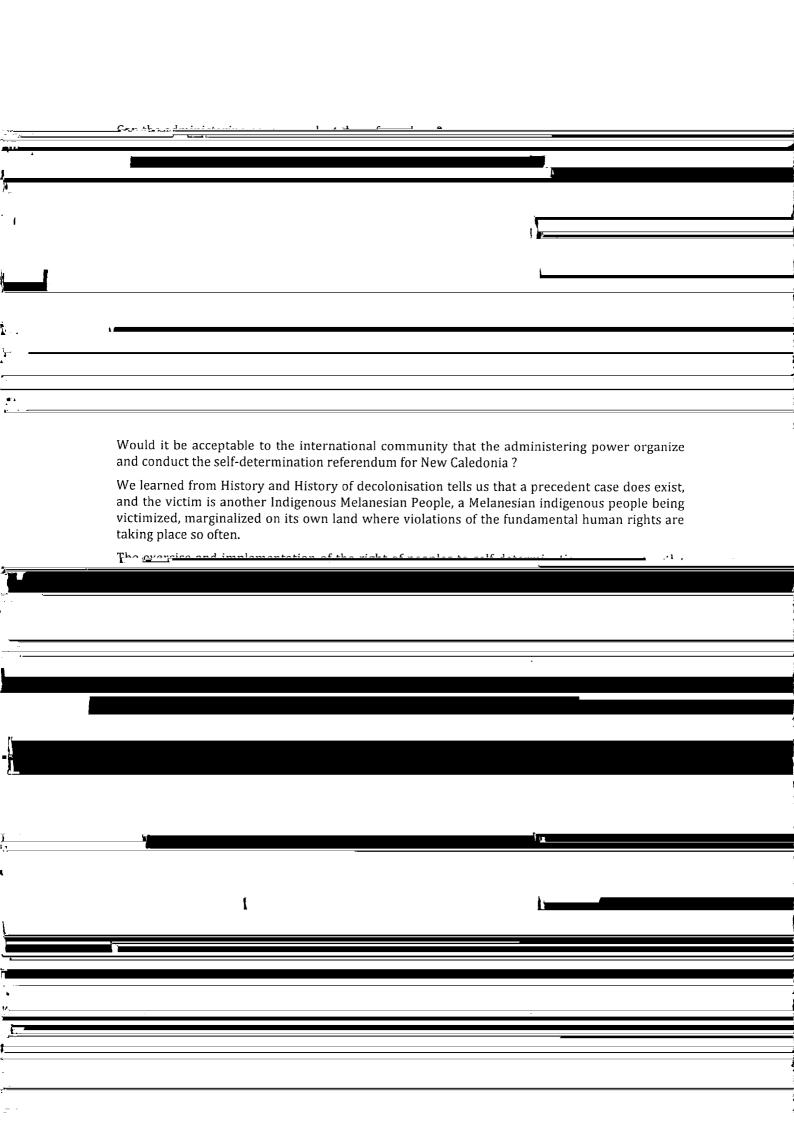
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have brought many changes in International Law.

Three areas of rights offer the principles and practices that would allow the international community to succeed in one of its most laudable goals, the eradication of colonialism, of old and new sorts, in one of the Non Self Governing Territory of the United Nations' list:

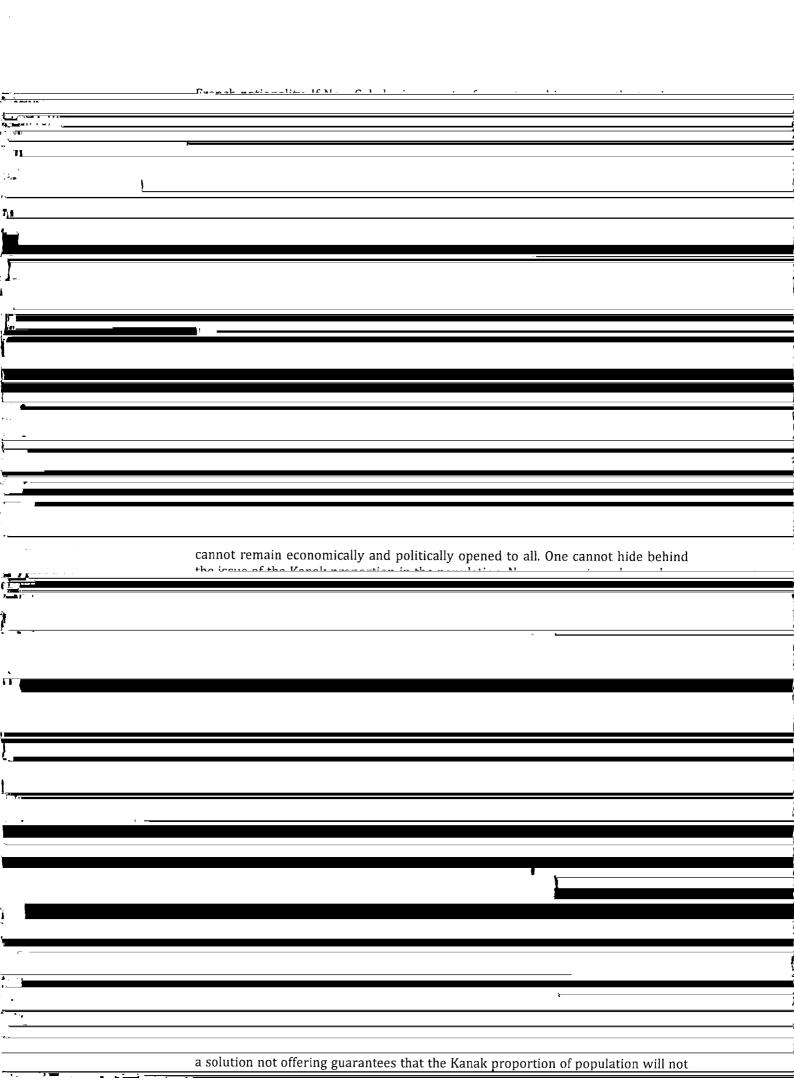
- The area of rights defined by United Nations' Resolutions and Declarations with regards to decolonization:
- The area of right to self-determination of the peoples of the French overseas territories defined in the French Constitution, especially since it has been revised to give New Caledonia a status apart from the other overseas territories;
- The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples as New Caledonia has an indigenous population that represent over 40% of the total population and according to

Qualified as an overseas territory under the French Constitution in the end of the 1950s, New Caledonia went through several years of turmoil from the 1970s as the challenge posed by the steady growth of radical Kanak demands was met with a direct response from the conservative French Government - massive immigration to the territory to swamp the Kanak independence movement1. As the 1970s decade ended, the polarisation over the issue of independence was In 1000 the confrontation became extremely takes and the state a salarial and the state of the s



The following is extracted from a statement made by Alain Christnatch, former High Commissioner in New Caledonia, artisan in chief of the Nouméa Accord, self promoted expert with thirty years experience of New Caledonia, when he attended the Seminar on the Future of political collectivités of Oceania that took place in Nouméa from 7th to 11th of March 2011. He made a quite lengthy statement in which he gave, in many disturbing prospects, his

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	of the immigration coming from France and from the overseas territories and departments.
	In 2012 Immigration remains an important issue as migrants from "metropolitan" France or from other French Overseas Territories keep coming to settle in New Caledonia, and incitation
	measures to encourage new comers are still available under various forms.
	According to studies done by ISEE, the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies,
	who also conduct every census, from 2004 census and 2009 census, 18,553 migrants settled in New Caledonia, of which 84% are French citizens coming from France or from overseas
	territories or departments. The 2009 census included data on ethnicity. This indicated that the
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