I HEADQUARTERS . SIEGE NEW YORK, NY 10017 TEL.: 1 (212) 963.1234 • FAX: 1 (212) 963.4879 Distr. RESTRICTED CRS/2013/DP.3 ORIGINAL: ENGLISH THIRD INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR THE ERADICATION OF COLONIALISM Caribbean regional seminar on the implementation of the Third International Decade

#### Caribbean Regional Seminar 2013

Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism: First quarter review of developments & trends

Special Committee on Decolonization

United Nations Quito, Ecuador 28-30 May 2013

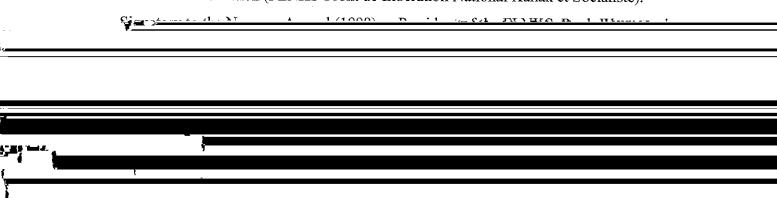
## Mr. Julien Boanemoi Representing Mr. Roch Wamytan New Caledonia

# Decolonization and the right to vote in Kanaky/New Caledonia

Text written by Mr. Roch Wamytan

## **Biography**

Roch Wamytan is a Kanak politician and traditional chief advocating Independence for New Caledonia; he was born on 13 December 1950 in Noumea and has four children. He is a member of the Caledonian Union (Union Calédonienne) and the Kanak and Socialist Front for National Liberation (FLNKS-Front de Liberation National Kanak et Socialiste).



Caledonia responsible for Customary Affairs (1999 - 2001 and 2002-2004) and, President of the FLNKS group in the Congress of New Caledonia (1989 - 1995, 2009 - 2011).

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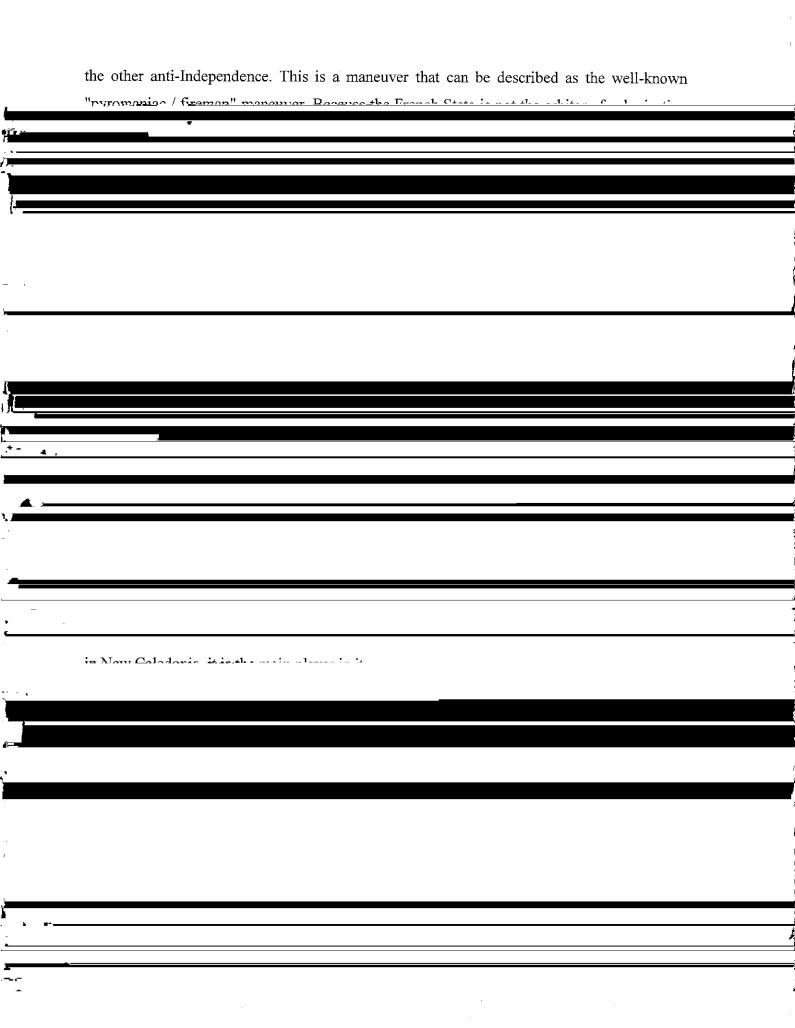
## Text

### Introduction

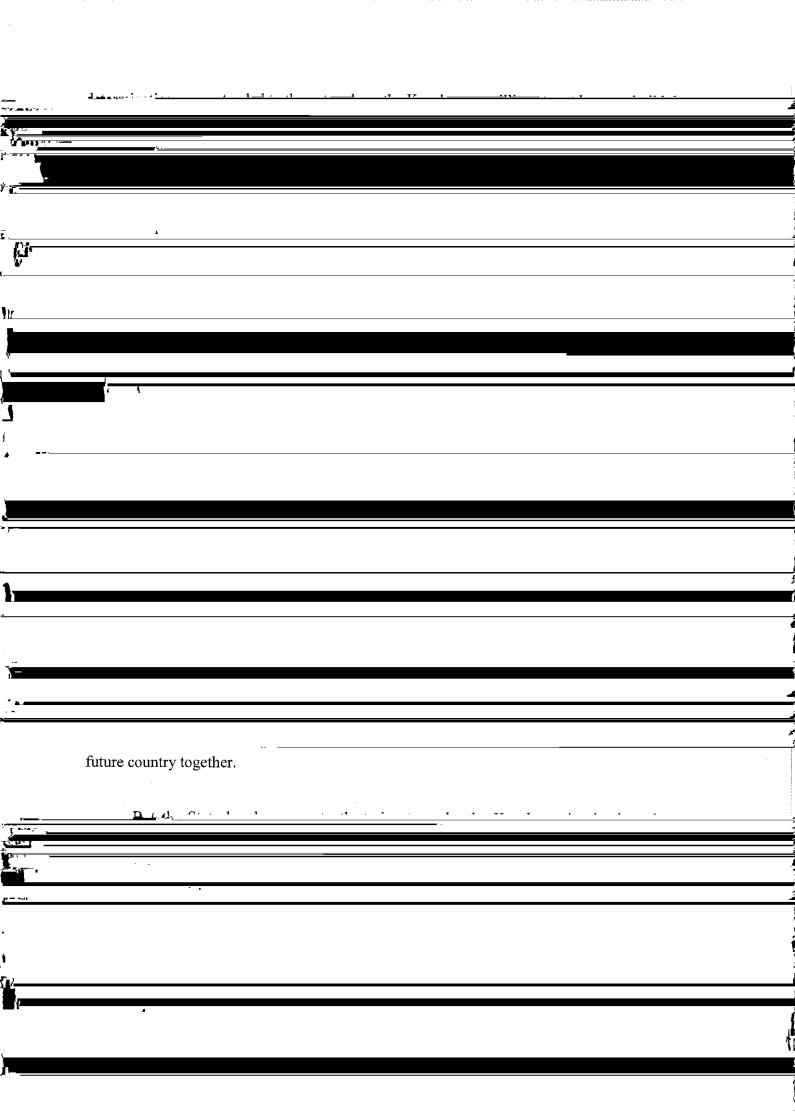
Your Excellency Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Members of the Special Committee on Decolonization,
Distinguished Representatives of Ecuador,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

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We will conclude by submitting to you our fears for the future but also our hopes and expectations, and the solutions that could be implemented with your support.

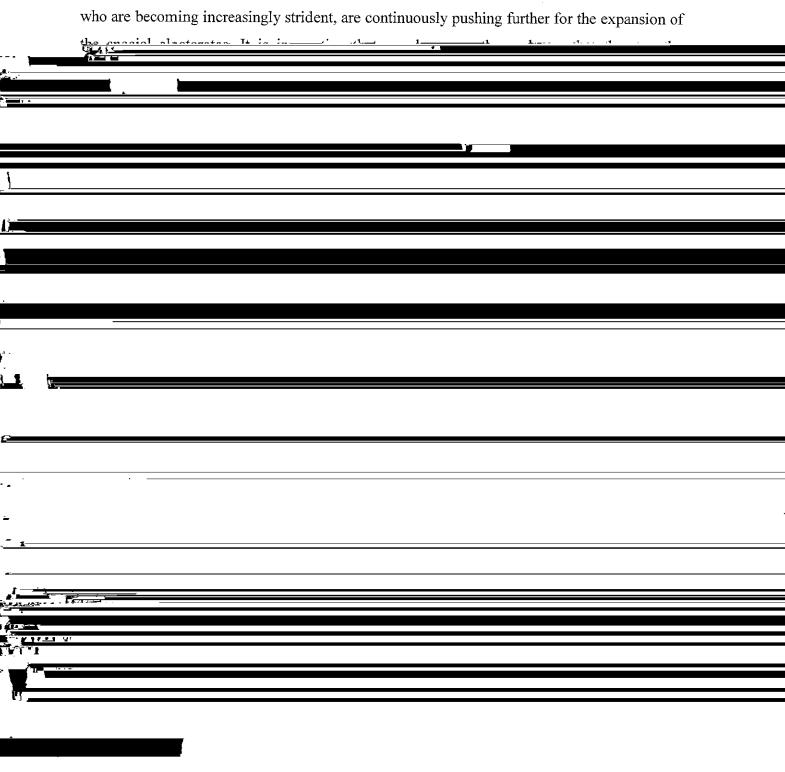


The electorate for the provincial elections is different from the electorate for the vote on the attainment of full sovereignty, which is the subject of Article 218<sup>3</sup> of the Organic Law.

The provincial elections are, however, of great importance in the decolonization process under way in New Caledonia because, for the electoral process on accession to full sovereignty to be organized by the territory of New Caledonia in 2014, it is required that 3/5<sup>th</sup> of the members of Congress so decide. Should Congress fail to raise this qualified majority, it is the French State which will organize the vote on accession to full sovereignty as from 2018.

	reached the age of majority after 31 October 19 edonia in 1998, or have a parent eligible to vo		
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The independence referendum has been asked for by the pro Independence group since their first independence claim (1975). But the State has constantly put it off, claiming that the country was not ready. So from one agreement to another, the electorate for the referendum has been expanded. FLNKS has accepted many concessions. But today's conflicting interpretations are ushering in disturbing trends. The French Governments' intentions concealed behind virginal neutrality and relayed by those of the anti-independence factions, who are becoming increasingly strident, are continuously pushing further for the expansion of



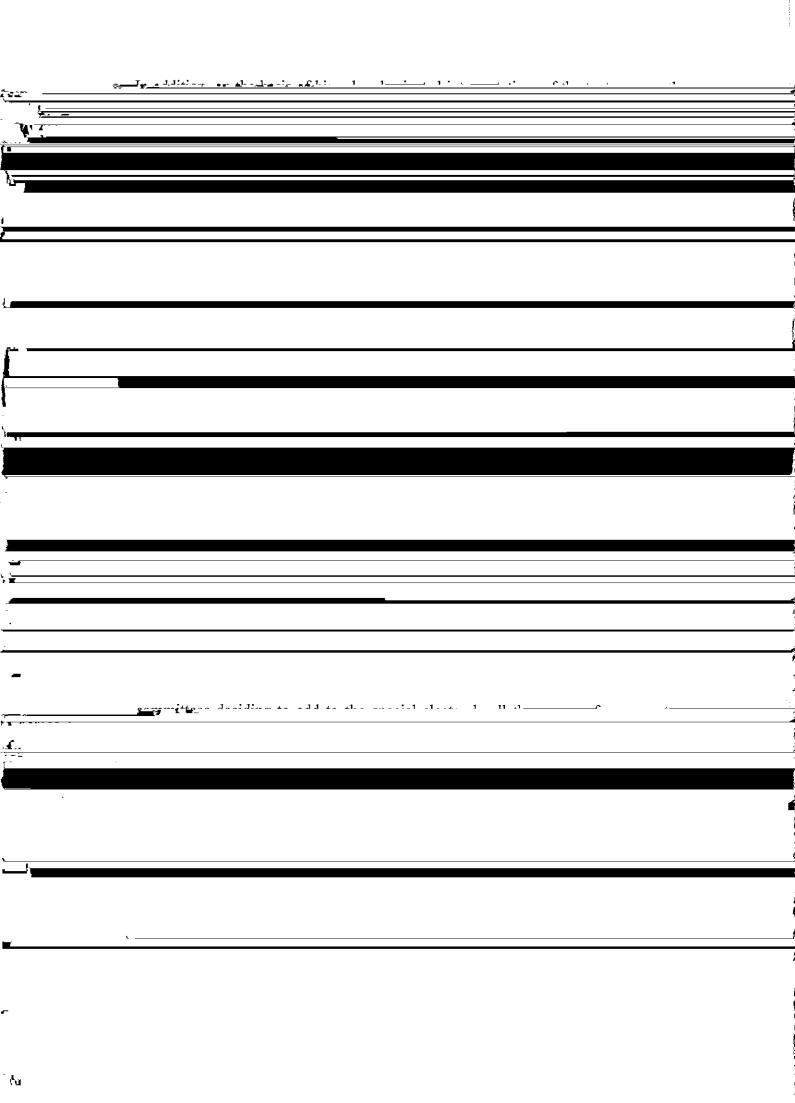
4° Typy oters of the municipality annointed by the High Commissioner often annualistic with the C of New Caledonia. In case of a tie in the Administrative Commission, the President shall have the casting vote. The Commission may consult with one or more representatives appointed by the custom, according to uses recognized, having their domicile in the town and enjoying their electoral rights.

The purpose of these committees is to consider all applications made by persons wishing to be included in the special electoral list and to decide if they can be added to it or not.

Please allow me to provide you with some examples of procedural problems and especially issues with the interpretation of the relevant texts that we are ancountaring in the

administrative review committees for the special electoral roll:

FLNKS delegates are always a minority: indeed each committee is composed of five persons, chaired by a judge of the judiciary designated by the First President of the Court of Cassation, on which also sits a representative who is a registered voter nominated by the FLNKS. Decisions are made by a majority process. However, the

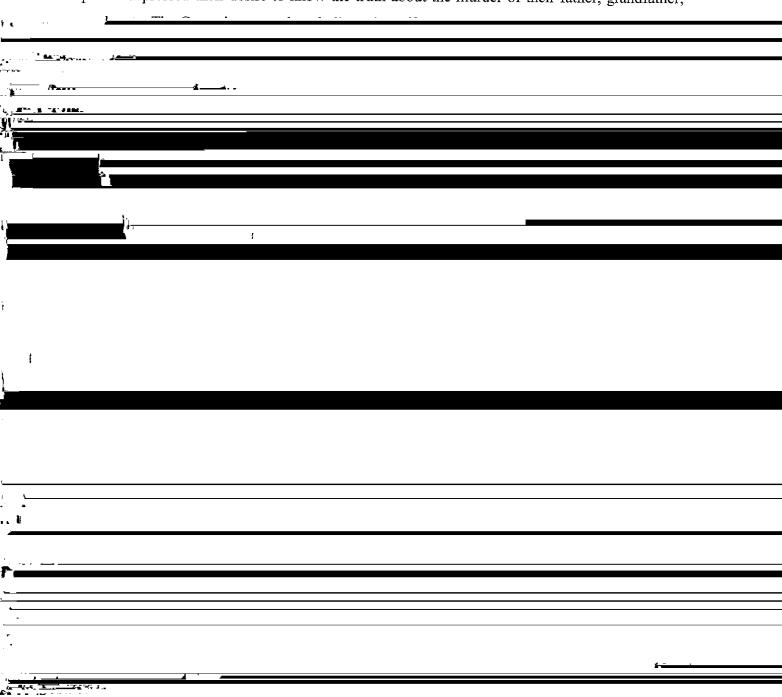


In addition, it seems very important to add that, as regards the special electorate for the vote on the country's accession to full sovereignty, supposed to take place between 2014 and 2018, and which is defined differently from the special electorate for provincial elections, work has not started on producing this list. The French Government is not providing us with

should be remembered that Point 5 of the Noumea Accord specifies that this vote, taking the form of a question to be answered, will focus on "the transfer to New Caledonia of the sovereignty powers, access to international status of full responsibility and the evolution of citizenship into nationality."

France will do everything possible to prevent our countries attaining full sovereignty: attempts to neutralize and to destabilize pro-Independence political parties and national liberation movements, killings of pro-Independence leaders, manipulation and destabilization practices tried and tested in former French colonies. 'Françafrique' is an example.

In this regard, a 'Truth Committee' was established following the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the assassination of Pierre Declercq, the Secretary-General of the Caledonian Union, in 1981. The descendants of several people murdered in New Caledonia during the so-called "Events" period expressed their desire to know the truth about the murder of their father, grandfather,



	New Caledonian citizens to whom the Kanak People has reached out to build a free and
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	The goal is clear, it is to populate New Caledonia (in line with Prime Minister
	Macmar's circular in 1072) in order to submarge the Marabella 11 11 11 11
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keeps its sovereign powers in New Caledonia, and all the more so as Oceania is considered as the new center of the world<sup>8</sup>.

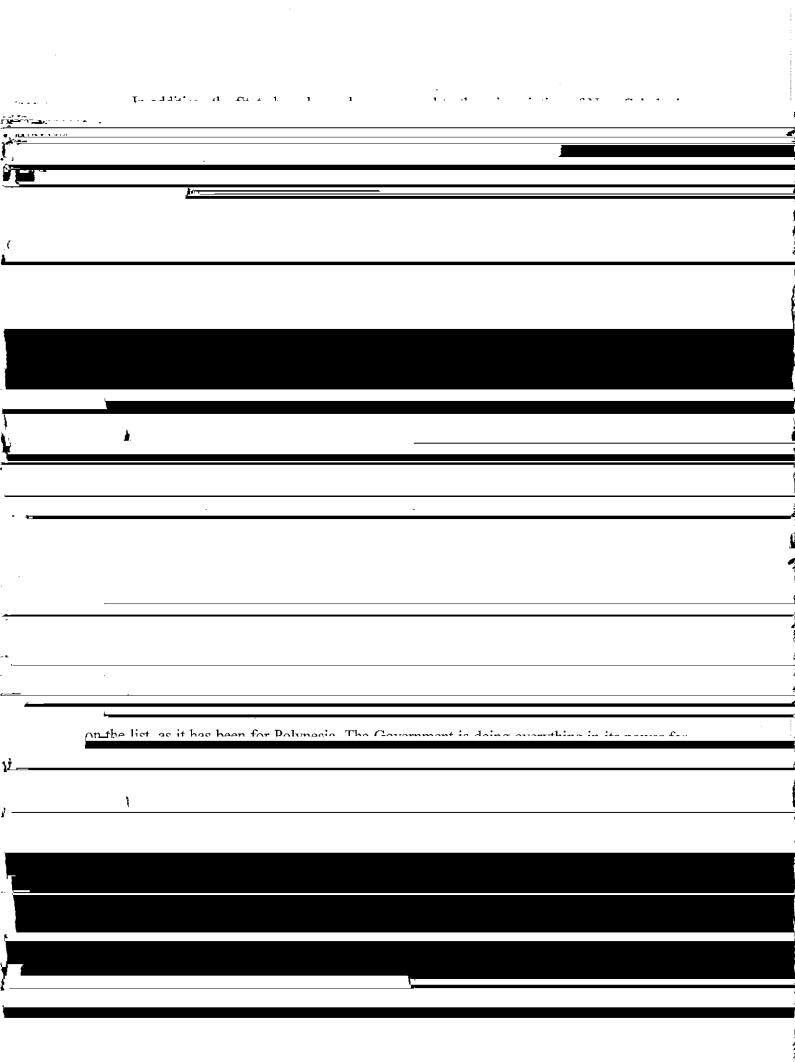
#### 4. New Caledonia is a Pacific Island, France is European.

Recently, a symposium organized by the French Senate in Paris in January 2013 reconfirmed the French interest in the French Pacific territories. It is now recognized that the Pacific has become the center of global growth, with a huge potential that can meet the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century (energy, raw materials, food).

The future now rotates around the development of marine resources which are becoming strong employment providers through biodiversity, fisheries, mining of rare earths (yielding rare metals used in the manufacture of computers, tablets, Smartphones, lasers, solar panels, radars and missiles).

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	FLNKS to hand over its seat to the Government of New Caledonia. The same can be said with
	regard to the Pacific Forum in which we believe that New Caledonia should not obtain full
	membership status as it is not independent. Because otherwise it is France who would, as a
	"Trojan Horse", be coming into these regional organizations, which have been involved in
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New Caledonia will be still under UN supervision and that New Caledonia will not be removed from the list. Because we believe that this is an option being seriously considered and worked on by France in the event of failure of the referendum. Thus, as a precautionary and safety measure, would it not be a possibility to guarantee that the FLNKS obtain the status of NLM (National Liberation Movement) within the UN? This question arises when we witness attempts by the State to try and minimize, at every opportunity, the legitimacy of the FLNKS, as was the case during the last signatories committee meeting in December 2012.

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ag	reement in its very es	ssence.				