

INDONESIA'S APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW TO COLONISE WEST PAPUA

1. West Papua under international law is an Indonesian colony, and West Papuans are under illegal alien rule.
2. Colonialism is illegal under international law. West Papua has a legal right to be free and a legal right to independence. This is not just a moral right, or a political right. It is a legal right.
3. The legal right to self-determination is guaranteed by the United Nations Charter, and by Customary International Law.
4. West Papua's legal right to self-determination was violated by the New York Agreement signed in 1962 by Indonesia and the Netherlands and sponsored by the United Nations.
5. At the end of the New York Agreement in 1969 Indonesia annexed and colonised West Papua.

**AUSTRALIA & INDONESIA:
CLOSE ALLIES SQUATTING
OUTSIDE INTERNATIONAL
LAW viz-a-viz WEST PAPUA**



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Address to European Parliament in Brussels in 2010
(9-min video) by ICJ lawyer Melinda Jenki
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vqKr4bSPP7I>

OUR COLONIAL STORY

Imagine you have a home where your ancestors have lived for generations. Your home is your land, your identity, your dignity, and your history. Your ancestors lived and died there. Their bodies and footprints remain.

Then a Country, let's call it A, walks in and says "Your home is now My land". Then Countries B and C kick Country A out, and contract Company D to raze your home. Then a mysterious organ, let's call it K, tells us to vote to accept all of this.

When we tell A, B, C, D and K that we want our home back, Country B populates our home with soldiers, and Company D keeps on gouging our mountains and poisoning our rivers.

IF YOUR HOME WAS TAKEN, WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

7 April 1967, two years before conclusion of New York Agreement, Freeport President Robert Hills, and Manager Forbes Wilson, sign Indonesia's first foreign contract (for 'Ertsberg copper mine' that did not mention gold). Also present US Ambassador Marshall Green. (Greg Poulgrain, *JFK vs Allen Dulles: Battleground Indonesia*).



WEST PAPUANS APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW TO LIBERATE OURSELVES

- **Formed a State in 2015 after fulfilling Montevideo Convention criteria:**



A Permanent population



A defined territory



A Government



A Capacity to establish relations with other countries

*The American colonies were also a
Declaratory State, from 4 July 1776 until
independence on 3 Sept 1783*

*The Dutch East Indies were also a
Declaratory State from 7 August 1945
until independence on 7 December 1949*



A Government: West Papua Transitional Government

Our State has its own Constitution (2020) for a democratic state that protects our territory, our people, our resources, human rights, and the right to self-determination

Our Constitution is for a parliamentary system, with a president, and a government with a full cabinet, regional executives, and a legislative council.

Our State is a Green State (2021) that embeds environmental protection and ecological sustainability into the national framework.

Our Working Government

Congress, Provisional Government of West Papua, Jayapura, 20 Nov 2023: Electing representatives of the seven Customary regions (states)

This congress took place at the urging of the people who demonstrated for two days (6-7 Nov 2023) because they believed that some leaders violated the Constitution by appointing leaders and constitutional bodies at a summit in Vanuatu, rather than through the Congress.



Plenary, Legislative Council, West Papua Provisional Government, Jayapura, 28 June-4 July 2025

3,000 representatives from the seven Customary regions elected Benny Wenda (President); Edison Waromi (Prime Minister); Buchtar Tabuni (National Speaker); Diaz Gwejangge (Attorney General); 250 Senate Members, 350 Congress Members, 1,740 Regional Council Members, 7 Governors, and 12 Cabinet Ministers. It adopted the Constitution and Green Policy Framework.





A Capacity to establish relations with other countries

Since the formation of our independent government, numerous political assemblies of UN Member-States have passed motions demanding Indonesia allow the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to visit West Papua. (Indonesia agreed to this in 2018 but has denied access ever since).

MELANESIAN SPEARHEAD GROUP (4 UN member-states)

PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM (18 UN member-states)

AFRICAN CARIBBEAN PACIFIC GROUP (79 UN member-states)

EUROPEAN UNION (27 UN member-states)



The Australian chapter of the International Parliamentarians for West Papua (IPWP) met for the first time on 17th August 2026 at Parliament House in Canberra; Hosted by Vice-Chair Senator David Shoebridge (Australian Greens); Joined by Senator Paul Starr (Liberal Party for Queensland) and Ged Kearney MP (Labor Party). The West Papua Government was represented by Benny Wenda (President) as well as William Walilo and Gipson Suu (Foreign Affairs Desk-Docklands).