

## Annex

### **Pacific regional seminar on the implementation of the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism: priorities for the remainder of the Decade, held in Bandung, Indonesia, from 14 to 16 May 2008**

## Contents

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction . . . . .	23
II. Organization of the seminar . . . . .	23
III. Overview of the seminar. . . . .	25
A. Proceedings of the seminar. . . . .	25
B. Statements and discussions . . . . .	25
IV. Conclusions and recommendations . . . . .	26
A. Role of the Special Committee in facilitating the decolonization of the Non-Self-Governing Territories within the Framework of the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism. . . . .	26
B. Perspectives of administering Powers, representatives of Territories and experts in the Pacific region. . . . .	30
C. Views of the representatives of other Non-Self-Governing Territories. . . . .	31
D. Follow-up to the 2007 Caribbean regional seminar . . . . .	32
E. Role of the United Nations system in providing assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories . . . . .	32
 Appendices	
I. List of participants. . . . .	34
II. Message from the Secretary-General. . . . .	36
III. Resolution expressing appreciation to the Government and the people of Indonesia . . . . .	37

## I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 55/146 of 8 December 2000, the General Assembly declared the period 2001-2010 the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, and called upon Member States to redouble their efforts to implement the plan of action set out in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/634/Rev.1 and Corr.1), updated where necessary, to serve as the plan of action for the Second Decade. The report of the Secretary-General on the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (A/56/61) contains an updated plan of action.

2. In its resolution 62/120 of 17 December 2007, the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples envisaged for 2008, including the holding of a seminar in the Pacific region to be organized by the Special Committee and attended by the representatives of all the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

3. As stated in the guidelines and rules of procedure for the seminar (A/AC.109/2008/5), the purpose of the seminar is to review the progress achieved in the implementation of the plan of action of the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, in order to define priority action for the remaining years of the Decade. The seminar will also assess the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, in particular their constitutional evolution towards self-government and self-determination, with a view to developing, in cooperation with the administering Powers and the representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, a constructive programme of work on a case-by-case basis for the decolonization of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The seminar will also identify areas in which the United Nations system and the international community at large could enhance programmes of assistance to the Territories within an integral framework ensuring the political and sustainable socio-economic development of the Territories concerned.

4. The seminar's discussions will assist the Special Committee in making a realistic analysis and evaluation of the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The seminar will give pre-eminence to a broad range of views of the peoples of those Territories. It will also secure the participation of organizations and institutions that are actively involved in the political, economic and social development of the Territories.

5. The contributions of the participants served as a basis for the conclusions and recommendations of the seminar, which will be carefully studied by the Special Committee with a view to submitting proposals to the General Assembly concerning the fulfilment of the objectives of the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.

## II. Organization of the seminar

6. The seminar was held in Bandung, Indonesia, from 14 to 16 May 2008.

7. The seminar consisted of four meetings, in which representatives of States Members of the United Nations, Non-Self-Governing Territories, administering Powers, non-governmental, regional and other organizations and experts took part.

The list of participants is given in appendix I. The seminar was organized to encourage an open and frank exchange of views.

8. The seminar was conducted by R. M. Marty M. Natalegawa, Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations and Chairman of the Special Committee, with the participation of the following members of the Special Committee: Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Dominica, Ethiopia, Indonesia (host country), Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic and Timor-Leste. New Zealand participated, as administering Power for Tokelau. France and the United States of America, administering Powers, participated in the seminar as observers. Argentina, Brunei Darussalam, Hungary, Malaysia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Spain and the Sudan also participated.

9. At the 1st meeting, on 14 May 2008, the following members of the Special Committee were appointed Vice-Chairmen of the seminar: Elias Melaku Feleke (Ethiopia) and Denis Paletskiy (Russian Federation). Bashar Ja'afari (Syrian Arab Republic) was appointed Chairman of the drafting group, which was composed of the representatives of all members of the Special Committee attending the seminar: Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Dominica, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic and Timor-Leste. Jorge Leon Cruz (Cuba) was appointed Rapporteur of the seminar.

10. The agenda of the seminar was as follows:

1. Role of the Special Committee in facilitating the decolonization of the Non-Self-Governing Territories within the framework of the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism:
  - (a) Priority areas for the remainder of the Decade;
  - (b) Strengthening cooperation with administering Powers;
  - (c) Participation of the people of Non-Self-Governing Territories.
2. Perspectives of the Special Committee, administering Powers and territorial Governments, as well as views of experts on priorities for the remainder of the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism:
  - (a) In the Pacific region, in particular Tokelau;
  - (b) In the Caribbean region;
  - (c) In other Non-Self-Governing Territories.
3. Follow-up to the 2007 Caribbean regional seminar:
  - (a) Perspective of the Special Committee;
  - (b) Perspective of administering Powers;
  - (c) Perspective of Non-Self-Governing Territories;
  - (d) Views of experts.
4. Role of the United Nations system in providing developmental assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories: presentations by the United Nations Development Programme and others.

5. Way forward: recommendations on advancing the decolonization process for the remainder of the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.

### III. Overview of the seminar

#### A. Proceedings of the seminar

11. On 14 May, R. M. Marty M. Natalegawa (Indonesia) opened the seminar in his capacity as the Chairman.
12. The Secretary-General of the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Assistant to the Governor of West Java of the Republic of Indonesia addressed the seminar.
13. At the same meeting, the Chief of the Decolonization Unit of the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, read out a message from the Secretary-General (see appendix II).
14. On 16 May, at the fourth meeting, the Chairman made a concluding statement.
15. At the same meeting, the participants adopted by acclamation a resolution expressing appreciation to the Government and the people of Indonesia (see appendix III).

#### B. Statements and discussions<sup>a</sup>

16. At the 1st meeting, on 14 May, the Chairman made a statement. Statements were made by the representatives of Morocco, Dominica and Timor-Leste. Presentations were made by the experts Anak Agung Banyu Perwita (Indonesia) and Kedrick Pickering (British Virgin Islands) and by the representatives of the non-governmental organizations Fuetsan Famalao'an (Guam) and the University of the United States Virgin Islands (United States Virgin Islands).
17. At the 2nd meeting, on the same day, the seminar held a discussion on the role of the United Nations system in providing developmental assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories with the participation of the representative of Timor-Leste, expert Tony Angelo (New Zealand), the observer from Gibraltar and the Chief of Decolonization Unit of the Department of Political Affairs.
18. At the 3rd meeting, on 15 May, the seminar heard statements by the representatives of Frente Polisario, Argentina, Spain and, Morocco. Representatives of Frente Polisario and Morocco made further statements. The observer from Gibraltar made a statement.
19. At the same meeting, the seminar heard statements by Peter Fa'afia (on behalf of Ulu-o-Tokelau) and the representative of New Zealand (on behalf of the Administrator of Tokelau). Expert Tony Angelo made a presentation on post-referendum developments in Tokelau. The representatives of the Sudan and Chile made statements.
20. At the 4th meeting, on 16 May, the participants considered the draft report of the seminar presented by the Rapporteur of the seminar, Jorge Leon Cruz (Cuba).

<sup>a</sup> All statements and discussion papers of the seminar are available from the United Nations decolonization website, <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpi/decolonization>.

#### **IV. Conclusions and recommendations**

21. At the 4th meeting, on 16 May 2008, the Chairman presented to the participants the conclusions and recommendations outlined below.

##### **A. Role of the Special Committee in facilitating the decolonization of the Non-Self-Governing Territories within the framework of the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism**

###### **1. Eradicating colonialism, the role of the Special Committee and the plan of action**

22. The Seminar reconfirmed that the United Nations has a valid ongoing role in the process of decolonization. The mandate of the Special Committee is a major programme of the United Nations. United Nations support should be provided, until all outstanding decolonization issues are resolved in a satisfactory manner.

23. The participants reaffirmed the role of the Special Committee as the primary vehicle for fostering the process of decolonization and for expediting the implementation of the plan of action to move towards achieving the goals of the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, in accordance with resolution 55/146, as well as for monitoring the situation in the Territories.

24. The participants underlined the importance for the Special Committee to develop, as a matter of urgency, a proactive and focused approach, in fulfilment of the goal of decolonization vis-à-vis the Non-Self-Governing Territories on the United Nations list.

25. The seminar recommended that the Special Committee continue to monitor the evolution of the Non-Self-Governing Territories towards achieving self-determination, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions.

26. The Special Committee should include, as appropriate, the participation of the representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, on a case-by-case basis, in the consultations between the Special Committee and the administering Powers.

27. The implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, set out in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, is not complete so long as there remain Non-Self-Governing Territories that have yet to exercise their right to self-determination, in accordance with the relevant resolutions, including General Assembly and Special Committee resolutions on special and particular colonial situations. The inalienable rights of the people of the Non-Self-Governing Territories must be guaranteed by the United Nations and the Special Committee in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960.

28. As long as the administering Powers exercise unilateral authority to make laws and other regulations affecting the Non-Self-Governing Territories without their consent, pursuant to such methods as legislation, orders in council and other methods, a Territory should not be considered self-governing.

29. In the process of decolonization, and where there are no disputes over sovereignty, there is no alternative to the principle of self-determination, which is also a fundamental human right. All available options for self-determination are valid as long as they are in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the

peoples concerned and in conformity with the clearly defined principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations, and as enunciated in resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV), and in other relevant resolutions and decisions.

30. Any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

31. It has previously been noted that, in the development of work programmes for individual Territories, the participation of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in which there is no dispute over sovereignty should be ensured. It has also been pointed out that any work programme should include an information and education campaign for the peoples of those Territories, visiting missions of the Special Committee and a consultation process acceptable to the peoples in the Territories leading to the exercise of their right to self-determination in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions.

32. In order to enhance the exchange of information, the Special Committee, in consultation with the administering Power and the territorial Governments, will continue to explore modalities to help facilitate the Special Committee's working-level contacts with elected territorial Governments, in those Territories where there is no dispute over sovereignty.

33. The Special Committee should continue to develop a mechanism to systematically review, on an annual basis, the implementation of the specific recommendations on decolonization, with a focus on implementing the mandate as set out in Assembly resolutions and the plan of action of the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.

34. In view of the variety of circumstances of individual Non-Self-Governing Territories, some participants noted the need to consider exploring new thinking on decolonization relevant to the case of each Non-Self-Governing Territory. It was agreed that the Special Committee should also continue to explore the array of legitimate transitions to self-determination, provided that the people of a Territory have the opportunity to make a fully informed choice, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions.

35. In cases where a particular Non-Self-Governing Territory is clearly in favour of building upon the basis of its existing situation, the Special Committee might wish to consider steps that it could take, bearing in mind the Territory's interests in that regard; the United Nations goal of decolonization could thus be achieved in a relatively straightforward fashion.

36. The participants noted with concern the military installations and activities of the administering Powers in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, which run counter to the rights and interests of the people concerned and which create serious health and environmental hazards.

## **2. Public awareness and information campaigns**

37. Continued examination of the spectrum of options for self-determination by all parties concerned and dissemination of relevant information among the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are important elements in achieving the goals of

the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of the plan of action.

38. In that regard, the seminar underscored the importance of education, awareness-raising, and continued dialogue on self-determination and decolonization issues aimed at and involving the people of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

39. The participants reaffirmed the need for the Special Committee, in collaboration with the Department of Public Information, to actively embark on a public awareness campaign aimed at fostering an understanding among the people of the Territories of the options for self-determination included in the relevant United Nations resolutions on decolonization, especially within the context of developing programmes of work for specific Territories. The programme should disseminate information with the aim of raising public awareness in the Territories in order to heighten people's understanding of the legitimate political status options available to them in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, including the 1960 Declaration.

40. In that connection, the participants encouraged the Department of Public Information to continue to disseminate relevant information, including to the media, non-governmental organizations and civic groups, using the tools of communication available to it and making use of such opportunities as regional seminars and visiting missions. United Nations information centres can assist in this process. The participants welcomed the brochure issued in March 2007, prepared by the Department and the Decolonization Unit entitled "What the United Nations can do to assist the Non-Self-Governing Territories", which is also available on the United Nations decolonization website.

41. The participants encouraged the United Nations Secretariat to continue and intensify its efforts to facilitate the advance dissemination of information on world summits, conferences and special sessions of the General Assembly to Non-Self-Governing Territories that are granted observer status at these events.

42. The participants reiterated that electoral assistance for a Non-Self-Governing Territory, in which there is no dispute over sovereignty, regarding any act of self-determination can be made available at the request of any administering Power and the respective Territory.

### **3. Visiting and special missions**

43. Participants stressed that the Special Committee's visiting and special missions represent key factors in raising public awareness of decolonization issues and possible options available for self-determination. The positive impact of such missions was also noted. Moreover, visiting and special missions provide an opportunity to assess the situation in those Territories, and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the peoples thereof regarding their future status.

44. In addition, the participants noted the interest expressed at the seminar by representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in such visiting and special missions. They urged that such missions should be undertaken as soon as possible, and called upon the administering Powers to cooperate in their facilitation, where there are no sovereignty disputes. They reiterated importance of such visiting missions in conjunction with innovative, more cost-effective approaches to

ascertaining a representative range of public opinion in select Non-Self-Governing Territories.

#### **4. Regional seminars**

45. As activities of the plan of action of the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, regional seminars serve as an effective forum for focused discussion on matters of concern to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and afford opportunities for representatives of the peoples of the Territories to present their views and recommendations to the Special Committee. The administering Powers should facilitate the participation of the elected representatives of the Territories in the seminars in conformity with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.

46. There was general agreement on the need to fully facilitate the attendance of representatives from the Non-Self-Governing Territories at future seminars. The participants also urged the Special Committee to engage proactively with the Non-Self-Governing Territories, where there is no dispute over sovereignty, in consultation with the administering Powers.

47. The regional nature of the seminars, alternating between the Pacific and the Caribbean, remains a crucial element in their success. The participants encouraged the Committee, whenever possible, to hold these events in the Non-Self-Governing Territories themselves.

48. The seminar took note of a previous decision of the Special Committee to coordinate its annual seminars with other relevant activities to be conducted in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including visiting and special missions, as appropriate, in order to better utilize its resources.

49. The Special Committee should adopt the report of the regional seminar held in Bandung, Indonesia, from 14 to 16 May 2008, and include it in its report to the General Assembly, as it did with the reports of the previous regional seminars. The participants also recommended that the Special Committee integrate, to the extent possible, the recommendations of the regional seminars into its relevant resolutions on decolonization, as those recommendations are important expressions of the will of the people of the territories.

50. The participants reiterated the importance of the conclusions and recommendations at the previous regional seminars, held in Vanuatu (1990), Barbados (1990), Grenada (1992, 2007), Papua New Guinea (1993, 1996 and 2004), Trinidad and Tobago (1995), Antigua and Barbuda (1997), Fiji (1998, 2002 and 2006), Saint Lucia (1999), the Marshall Islands (2000), Cuba (2001), Anguilla (2003) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (2005).

#### **5. Role of the administering Powers and other Member States of the United Nations**

51. The seminar considered cooperation from the administering Powers to be imperative if progress was to be achieved during the remaining two years of the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism. Following the example set by New Zealand, other administering Powers were called upon to cooperate fully with the Special Committee in pursuing a proactive approach in order to achieve concrete results in fulfilment of the Special Committee's mandate



under the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as set out in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

52. The participants welcomed the presence at the seminar of the representatives of France, New Zealand and the United States.

53. The seminar took note of the paper circulated to the seminar by the United Kingdom on its “relationship with its overseas territories”. Participants expressed disappointment that the United Kingdom was not present at the seminar, and disagreed with the view on the role of the Special Committee contained in that paper.

54. The seminar once again recommended that the Special Committee, the administering Powers and the Non-Self-Governing Territories engage in constructive discussions and innovative ways to expedite the implementation of the goals of the Second International Decade and its plan of action for the eradication of colonialism as set out in General Assembly resolution 55/146 of 8 December 2000. Participants nonetheless reiterated that progress could only be achieved with the active cooperation of the administering Powers. The Special Committee will consider whether it might be useful to reiterate the request for the use of the Secretary-General’s “good offices” in this process.

55. The participants drew the attention of the administering Powers to the three options listed in resolution 1541 (XV) (annex), in which the Assembly stated that a Non-Self-Governing Territory could be said to have reached a full measure of self-government, as envisaged in the Charter, by: (a) emergence as a sovereign independent State; (b) free association with an independent State; or (c) integration with an independent State.

56. Participants suggested the applicability of resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which states, inter alia, that “The establishment of a sovereign and independent State, the free association or integration with an independent State or the emergence into any other political status freely determined by people constitute modes of implementing the right of self-determination by that people”. The Declaration also states that: “Every State shall refrain from any action aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of any other State or country”.

57. The Special Committee expressed its appreciation to Argentina, Brunei Darussalam, Hungary, Malaysia, Morocco, Namibia, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Spain and the Sudan for their participation in the seminar, and encouraged other Member States which were not members of the Special Committee to continue to cooperate with the Special Committee.

## **B. Perspectives of administering Powers, representatives of Territories and experts in the Pacific region**

58. The seminar regretted that only one representative from Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Pacific region had been able to participate. Nonetheless, the contribution to the seminar of a number of experts and non-governmental organizations, including from Non-Self-Governing Territories in the region, was welcomed.

59. Participants were appreciative of the statement made by New Zealand, as administering Power of Tokelau, as well as of New Zealand's continuing commitment not only to support Tokelau's right to decide its future path, but also in ensuring that, whatever Tokelau's status, the needs of the people of Tokelau are met.

60. Participants took note of the statement by an expert from the Parahyangan Catholic University of Indonesia, highlighting the responsibility of the administering Powers to address the economic and social challenges facing Non-Self-Governing Territories, to aid the Non-Self-Governing Territories in their overall development as they moved towards self-determination, and to help to build capacity in that regard. The seminar also shared the concern that, as many Non-Self-Governing Territories were small-island developing territories, many of them faced particularly serious difficulties concerning sustainable development.

61. Participants took note of the presentation by the representative of the Guam non-governmental organization Fuetsan Famalao'an (Strength of Women). They noted with concern the military installations and activities of the administering Power in Guam, which run counter to the rights and interests of the people concerned. The participants called upon the administering Power to consult fully with the Chamorro people in Guam to ensure the protection of rights and interests of all the people concerned.

62. The seminar noted the statement made on behalf of Tokelau and welcomed its continuing interest in the furtherance of self-determination, while taking into account the outcome of the most recent October 2007 referendum. Particular note was taken of the plea issued by the Government of the Territory with regard to the pressing issue of global warming and climate change as a development concern.

63. The seminar took note of the "lessons learned" provided by the expert and Constitutional and Legal Advisor for Tokelau, following the October 2007 referendum on self-determination. The participants welcomed possible models applicable to other Non-Self-Governing Territories pursuing self-determination, such as Tokelau's approach towards developing self-government and its free association option.

### **C. Views of the representatives of other Non-Self-Governing Territories**

64. The seminar also welcomed the presence of representatives from other Non-Self-Governing Territories.

65. Participants, in considering the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), reiterated that the Special Committee should continue to encourage the resumption of negotiations between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom with the aim of finding a lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute, taking into account the interests of the population of the Territory, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.

66. With regard to the situation in Gibraltar, the participants welcomed the continuing work of the Forum of Dialogue on Gibraltar, involving Spain, the United Kingdom and the territorial Government.

67. With regard to Western Sahara, the participants recalled the mandate of the Special Committee towards self-determination for the people of Western Sahara. They supported Security Council resolutions 1754 (2007), 1783 (2007) and 1813

(2008) and the commitment of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy towards a solution to the question of Western Sahara in this context. They called upon the parties to continue to show political will and work in an atmosphere propitious for dialogue in order to enter into a more intensive and substantive phase of negotiations, thus ensuring implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions and the success of the negotiations. They reiterated the call made at previous regional seminars on the parties to continue such negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General without preconditions and in good faith, taking into account efforts made since 2006 and subsequent developments, with a view to achieving a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in the context of arrangements consistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.

**D. Follow-up to the 2007 Caribbean regional seminar**

68. The seminar appreciated the information provided by an expert who was a participant in the British Virgin Islands' Constitutional Review Exercise. Participants welcomed the experiences shared by the expert in the spirit of assisting other Non-Self-Governing Territories in their own constitutional review exercises.

69. The participants appreciated the statement by a representative from the University of the United States Virgin Islands, who provided an update on the Territory's ongoing Constitutional Convention.

**E. Role of the United Nations system in providing assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories**

70. In the seminar's discussions, participants reiterated the importance of the role of UNDP in providing assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories. They expressed appreciation for the outline provided by Tony Angelo on assistance provided by UNDP to Tokelau over the years running up to its two self-determination referendums, and expressed the hope that other Non-Self-Governing Territories might benefit from this example. Participants acknowledged this cooperation and assistance from the United Nations system and regional organizations.

71. The seminar encouraged UNDP to further explore ways to assist with financial resources for the development of self-government structures and preparations for self-determination.

72. Non-Self-Governing Territories should be given access to relevant United Nations programmes in the economic and social sphere, including those emanating from the plans of action of United Nations major summits and conferences, in furtherance of capacity-building and consistent with the necessary preparation for the attainment of a full measure of self-government.

73. The seminar stressed that the wider United Nations system should continue to explore ways to strengthen existing measures of support and formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories and seek concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions by the specialized agencies, as detailed in General Assembly resolution 62/114 of 17 December 2007.

74. The vulnerability of small island Non-Self-Governing Territories was recognized and continues to be of major concern.

75. The participants requested that the Special Committee encourage Non-Self-Governing Territories to develop closer contacts with relevant regional organizations.

## Appendix I

### List of participants

#### Members of the Special Committee

Indonesia	R.M. Marty M. Natalegawa (Chairman)* Kristiarto S. Legowo Desra Percaya Arief Havas Oegroseno Triyogo Jatmiko Hari Prabowo
China	Tang Yinlong
Chile	José Antonio Cousiño
Congo (Vice-Chairman)	Raphaël Maboundou*
Cuba (Vice-Chairman)	Jorge Leon Cruz*
Dominica	Crispin Gregoire*
Ethiopia	Elias Melaku Feleke*
Russian Federation	Denis Paletskiy*
Syrian Arab Republic	Bashar Ja'afari* (Rapporteur)
Timor-Leste	Hernani Coelho da Silva

#### States Members of the United Nations

Argentina	Gerardo Abel Diaz Bartolomé Ana Marcela Pastorino
Brunei Darussalam	Abu Bakar Donglah
Hungary	Mihaly Illes
Malaysia	Raja Reza
Morocco	Ahmed Amaziane Mbarka Zerouali Hajbouha Zoubeir Sidi Khaddad el Moussaoui Chakib Zeroual Abdelaziz Haouaria Boucham Abdelkarim
Namibia	Tji-Tjai J. Uanivi
Netherlands	Willem Olde Kalter
Saudi Arabia	Ahmed Ali Kattouah

---

\* Member of the official delegation of the Special Committee.

Sudan Sulieman Mohamed Mustafa

Spain Alberto Virella

#### **Administering Powers**

New Zealand Joe Ballard

France (observer) Jean-Yves Roux

United States of America (observer) Joseph Novak  
Kus Wahyuni

#### **Non-Self-Governing Territories**

Tokelau Peter Fa'afiu

Western Sahara Fadel Kamal Mohammed

#### **Organizations of the United Nations system**

United Nations Development Programme Abdurrahman Syebubakar

#### **Non-governmental organizations**

Fuetsan Famalao'an Hope A. Cristobal  
(Chamorro for Strength of Women, Guam)

University of the United States Virgin Islands Tregenza A. Roach  
(United States Virgin Islands)

#### **Experts**

Kedrick Pickering (British Virgin Islands)

Anak Agung Banyu Perwita (Indonesia)

Tony Angelo (New Zealand)

#### **Observer**

Joseph Bossano (Gibraltar)

## Appendix II

### Message from the Secretary-General

I am pleased to send greetings to all who have gathered in Bandung, Indonesia, for the Pacific Regional Seminar on decolonization. Let me thank the Government of Indonesia for hosting this event, and for convening its opening session in the same hall where the historic Asian-African Conference took place in 1955.

Decolonization is one of the great success stories of the United Nations. But as the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism draws to a close, 16 remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories highlight the fact that this monumental task is as yet incomplete. It falls to the United Nations, and to all of us as members of the international community, to help bring this process to a successful conclusion.

This year's Seminar focuses on the Pacific-based territories and on priorities for the remainder of the Second International Decade. It provides an opportunity to evaluate our progress under the United Nations decolonization mandate. It enables the General Assembly's Special Committee on Decolonization, the territorial Governments and the administering Powers to listen to one another, to exchange ideas and to hear the views of participating experts and NGOs. More broadly, this forum can facilitate open dialogue, produce fresh ideas to help move the decolonization process forward, and help raise the awareness of the international community on this important issue.

Colonialism has no place in today's world. I therefore urge all administering Powers to actively engage with the United Nations in discharging the United Nations mandate on decolonization. And I encourage all parties to continue working together to complete the decolonization process in every one of the remaining 16 Non-Self-Governing Territories.

In that spirit, please accept my best wishes for a successful Seminar.

## Appendix III

### **Resolution expressing appreciation to the Government and the people of Indonesia**

*The participants in the Pacific regional seminar,*

*Having met* from 14 to 16 May 2008 in Bandung, Indonesia, for the purpose of determining priorities for the remainder of the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,

*Recalling* the historical 1955 Asian-African Conference in Bandung, which served as a focal point of the whole process of decolonization,

*Having heard* the important statements by the Secretary-General of the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Assistant to the Governor of West Java of the Republic of Indonesia,

*Taking note* of the important statements by the representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

*Express their profound gratitude* to the Government and the people of Indonesia for providing the Special Committee with the necessary facilities for its seminar, for the outstanding contribution they have made to the success of the seminar and, in particular, for the very generous and kind hospitality and the warm and cordial reception accorded to the participants throughout their stay in Bandung.