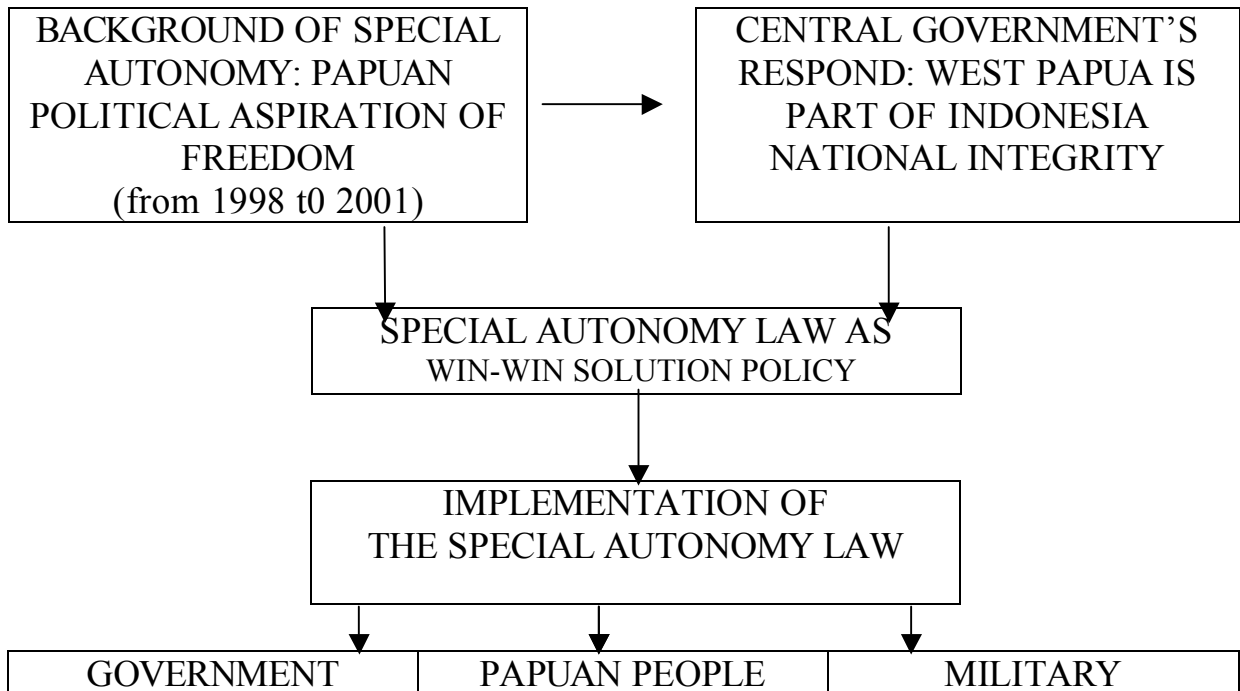


PART ONE:
THE SCHEMA OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE SPECIAL AUTONOMY LAW
IN WEST PAPUA, INDONESIA

(By Agus A. Alua, chairman of MRP,
Presentation to parliament members in Canberra and
Indonesia Solidarity Cooperated Meeting in Sydney, August 6 to10, 2007)



<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On One hand committed to full implementation, but 2. The other hand took the unconstitutional policy against special autonomy law, as follow: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Divide Papua in to two provinces. b. Governor election in new province. c. Distribution of special autonomy money. d. Distribution of income from natural resources between central and local government. e. Special regulation as the basic spirit of special autonomy law for affirmation, protection, and empowerment of Papuan people; etc. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The implementation of the law can not able to save Papuan people's right of life, because: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. But the human right violations increase during 5 years of the implementation of the special autonomy law. b. Increasing the military institutions, c. Indonesia military creating chaos situation and a lot of manipulations. 2. Therefore the central government withdraw the special autonomy law. 3. The best solution for Papua political problems is through the political dialogue, both in local, national and international level. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Papuan are still separatist people from national integrity of Indonesia. 2. Carryout military operation in many ways: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Creating militia for chaos in Papua. b. Creating new OPM (Papuan Freedom Organization) groups and created new flag as symbol football for replaced Morning Star flag. c. Manipulation of customary institutions, leaders, groups. d. Supporting the members of Act of Free Choice who are still alive or their children if they already death. e. Great progress of military institutions, both organic and inorganic. f. All of new institutions are consisted by inorganic troops from out side (Java, Sumatera and Sulawesi). g. Placement of taskforce Tribuana (Kopasus) in each district in the border and highlands regions.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

↓ ↓ ↓

**ALTERNATIVE SOLUTION IS
THIRD PARTY INVOLMENT FOR:**

1. To push the central government in Jakarta and the local government in order to support consistently the full implementation of the Special Autonomy Law, or
2. International mediation to start a political dialogue, both in local, national and international level to achieve a solution for the political

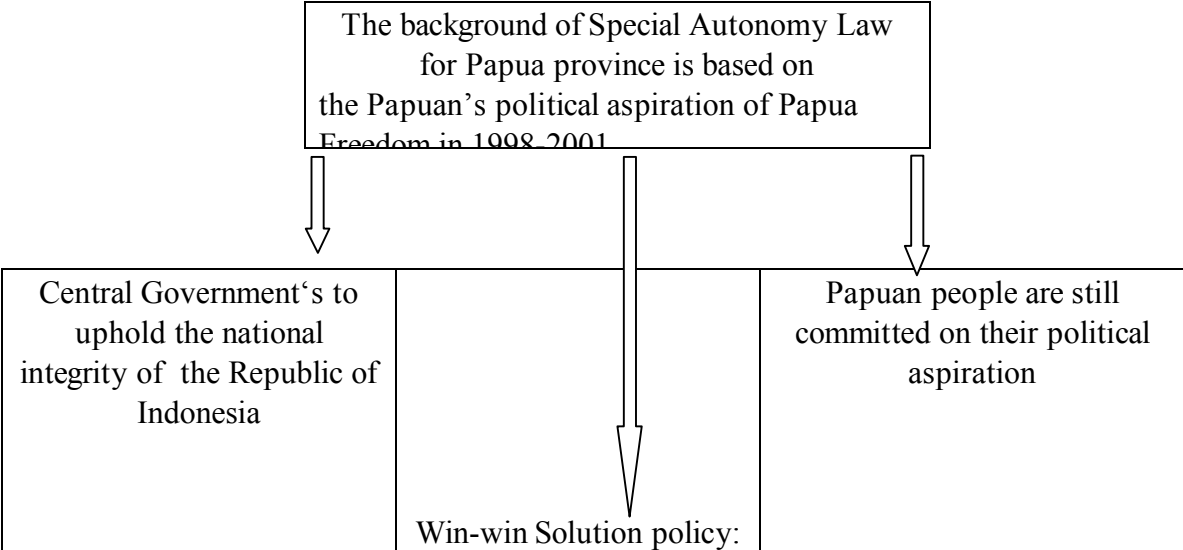
problems and human right violations in West Papua.

MAJELIS RAKYAT PAPUA (MRP)
(THE PAPUAN PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY)

PART TWO:
**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SPECIAL AUTONOMY LAW
IN PAPUA PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
(DURING FIVE YEARS, FROM 2002 TO 2007)**

By Agus A. Alua, chairman of MRP,
(Presentation to the parliament members in Canberra and
Indonesia Solidarity Cooperated Meeting in Sydney, August 6 to10, 2007)

1. The Background of Special Autonomy Law.

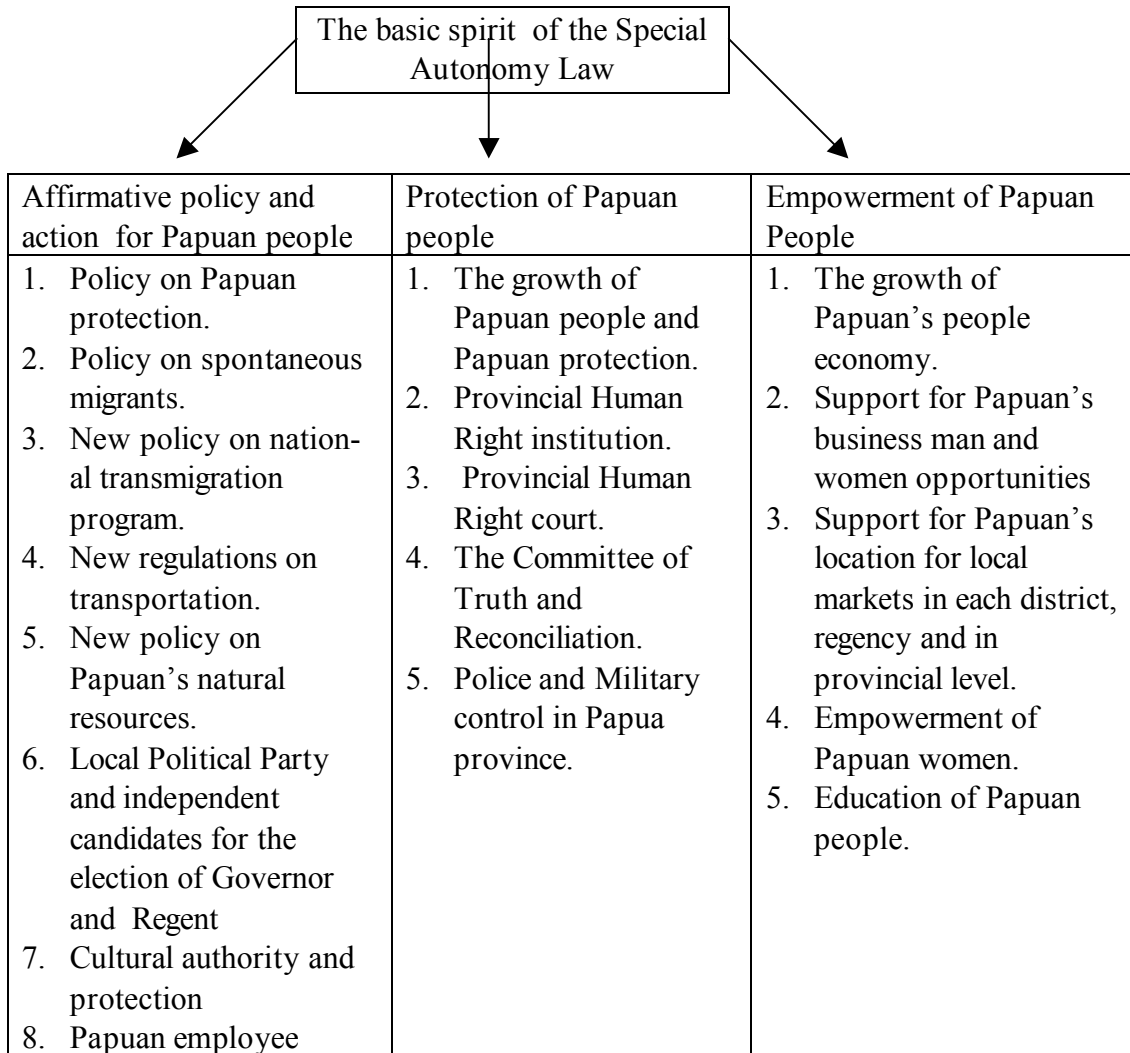


	Special Autonomy for Papua province	
--	-------------------------------------	--

Note:

The Special Autonomy Law did not origin from the central governments political will to improve the situation in Papua; but it is a win-win solution policy as an answer to the Papuan political aspiration of PAPUA FREEDOM to became an independent nation.

2. The basic spirit of the Special Autonomy Law



Note:

All of the above policies so far have not been carried out yet by local government and the parliament, but from February to April 2007, the MRP will take the initiative for prepare some drafts of RAPERDASUS of The Papua province's Special Authority as pointed in chapter 4 of Special Autonomy Law.

3. Instruments of the full implementation of Special Autonomy Law.

The instruments of

The full implementation of The special autonomy law	
PERDASI <i>(Peraturan Daerah Provinsi)</i> The General Regulation of the province	PERDASUS <i>(Peraturan Daerah Khusus)</i> The Special Regulation of the province
1. Total PERDASI: 19 regulations 2. Already Implemented 3 Perdasi: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial distribution of Special Autonomy money, No. 2/2002 . • The Election of MRP’s members, No. 4/2005. • The Way of MRP’s Respond to Raperdasi, January 2007. • Government Regulation (PP) No. 54/2004 about to form MRP from central government. 3. Not yet: 16 Perdasi	1. Total PERDASUS: 12 regulations 2. Already implemented: 1 Perdasus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Financial distribution and using of the Special Autonomy money, No. 1 / 2007. 3. Not yet: 11 Perdasus.

The Reasons:

- a. Perdasus: The MRP has not been installed from November 2001 to October 2005. Therefore the Perdasus could not be legalized. But one year after the MRP has been set up, only one Perdasus has been legalized. The draft initiative for this Perdasus came from the MRP.
- b. Perdasi: The authority to draft and legalize Perdasi lies with the Governor and the Local Parliament. During five years they only drafted and legalized three Perdasi.
- c. The main reason is the central government in Jakarta does not have the political will to grant Papua Special Autonomy and therefore it does not fully support the implementation of the law. However, the new governor after his election as governor of Papua province, Mr. Suebu Barnabas is committed to support for full implementation of the Special Autonomy Law.

4. The failure of the implementation of the Special Autonomy Law.

d. General indications in West Papua.

Central Government	Provincial Government: Governor & DPRP	MRP
1. Lacks the political will to implement the Special Autonomy Law. 2. Unconstitutional policy against the implementation of the	1. No initiative, because the MRP is not yet set up. 2. Governor and DPRP have different position on the full implementation of Special Autonomy Law. 3. The local parliament	1. MRP has only been set up four years after the installation of the Special Autonomy Law. 2. MRP has no legal authority for the

<p>special autonomy law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Papua province is divided in two provinces. • Election of new governor in new province. • Central government and Military commanders have different point of view of the Special Autonomy Law for West Papua. • Natural resources policies. • Military and Police intervention of regional policies in Papua province. <p>3. The instruction of president about The New Deal for Papua Development in July 2007.</p>	<p>members are not all Papuan but mixed members.</p> <p>4. Local parliament members' work more concentrated on political party benefit than focus on Papuan people's need for protection and empowerment.</p> <p>5. Papuan people still waiting the new governor's commitment for full implementation of Special Autonomy Law.</p> <p>6. The new governor's policy is the development in West Papua must be started from the villages to the cities, infrastructures for high way, air strips and sea port, and infestations.</p>	<p>legalization of the provincial regulation.</p> <p>3. But during one year and 10 months since the installation of the MRP present, it initiated seven special regulations and now still waiting for legalize process in local provincial parliament (DPRP)</p> <p>4. MRP have different position with the military's policy for the implementation of Special Autonomy Law.</p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

e. Special indications in West Papua

The key actor for the failure of the implementation of Special Autonomy Law in West Papua is TNI (Indonesia National Military), especially the Land Troops (Angkatan Darat) and some Sea Troops (Angkatan Laut). Their ways to failure the implementation of Special Autonomy Law as follow:

- a. Creating chaos and manipulations in the whole land of Papua. The result of this approach is many kinds of chaos situations and actions among Papuan people any where in whole land of Papua.
 - Pro Indonesia national integrity groups: There are some groups as pro special autonomy group, Garda Merah Putih, Jihad group, All members of these groups, except Jihad group, are Papuan and they supported by military personals, both recruiting, indoctrination, training, and financial support.
 - The new style of OPM (Papua freedom movement) group. This group is not real Papua political movement group, but it is a kind of cattle which is taken care of by military for the military's need (for example money, job position, etc). Their base struggle is in the forest, but their activities always in cities, walk around in the cities, meeting in military office, meeting in hotel with military personals, and military bring

them to Jakarta, etc. Their attack and operations in the villages, district, and town are created or manipulated by military personals.

- Creating and manipulating OPM's attack in the villages, in the district, in the town, in the jungle, etc.
- Creating false messages through sms and spread out to Papuan people before any special event carry out.
- Manipulation of data and information by BIN (National Intelligent Institution) in any case, and then reported it to central government as true data.
- Support to form customary institution according to military's concept, Pancasila youth, Barisan Merah Putih (red white force), etc. These groups are working for counteraction for the movement of independent groups as Papua customary council, Papuan Presidium Council, Papuan Women Solidarity, Human Wright Organization, Papuan student's organization which is hard working for justice and peace for Papua.
- Military personals are backing for many kinds of illegal business: Gaharu, Dulang Emas, Alcoholic drinking in highland and the remote villages, prostitution, illegal lodging, illegal fishing, etc.
- Etc, etc, etc.

b. Great progress of military institutions in Papua, especially Land Troops in one Military Regional Commander (KODAM XVII Trikora) during the Special Autonomy Law's implementation.

No.	Institution	Before Special Autonomy	During Special Autonomy
1.	Military Resort of KODAM	3 Military Resorts	5 Military Resorts
2.	Battalion of KODAN	3 Battalions	6 Battalions
3.	Military District (KODIM)	9 Military Districts in each regent.	10 Military Districts, and still preparing 17 Military Districts in 17 new Regent.
4.	Taskforce (Satgas) Tribuana	No Taskforce Tribuana	Taskforce Tribuana in each district in the boarder and highland.
5.	Special Troops (Kopasus)	No permanent post	Permanent post in each regent (kabupaten). In Merauke and Kerom regent is not in each district but in each two or three villages.
6.	National Intel-ligent Institution	No permanent post	Permanent post in each regent (Kabupaten). Permanent post in each regent.

Note:

- a. The new resorts troops are non organic troops, these troops are not from KODAM XVII Trikora, but come from other KODAM from Jawa, Sumatera, and Sulawesi. Each resor have hundred to thousands troops.
 - b. The new battalions troops are non organic troops, these troops are not from KODAM XVII Trikora, but come from other KODAM from Jawa, Sumatera, and Sulawesi. Each battalion have 1500 troops.
 - c. The troops of Taskforce (Satgas) Tribuana, Special troops (Kopasus), and National Intelligent Institution (BIN) are not from KODAM XVII Trikora, but come from other KODAM from Jawa, Sumatera, and Sulawesi. Each Taskforce Tribuana has 25 troops, and each Kopasus and BIN post about 20 to 25 troops.
 - d. All of these new military institutions and its troops are working everyday as emergency war situation with gun and other facilities go around the town, public market, and each village; and intimidate people, tortured, wounded, and killed.
 - e. All of these troops are working strongly fully control over the land and to the Papuan People in their villages. Therefore Papuan people in their homeland today can not move any where freely to look for food, hunting, fishing, traditional religion
- c. Some chaos situations in June and July 2007

From June and July to this moth some military manipulations in West Papua is still going on. These manipulations are rise up because of the MRP's initiative to taken up the draft of special regulation about the symbol of Papua. Symbol of Papua province according to the Special Autonomy Law consist of the Papuan flag, anthem, logo, and motto. This draft already submitted by MRP to governor and local parliament at the beginning of March 2007 in order to start legalized process. The military respond is follow:

- The immediate need for Papuan people today is prosperity, therefore the provincial development program start from prosperity of people, but not from symbol of Papua province. MRP said that we have along history of suffering and human right violations from 1961 until now. Therefore the first start of Papua development program start from "saving Papuan people through legalized Papuan's symbol and then lets start development program". These two positions still polemicize until now. This issue started at April 18, 2007 in two provinces officials meeting in Biak.
- The Papuan Customary Council Conference in Jayapura at 2 to 6 July 2007 give some opportunities to military for creating some manipulations in Jayapura.
- Some military's manipulations as follow:
 - The Military Resort Commander and District Military Commander in Jayapura create a counter Papua Customary Seminar in Jayapura at same time with Papuan Customary Council Conference. The places of these two groups meeting are side by side about 800 meters distance.
 - The Military Resort Commander in Jayapura call members of PEPERA (Act of Free Choice) who are still alive or their children if death and some militia groups for Indonesia national integrity awareness program. The target of this meeting is indoctrination of Papua as part of NKRI is final solution. This project held Military Resort meeting room in Abepura, Jayapura in some days in the beginning to middle of July 2007. All of these groups are facilitate to press release for local news paper, radio, TV, and also national news paper, Radio, and TV.

- All of those groups are rejecting the symbol of Papua as cultural flag, anthem, logo, and motto. Their aspirations are facilitated by military through demonstration in local parliament, seminars, press release, and new flag design as football group's flag from Nafri which is the star in morning flag replaced by football. They also reject the name of Papua and proposed use the name of Irian Jaya; and they proposed to local parliament that MRP must be deleted from the land of Irian Jaya (Papua today); MRP is not necessary for Irian Jaya people today.
- Those groups are planning a "Papua Indonesia Customary Council conference" at August 2007 in Jayapura.
- Military District Commander in Jayapura organized intelligent and militia groups for intelligent works against pro independent groups, Presidium of Papuan Council members, Papuan Customary Council members, Papuan Women Solidarity members, and Papuan People Assembly members. At Monday 23, 2007 call militia groups, ex of TNI members, ex of OPM members, tribal leaders, civility intelligent members for a meeting. They have decided that all members follow closely MRP's works, especially the chairmen's works and movements everyday, anytime and anywhere; they also arranged indirect attack for the MRP chairmen. Before this meeting, the week before, the military and police leaders held a meeting in Ifar Gunung to make a strategic planning for military operation in whole land of Papua. The target operation is to shoot down OPM movements in the juggle, in the town, and the democratic political movements in each town in Papua.

d. Some notes.

- All of military's institutions and troops progress in West Papua mentioned above are against the basic spirits of Special Autonomy Law.
- All of above military progress in West Papua just for control West Papua political movement for independence. Therefore many ways for controls are created as mentioned above.
- Papuan people in any where and any position can not move and work freely in their homeland. The bureaucrats and villagers of Papuan people full controlled by military personals and troops.
- The concentration of military institutions and troops focused on the boarder line from north to south, highland regents, and each towns of each regent.
- The military manipulation for militia groups in two months show that in West Papua have very potential situations for ethnic conflict among Papuan people.

5. Papuan People positions.

The two positions of the Papuan people are as follows:

- a. Papuan's elite as the official bureaucrats and politicians: They support the full implementation of Special Autonomy Law as a win-win solution of the national policy. But sometimes their real policies and action contradict the full implementation of the Special Autonomy Law.

- b. Papuan's ordinary people are thinking that the central government never fully supports the implementation of the Special Autonomy Law. Therefore the customary people rejected the Special Autonomy Law at August 12, 2005. This decision was announced to the central government through a peaceful demonstration by thousands of Papuan people at the provincial parliament office in Jayapura. This evaluation concluded that after three years of implementation, the Special Autonomy Law did not protect and save the Papuan's right of life. A lot of Papuan are killed and have suffered since the implementation of the Special Autonomy Law.

6. The alternative solutions

A. Governor's policy today.

The governor of Papua province today, Barnabas Suebu, SH was one of the architects of the Special Autonomy Law in 5 years ago. He understands the background and the basic spirit of Special Autonomy Law. Therefore he aims at full implementation of the Special Autonomy Law in the following way:

- a. Provincial Budget reform.
- b. Provincial Bureaucracy reform (short and long term program).
- c. Independent Bidding and Procurement System (IBPS).
- d. Strategic Plan for Village Development program.
- e. Strategic Plan for Macro Infrastructure program.
- f. New Policy for Investment.
- g. New Policy on Sustainable Forestry Management.
- h. Support for all Perdasi dan Perdusus in 2007.

For the village development programs, his policy of the Special Autonomy money is follows:

- a. Most of Special Autonomy money will support village development programs each year:
 - An average \$10.000 will be available for the local development program in each village.
 - Education in each village.
 - Health and sufficient nutrition in each village.
 - Support economic development in each village.
 - Basic infrastructure in each village (water, bridge, street, house).
- b. The rest of Special Autonomy money will be spent on the operational cost of all institution which are recommended by the Special Autonomy Law.

According to his policy, these programs also will be supported by:

- a. The donor financial assistance and projects from overseas to support village development plans.
- b. The central government National budget for education, health and infrastructure in the village.

All of these programs are organized through the Perdusus on distribution of the Special Autonomy money. It become the governor main policy for provincial budget program will started from this year.

B. Third party intervention.

1. In international campaign, the Indonesian central government is promoting that the Special Autonomy Law as the best solution for the political problems in West Papua. In practice however, the government is not committed to live up their obligations according to the Special Autonomy Law.
2. A lot of policies and regulations are created by the central government for the Papua province. Some of these even contradict the Special Autonomy law and overall they create confused. Papuan people today feel that the policies of Jakarta are even more threatening for their right to life in their own homeland.
3. Therefore what Papuan people need today is the third party participation and intervention:
 - To push the central government in Jakarta in order to support consistently the full implementation of the Special Autonomy Law, or
 - International mediation to start a dialogue, both national and international to achieve a solution for the political problems and human right violations in West Papua.

Jayapura, August 1, 2007

Agus A. Alua

The chairman of MRP

Note:

1. *This paper already presented in Faith based Papua Network meeting in Germany in March 2007, in parliament and minister of overseas affair in Germany and Netherlands, and European Commission and Parliament.*
2. *The present paper is revised text, especially about military progress in West Papua today.*

RESPOND TO MORNING STAR FLAG AND IT POSITION IN INDONESIA LEGAL SYSTEM

By Agus A. Alua, chairman of MRP

PAPUAN POLITICAL ASPIRATION IS PAPUA FREEDOM:

1. Main symbols: Morning Star flag, Hai Tanahku Papua anthem, Mambruk bird and motto “One People One Soul” as national symbols,
2. The climate aspiration: 100 Papuan leaders meet Indonesia president in his palace in Jakarta at February 26, 1999. Papuan leaders declared that Papua should be Freedom as an independence country.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT’S RESPOND:

1. Go back and reflected your political aspiration.
2. MPR decision No. IV/MPR/1999: Offer to Papua and Aceh Special Autonomy.
3. DPR decision No. 21/DPR/2001: Offer Special Autonomy Law as a win-win solution policy.

THE SPECIAL AUTONOMY LAW NO. 21/2001 DECISION:

1. Symbol of Papua is Cultural symbol, it is not political authority symbol.
2. This symbol is covered in chapter 1 point h and chapter 2 verses 2 to 3 in Special Autonomy Law.

STAKEHOLDERS POSITION FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SPECIAL AUTONOMY LAW

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT POSITION:	PAPUAN PEOPLE POSITION:	MILITARY AND POLICE POSITION:
<p>Symbols of Papua: Flag and anthem as the pennant of greatness and cultural symbol for the glorious of Papuan identity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Morning Star flag is political symbol and authority. ▪ Anthem of Hai Tanahku Papua is the national anthem. ▪ The bird of Mambruk and motto One People One Soul is national 	<p>Symbols of Papua (flag, anthem, Mambruk and motto) as separatist symbols of Papua Freedom movement. Therefore military need observes carefully and take action correctly.</p>



**PRO AND CONTRA RESPOND OF
MORNING STAR FLAG AS CULTURAL SYMBOL**

1. Pro to Morning Star flag, Hai Tanahku Papua anthem, Bird Mambruk and One People One Soul as cultural symbol is supporting to national decision.
2. Contra to those above symbols as cultural symbols is rejecting national decision and otherwise supporting Papuan people position as authority and political symbols.

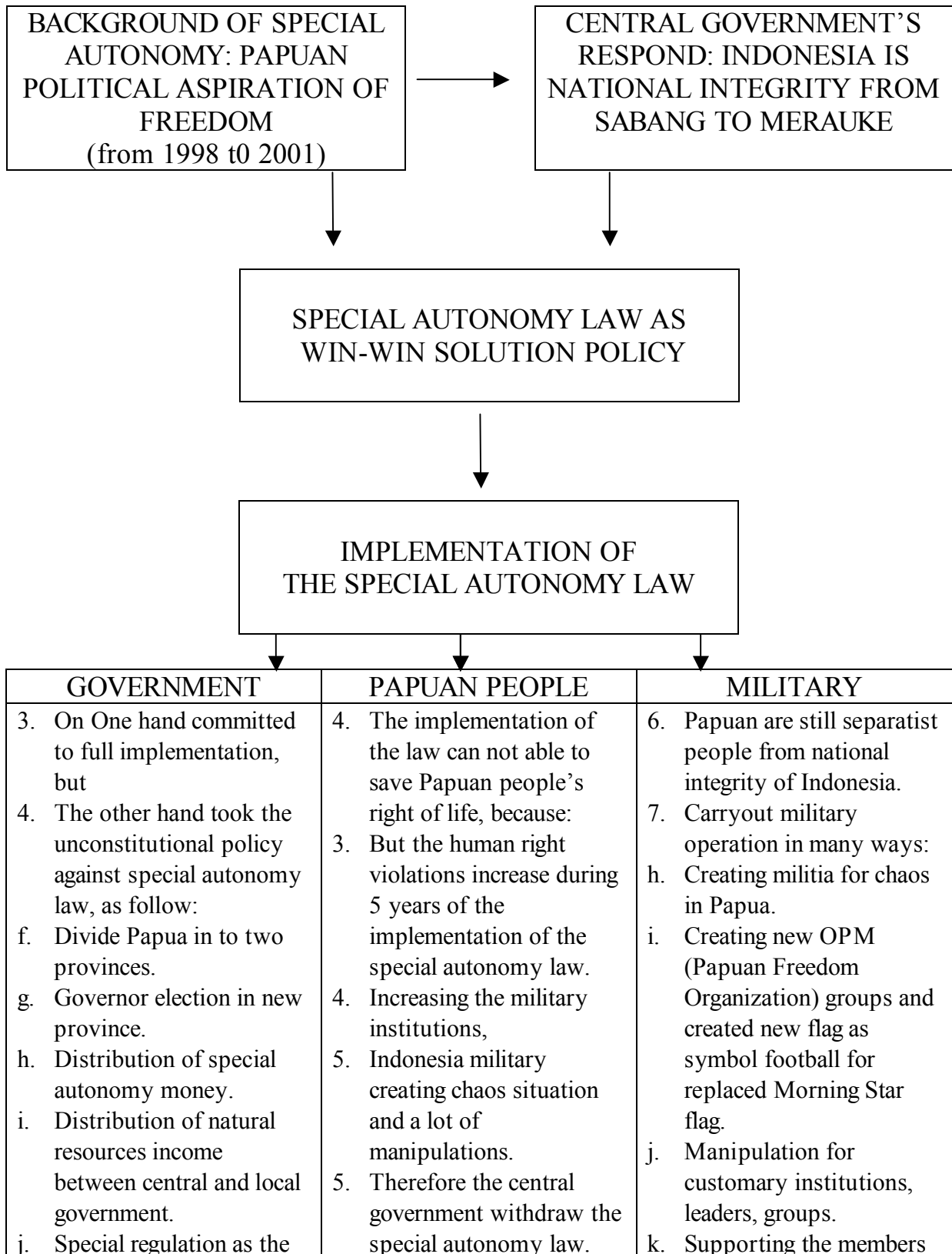


**MRP's INISIATIVE DRAFT FOR PERDASUS OF
THE SYMBOL OF PAPUA AS CULTURAL
SYMBOL**

1. MRP agree and support state decision through Special Autonomy Law about symbol of Papua as cultural symbol.
2. Therefore MRP took an initiative draft of Perdusus about symbol of Papua.
3. The target of this proposal draft is to set up the space of using the Papua's symbol.
4. The final aim of this proposal draft is to save Papua in their homeland, because Papuan people have 46 years experiences of human right violations since 1961 in West Papua.

THE SPECIAL AUTONOMY LAW IN WEST PAPUA, INDONESIA

(By Agus A. Alua, chairman of MRP,
Presentation to parliament members in Cambera and
Indonesia Solidarity Cooperated Meeting in Sydney, August 6 to10, 2007)



<p>basic spirit of special autonomy law for affirmation, protection, and empowerment of Papuan people; etc.</p>	<p>6. The best solution for Papua political problem is through political dialogue, both in local, national and international level.</p>	<p>of Act of Free Choice who are still alive or their children if they already death.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> l. Great progress of military institutions, both organic and inorganic. m. All of new institutions are consisted by inorganic troops from out side (Java, Sumatera and Sulawesi). n. Put taskforce Tribuana (Kopasus) in each district in the border and highlands regions.
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



**ALTERNATIVE SOLUTION:
THIRD PARTY INVOLMENT FOR:**

3. To push the central government in Jakarta and the local government in order to support consistently the full implementation of the Special Autonomy Law, or
4. International mediation to start a political dialogue, both in local, national and international level to achieve a solution for the political problems and human right violations in West Papua.