

Frigate Bay, Saint Kitts and Nevis
12 to 14 May 2009

CLOSING STATEMENT

BY

H.E. R.M. MARTY M. NATALEGAWA,

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF INDONESIA

TO THE UNITED NATIONS,

CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

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

2009 Caribbean Regional Seminar

Frigate Bay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, 12-14 May 2009

Closing of the seminar by

H.E. P.M. Mouton M. Natchoo
Permanent Representative of Indonesia
Chairman of the Special Committee

Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Special Committee, I should like to, again, express our sincere thanks to the Government and the people of Saint Kitts and Nevis for

inspiring the 2009 Regional Seminar on decolonization.

I would also like to thank all the participants for making valuable contributions, in written and oral presentations, including from the territorial Governments, the administering Powers, experts and civil society representatives. As in the past, written presentations that are made available to the Secretariat will be posted on the United Nations decolonization website.

We have had good, constructive discussions on a number of important issues on how to move the decolonization process forward for the Non-Self-Governing Territories, on a case-by-case basis and in the context of a changing world.

We discussed various emerging challenges which could affect the Non-

Not least, we discussed the opportunities that might be available in responding to these challenges.

Also, this time, we discussed, among others, issues related to the impact of climate change, the global economic and financial crisis; as well as the role of regional cooperation, education and public awareness, the role of women, the empowerment of vulnerable people, and the capacity for full self-governance towards self determination.

Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Without seeking to summarize the wealth of the discussions that we had, I would like to recall a number of salient points, especially those of cross-cutting nature. These include the following:

In fostering a better understanding of decolonization issues and status-related questions, we should not overlook the value of comparative analysis.

By case basis, comparative assessment could help us in drawing valuable lessons learned for our common benefits.

Political maturity, economic sustainability, enhanced administrative capacity and strengthened regional cooperation are important elements for the Non-Self-Governing Territories in responding to the challenges of today's world. The cross-cutting nature of such challenges requires these elements to be approached in a holistic and mutually reinforcing manner.

To respond to the challenges of climate change, which have exposed many of the islands to environmental vulnerability, regional cooperation can play a crucial role through various forms of functional and technical cooperation, such as in the field of disaster preparedness. This, in turn, may also contribute to governance.

Indeed, regional cooperation and regional arrangements have offered and should continue to offer important opportunities for many Non-Self-Governing Territories in coping with various emerging challenges. They contribute to the development of a strong regional identity and the strengthening of concrete functional cooperation in various areas of mutual interests.

We recognize the important role that the United Nations Regional

and role of the United Nations specialized agencies was underscored.

Non-Self-Governing Territories. The relevant territorial Government and

generating activities, and the empowerment of vulnerable groups.

decolonization. This is particularly relevant to enable the people concerned to

it is also worth noting that various deliberations on decolonization and status-related exercises in the Territories should connect in a meaningful way to the reality on the ground and to the people concerned themselves.

education, poverty eradication, and community empowerment. Gender equality contributes significantly to good governance and enhanced capacity for self-governance through equal rights for all.

We had illuminating discussions, structured on a case-by-case basis, about the situation of self-governance and self-determination in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. We also had extensive exchange of views on the status-related exercises in various Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Status-related and constitution exercises is a delicate issue that needs to meet certain expectations. It needs to be approached in a transparent, accountable, inclusive and participatory manner, with the involvement of the people concerned. It needs to be in line with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions on decolonization. It needs to adhere to human rights standards and to the principle of self-determination and self-governance. It needs to be transparent, accountable, inclusive and participatory, with the involvement of the people concerned. Again, education and public outreach can be crucial for this.

We also had frank exchange of views about how the Special Committee could enhance its capacity to better understand the situation on the ground in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and also for the Special Committee to

be more proactive in its approach. We need to look into the ways and means in

making better assessment, on a case-by-case basis, the current stage in

the process of decolonization and self-determination of each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

On the other hand, we also need to look into the ways and means in

understanding the current realities in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Continuing to work towards the possibility of sending visiting missions to the

Non-Self-Governing Territories, on a case-by-case basis and with the

involvement of the relevant territorial Government and administering Power.

Indeed, enhanced interactions and cooperation between the Special Committee and the administering Powers remains crucial to the implementation of the United Nations decolonization mandate. This will be beneficial to all

parties, particularly the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In this

context, we may need to explore the possibility of creating frameworks for talks

be they informal or formal in nature, be they bilateral or multi-stakeholders in

nature, involving the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the administering Powers

and the Special Committee.

We had valuable discussions on the way forward, of which several ideas were presented. It is worth noting that, in any case, the underlying principle for the way forward is how to enhance the Special Committee's relevance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Indeed, this is also the main purpose of this seminar: how to enhance the Special Committee's relevance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. I believe it is fair for me to say that we have had productive discussions on this. I believe it is fair for me to conclude that we have managed to organize a comparatively more interactive seminar this year.

This is not the end, nevertheless. Members of the Special Committee who are participating in this seminar will need to provide the Special Committee with their conclusions and recommendations. Let us, members of the Special

Committee who are participating in this seminar, make our own contribution to the

Thank you.