Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024

Year 1982:

- The Independent Front + FNSC overthrows the majority in the Territorial Assembly, breaking with the RPCR and passing a motion of censure against the Ikeiwé government. He thus forms the new Governing Council, causing tensions.
- In protest, loyalists, encouraged by the mayor of Nouméa, take to the streets and invade the Territorial Assembly before being pushed back by the police.
- The police, on the other hand, prevent the Palika from organizing a demonstration.
- An extremist leaflet publishes a photo of the Governing Council led by Tjibaou with the caption «Planet of the Apes.»
- Chirac travels to Nouméa, vowing that «independence is out of the question for New Caledonia.»

Year 1983:

- Yeiwéné accuses Nouméa Mayor Laroque of marginalizing the Kanaks of Nouméa.
- Death of two police officers
- Demonstration against the Lemoine autonomy statute at both the RPCR and FI levels. Nearly 35,000 people attended.
- Pro-independence supporters travel to Algeria to attend an International Socialist Congress.
- The State proposes a four-day roundtable in Nainville-les-Roches to consider all options. At the end of the roundtable, the following are proposed:
    - Establishing an Assembly of Customary Chiefs (Senate),
    - Recognition of the colonial situation,
    - Self-determination for the entire population,
    - Electoral reform that would favor long-time residents,
    - The creation of semi-autonomous regions,
    - The expressed desire for consensus on the country's destiny

Year 2019:

- The Oceanian Awakening joins its voices to those of the independence parties and allows the appointment of an independence supporter to the post of President of the Congress, renewed until 2024, and to that of President of the Government in 2021, still in place in 2024.

Year 2024:

<u>Month of March</u>:

- Loyalists took to the streets and demonstrated in front of Congress, protected by law enforcement, against government policy and demanding a thaw in the electoral process. The Loyalist president went so far as to say that she would create «disarray» in the country and that the separatists were illegitimate in their power to govern.

<u>Month of April</u>:

- Rapprochement between the independence movement and Azerbaijan with the sending of elected officials and the signing of a memorendum with a view to cooperation aimed at fighting against French colonialism.

<u>Month of May</u>:

- The French Parliament voted on the law enacting the thawing of the electoral body, considered as a forced passage by the State and its Loyalist allies by the Independentists demonstrating against this reform since November 2023 and having obtained from the Caledonian Congress a resolution for its withdrawal.
- start of the uprising. 9,000 young Kanaks were identified as rioters, mainly in the Greater Noumea area.- barrages dressés
- Numerous clashes leave nearly 300 law enforcement officers injured
- death of 2 gendarmes and 4 rioters
- death of a civilian trying to force a roadblock in the commune of Kaala-Gomen.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued)

Year 1983 (continued):

- The Lemoine Statute was to be implemented in six years, starting in 1989. This was a period during which socio-economic reforms would have to be undertaken.
- However, the pro-independence movement raised a problem regarding the electoral body defined for the self-determination referendum planned for 1989. Indeed, all Caledonian citizens who had been resident for at least six months would be able to participate, a position the pro-independence movement did not accept, which would ultimately lead to the failure of the implementation of this new statute, which would never see the light of day.

Year 1984:

- Sending 17 young separatists to Libya for military training. This is more of a bluff. However, neighboring Australia doesn't appreciate it.
- Radicalization of separatists
- E. Machoro breaks a ballot box during a poll
- Taking four gendarmes hostage in Thio
- Roadblocks erected, houses and shops burned.
- Numerous clashes
- Clashes throughout the territory as well as in the Loyalty Islands
- First civilian death
- Gendarmeries attacked and then occupied
- Death of a rancher
- Pro-independence clashes with the GIGN (Ground Forces of the National Independence Group)
- First deaths among Kanaks
- Initial dispatch of 4,000 soldiers and gendarmes to maintain order. The army appears in the city
- The logic of the two pro-independence and non-pro-independence blocs persists and strengthens
- A warship supplies the north of the island
- Call for the lifting of the roadblocks by all elected officials, even if they persist
- Formation of the Provisional Government of Kanaky (GPK) and its flag.

Year 2024:

Month of May (continued):

- Clashes with the GIGN and the RAID in the St-Louis tribal area and the Rivière-Salée neighborhood
- Roadblocks spread into the bush and some isolated damage occurred in the Loyalty Islands
- Gendarmeries in Hienghène, Maré, Pouébo, St Michel, and Ile des Pins targeted
- Mutiny in the Camp-Est prison and the taking of three guards hostage, freed by the RAID
- Several hundred businesses, shops, schools, and homes were vandalized or even burned. The damage was estimated at €1 billion, or 120 billion XPF.
- State of emergency and curfew declared by the government.
- Deployment of the army to secure ports and airports. Airlift between two airports established.
- Transport of law enforcement and firefighters from mainland France and overseas territories, providing between 3,000 and 4,000 law enforcement personnel.
- 60 tons of food and medicine sent to the north of the island via the military ship Entrecasteaux
- Arrival of President Macron in the territory for 24 hours.

Month of June:

- About a hundred youths blocked access to Houaïlou town hall and prevented voting in the first round of the legislative elections in the commune. A stolen mining vehicle was used as a car ramming the gendarmerie barracks.
Heavy equipment (armored vehicles, helicopters) was transported by Antonov.
- Pro-independence activists want to unilaterally declare the independence of New Caledonia by September 24, 2025.
- Arson attack on the house of independence activist V. Tutugoro
- Arrest of several CCAT independence leaders accused of organizing the riots and their transfer to mainland France

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued II)

Year 1984 (continued):

- A former French general believes that the USSR was behind the start of the events.
- In December, bushmen ambushed 17 members of the FLNKS. Ten were killed, including two brothers of independence leader J.M. Tjibaou. It appears that the latter was the target. The court acquitted the accused on the grounds of self-defense.

Year 1985:

- Proposal by the pro-independence Pisani for an independent status—association—to resolve the crisis, aiming to leave France with only sovereign powers such as diplomacy, defense, and internal security. This status was to be implemented after a referendum in 1986. It was rejected by both political camps in New Caledonia, both loyalists and pro-independence.
- Tjibaou nevertheless believes that the Pisani plan represents the first opening since 1956. However, the electorate seeking to vote on it is still not satisfied, even though it has been extended to three years of residence.
- Proposal for a federal status with two autonomous regions by the loyalist Ukeiwé. These critics perceive this proposal as a partition, an apartheid project.
- Death of the young European TUAL
- Arson attacks on pro-independence property
- The gendarmerie is ordered to «neutralize» (kill) the Kanak leaders present in La Foa. Death of E. Machoro
- Boycott of the colonial school by pro-independence supporters who found the Kanak Popular Schools (EPK)
- Establishment of a curfew and a state of emergency by the State
- The number of law enforcement officers now stands at nearly 6,000 soldiers and police officers, or 1 officer for every 25 inhabitants.
- New political status proposed by Prime Minister Fabius, combining the Pisani-Lemoine and Ukeiwé projects, to be implemented in 1987.

Year 2024:

Month of June (continued):

- Dissolution of the National Assembly by the President of the Republic.
- Early legislative elections lead to the appointment of a Loyalist MP and a pro-independence MP, as do the senators.
- Increase in mortality due to lack of access to healthcare.
- Beginning of state aid to support the New Caledonian economy.
- Announcement by pro-independence supporters of upcoming negotiations with non-aligned countries and the BRICS.
- Military surveillance of working-class neighborhoods by mobile patrol units.

Mois de Juillet:

- Announcement by the Pacific Islands Forum of a mission to New Caledonia for August.
- Death of a Kanak in the St-Louis tribe following a GIGN retaliatory shot.
- reiteration by the separatists with a view to lifting the roadblocks and ending the conflict of the following 4 conditions: appointment of a mediator in NC, withdrawal of law enforcement from the territory, abandonment of the law on the thawing of the electoral body and release and return to the country of the «political prisoners» incarcerated in mainland France.
- Partial assessment of ongoing atrocities:
    - 200 homes ransacked or destroyed,
    - 700 to 900 businesses affected,
    - 600 vehicles burned,
    - 7,000 to 20,000 jobs destroyed, 10,000 unemployed,
    - 4 places of worship burned,
    - 10 deaths,
    - 486 police officers and gendarmes injured,
    - 265 billion XPF in damages,
    - 25 schools damaged or destroyed,
- 21 medical practices, 6 pharmacies, 2 laboratories, 4 dental practices, 2 dialysis centers damaged or destroyed

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued III)

Year 1985 (continued) :

- Although the new status grants greater autonomy to the territory, the RPCR and the separatists once again oppose it. Tjibaou once again expresses interest in this new status, which allows him to win three of the four regions established by Fabius. The separatists thus control three-quarters of the land area of New Caledonia.
- Ukeiwé declares his desire to build a multiracial society of justice, peace, and fraternity within the French Republic.
- Surprise arrival in the territory of President F. Mitterand for 24 hours.
- The situation appears to be returning to calm.

Year 1986:

- Political change at the national level with the return to power of the right. First cohabitation government.
- Hardening of the national government's stance towards the separatists with the PONS status. The latter declares to the Assembly that «New Caledonia is France.»
- Return of Caledonian powers to the State.
- State aid for economic recovery.
- Increased tensions between the State and the separatists, notably due to the release of militiamen.
- Separatists seek and obtain support from the Pacific Islands Forum and the so-called Non-Aligned Movement.
- Separatists also seek and obtain support from the UN.
- Chirac in New Caledonia attacks Australia and New Zealand.
- France refuses to cooperate with the decolonization committee and puts pressure on UN members, considering New Caledonia to be a domestic political issue, as it did for Algeria. - In December, the United Nations General Assembly voted to reinstate the territory as a non-self-governing territory.
- Chirac proposed a referendum to choose between expanded autonomy and independence.

Year 2024:

Month of August:

- Postponement of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) mission to New Caledonia until mid-October following a disagreement between local authorities and the State over the content and conduct of the mission.
- The President of the Government of New Caledonia travels to Tonga to participate in the 53rd PIF summit.
- One new death among protesters during clashes with law enforcement.
- Closure of the North Nickel plant. 1,200 employees laid off. No state aid, unlike the other two plants in the South.
- UN experts express alarm in a report about the situation of the indigenous Kanak people.
- Partial assessment of abuses:
    - 20,000 employees on partial or total unemployment,
    - 25% drop in GDP,
    - 6 places of worship burned,
    - 11 deaths,
    - 2,343 arrests,
    - 616 police officers and gendarmes injured,

Month of September:

- The government sends reinforcements to the police force with 700 additional gendarmes. The total force (police, gendarmes, firefighters, and military) is increased to 6,000.
- The loyalists propose a federal status
- The first case of rape is revealed
- CRS officers repatriated to mainland France after contracting a sexually transmitted infection (STI).
- A seventh place of worship burned down
- A new right-wing prime minister appointed to the French government.
- The government announced the mobilization of the health reserve, sending 11 professionals following the departure of healthcare workers.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued IV)

Year 1986 (continued) :

- The UN proposes to hold a referendum, but France refuses.
- The number of law enforcement officers increases to 8,000.
- France expels the Australian Consul General from New Zealand.

Year 1987:

- The referendum results show 98% of people wanting to remain in France. However, 83% of Kanaks abstained.
- The French Ambassador to Australia declares regarding New Caledonia that it is not possible to abandon part of France.
- Pro-independence demonstrations banned, while those of loyalists are approved.
- Military surveillance of tribes using mobile patrol units.
- Pro-independence supporters boycott the Pacific Games held in Nouméa. Clashes even occur during these games between law enforcement and pro-independence supporters.
- Visit of Prime Minister J. Chirac, who announces his desire to establish autonomy for the Territory with representation of customary power.
- Tensions rise following the arrest of pro-independence supporters and the death of a young Kanak at the St-Louis tribe by law enforcement.
- Draft constitution for Kanaky submitted to the UN, but some countries do not support the pro-independence movement.

Year 1988:

- Tensions between pro-independence and loyalists are increasing, as are tensions with the state due to mobile patrols.
- 15 gendarmes are injured and 10 are taken hostage in Poindimié and then released. Three gendarmes are killed in Koné.

Year 2024:

Month of September (continued):

- Two new deaths among the St. Louis tribe, bringing the provisional death toll to 13.
- 2,930 arrests.
- Numerous bushfires.
- Unilateral declaration of sovereignty by traditional chiefs over their respective territories.
- A mission of Caledonian elected officials travels to Paris to request financial support from France for reconstruction. Still no political agreement in sight.

Month of October:

- Visit to New Caledonia by the new Minister of Overseas Territories.
- Arrival of the FIP dialogue mission for a three-day stay in New Caledonia. This mission is composed of the Prime Ministers of Tonga, Fiji, and the Cook Islands, as well as the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Solomon Islands. The visit was supervised throughout by French authorities, who attended all discussions.
- Discussions are underway regarding financial support from Australia and New Zealand for New Caledonia, given the limited support provided by France, according to Caledonian elected officials.
- Withdrawal of part of the security forces in order to reassign them to the Caribbean, which are also experiencing unrest, such as in New Caledonia.
- The UN Commission on Decolonization reiterates that it is up to the people of New Caledonia to freely determine their future political status.
- The UN Human Rights Committee considers the use of force excessive in New Caledonia and, like the aforementioned commission, calls for greater restraint.
- The Court of Cassation annuls the transfer to mainland France of the independence leader, president of the CCAT and the FLNKS, who has been imprisoned in France for five months awaiting trial.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued V)

Year 1988 (continued) :

- Law enforcement forces reach a total of nearly 9,000 personnel across the territory.
- A French naval vessel bombards activists in Pouébo. Barricades resume on both sides.
- Faced with candidate Lafleur's plan to reorganize New Caledonia during the legislative elections, J.M. Tjibaou declares his absolute opposition to any planned partition of the country, with plans for one country for whites and one for blacks.
- Four gendarmes killed in Ouvéa and another 27 gendarmes taken hostage in Ouvéa. Three conditions for their release: appointment of a mediator in New Caledonia, withdrawal of law enforcement from the territory, and cancellation of regional elections.
- Military operation «Victor» enacted by state authorities to free the hostages. Acts of torture recorded against Kanaks in their tribes. Seven other gendarmes captured on reconnaissance missions. The result of the attack on the cave by a combat helicopter led to the release of 23 hostages. Results of the operation: 19 Kanaks and 2 gendarmes killed. The deaths of the Kanaks were considered suspicious; they appear to have been executed.
- 32 people arrested by the government and transferred to mainland France. They remained there for six months after being released under an amnesty law provided for in the agreement.
- The Ouvéa clash culminated in the Matignon-Oudinot Peace Accords, which provided for the establishment of a federal-style administrative organization and territorial development for New Caledonia. These agreements also provided for the antagonists to meet again in 10 years, in 1998, to review the situation.
- These agreements were reached after a three-day meeting of the two Caledonian delegations at Matignon and define:
    - an electoral body limited to 10 years of age,
    - three autonomous provinces,
    - 75% of economic aid will go to the Northern Province and the Islands Province to achieve a rebalancing,

Year 2024:

<u>Month of October</u> (continued):

- Partial assessment of abuses:
    - 20,000 employees on short-time work,
    - 5,000 employees on full unemployment,
    - 6,000 jobs destroyed,
    - 1,000 business license cancellations,

<u>Month of November</u>:

- The UN Human Rights Committee calls on France to facilitate and expedite the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination. It also reiterates the constitutional irreversibility of Article 5 of the DNA in order to guarantee the integrity of the decolonization process.
- France wishes to disengage from overseas territories and thus move towards greater autonomy for its overseas territories. Management of the overseas territories is becoming too complex from Paris.
- During a visit to Paris, the New Zealand Prime Minister reportedly suggested to the President of the Republic, Emmanuel Macron, that New Caledonia be treated like the Cook Islands.
- The President of the Senate and the President of the National Assembly, visiting New Caledonia, advocate for « shared sovereignty ».
- A « territorial federation » or «internal federalism» project proposed by non-independence supporters, who want to return to the situation of the 1988 Matignon-Oudinot Accords, considered by some to be an apartheid project aimed at the partition of New Caledonia.
- The courts confirm the continued detention of pro-independence leaders present in mainland France who have not yet been tried.
- The «Kanaky Agreement» planned by pro-independence supporters for September 24, 2025, aimed at achieving complete independence for the territory by 2030.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued VI)

Year 1988 (continued II) :

- These agreements were reached after a three-day meeting of the two Caledonian delegations at Matignon and define:
    - a program to train 400 Kanak executives,
    - an amnesty for nearly 200 people.
- This agreement is accepted by 57% of the population of New Caledonia, although 67% in Nouméa are against it.
- End of the events
- Partial assessment of the events:
    - 60 buildings and permanent houses burned,
    - 100 huts burned,
    - 200 stores destroyed,
    - 2 or 3 helicopters shot down,
    - 5 billion CFP francs in damage,
    - 2,000 to 3,000 refugees in Nouméa,
    - 80 deaths,
    - 150 to 250 seriously injured,
    - and 25 rapes.

Year 1989 :

- Assassination of the two independence leaders J.M Tjibaou and Y. Yeiwéné killed in Ouvéa by another independence activist, Djubelly Wea, who wanted to continue the fight for independence. The latter, imprisoned in France, had been released. Being still in mainland France during the Matignon meeting, he was unable to participate. During the army intervention on Ouvéa, he lost his father, beaten by the armed forces.

Year 2024:

Month of December:

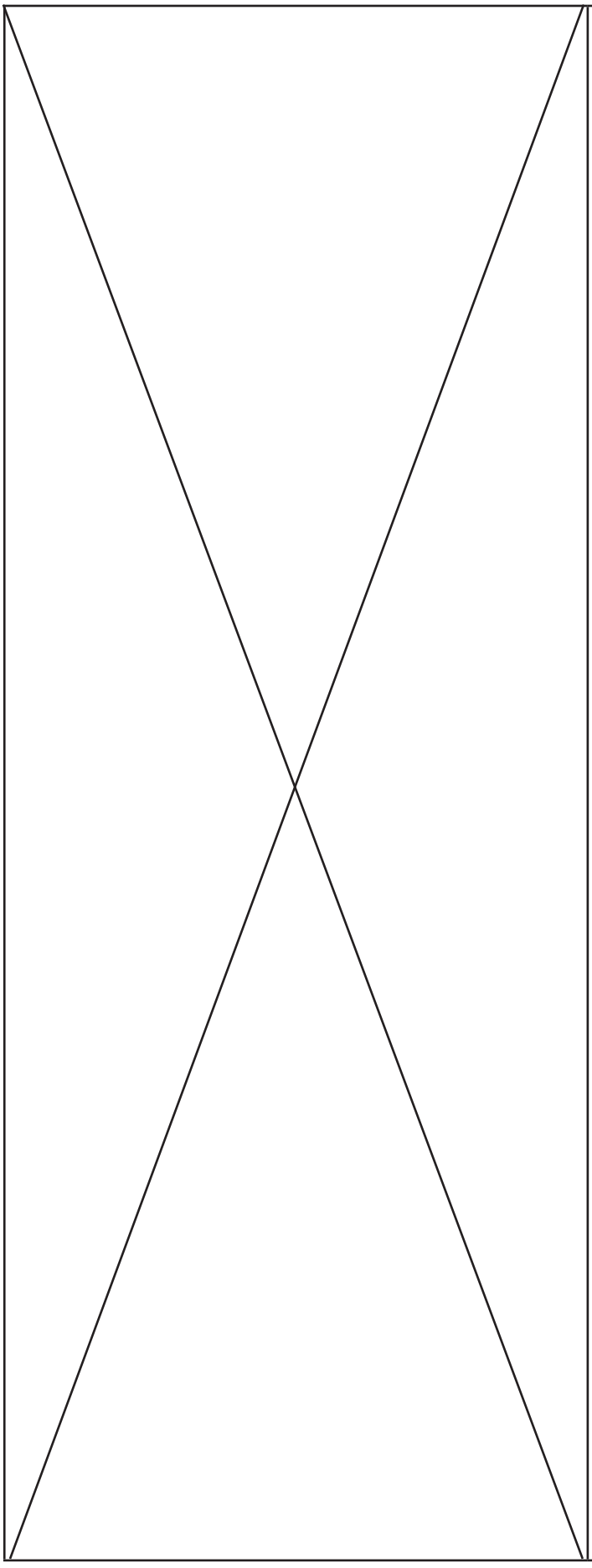
- Visit of the Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand to New Caledonia for a period of three days.
- Fall of the French government following a motion of no confidence. Calls from certain metropolitan political parties for the resignation of the President of the Republic.
- Lifting of the curfew except in the St-Louis tribal area where abuses continue.
- Continued arson attacks against public and private establishments (town hall, middle school, café, snack bar, etc.).
- A new death among the rioters dating back to June was recorded among the victims of the uprising, bringing the total number of deaths since May 13 to 14.
- The fall of the local government led by a pro-independence leader following the resignation of non-pro-independence government members affiliated with the President's party.
- The appointment of a new metropolitan government with a new Prime Minister and Minister for Overseas Territories.

Year 2025:

Month of January:

- Continued arson attacks on public buildings, particularly in the Northern Province, and vegetation damage, increased by the drought.
- Appointment of a new local government with a non-independence president.
- Partial economic assessment:
    - 11,351 jobs lost,
    - 1,200 employers have disappeared,
    - 13,600 people on short-time work,
- The hospital was forced to close a quarter of its beds due to staff shortages.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued VII)



Year 2025 :

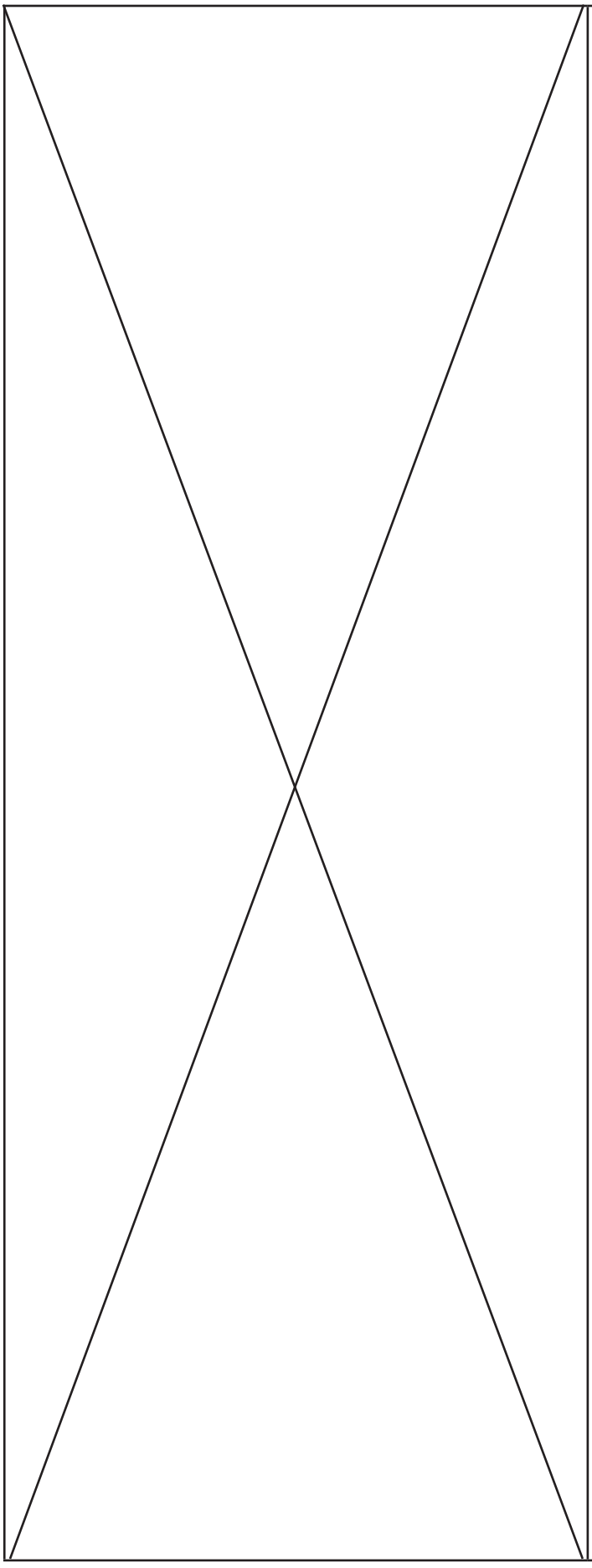
Month of January (continued):

- Announcement of the end of the unemployment benefit system by CAFAT due to a lack of funding. More than 5,000 people are affected. Partial unemployment, revised downwards, is extended until March 31.
- The International Decolonization Front, created in mid-2024, will be held in Baku for two days in New Caledonia. Pro-independence representatives from Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, Corsica, and Polynesia will be present.
- The metropolitan government sets a new deadline of March 31, 2025, for the New Caledonian authorities to present a crisis resolution agreement. The deadline set by non-pro-independence local authorities of January 15 was not met by the pro-independence authorities.
- The new Minister of Sports, at the request of the New Caledonian loyalist MP, believes that the Kanak flag should not be displayed at international competitions.
- Publication of a National Assembly report on the institutional future of the overseas territories following visits by several MPs to the overseas territories. No recommendations were made for New Caledonia.

Month of February :

- Discussions held in Paris between the metropolitan government and all local political parties with a view to initiating negotiations and reaching an agreement by March 31.
- Publication of new figures related to the riots:
  - 35% increase in vehicle thefts (1,150),
  - 58% increase in acts of destruction and willful damage (businesses and public buildings set on fire), to 4,484,
  - insults and violence against law enforcement officers increased fourteenfold, with 142 attempted homicides,
  - 30% increase in burglaries (1,404).

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued VIII)

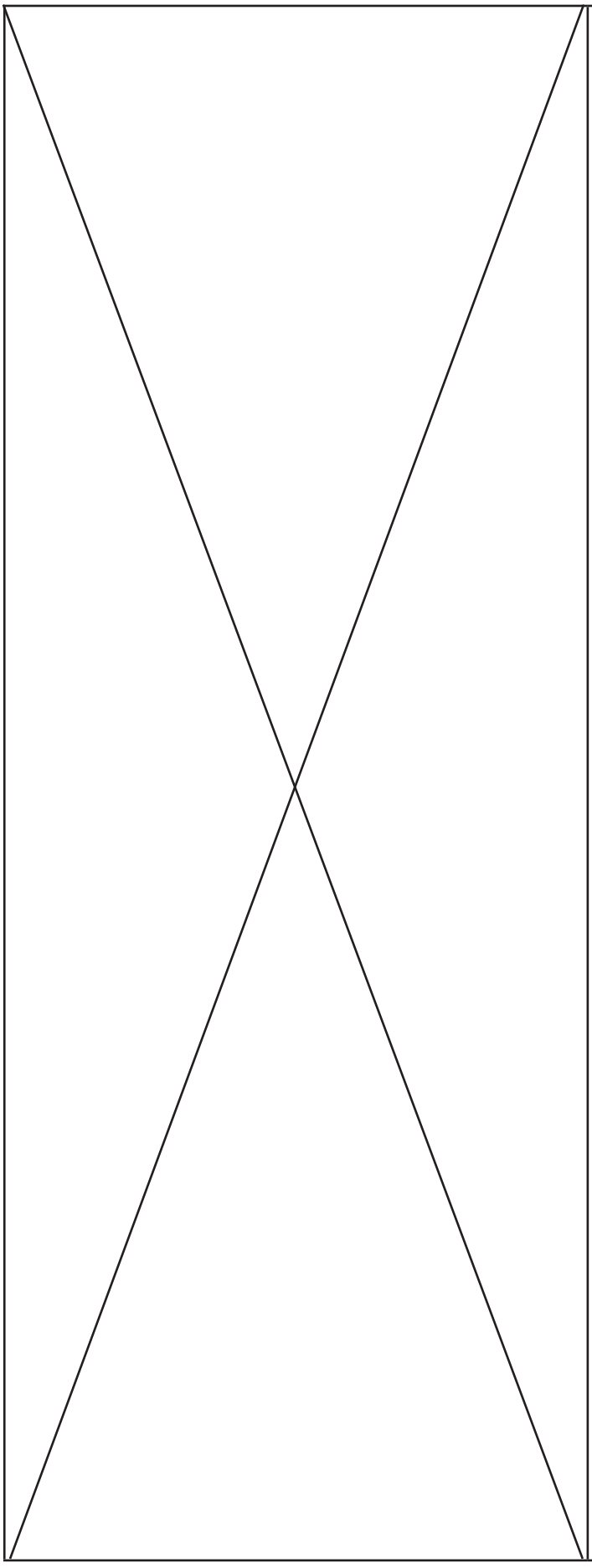


Year 2025 :

Month of February (continued):

- Announced visit of the Minister of Overseas Territories to New Caledonia for a week to continue discussions held in Paris.
- Full reopening of the St-Louis Tribal Road.
- The New Caledonian government is calling for volunteers in the face of a shortage of healthcare workers.
- The Minister of Overseas Territories reiterates that New Caledonia is still in the process of decolonization, that the unity of the territory must be preserved, that the Nouméa Accords are essential, that broad autonomy and shared sovereignty are possible, and that 30,000 Caledonians are unemployed and that 20% of New Caledonia's GDP has been destroyed by the riots.
- Only 25% of companies damaged and burned during the uprising have been reimbursed by insurance companies.
- The FLNKS stipulates that negotiations must be held in New Caledonia under UN supervision.
- The court orders the removal of the pro-independence flag alongside the French one from New Caledonian driving licenses following the party's seizure of the local non-independence MP.
- The French state now fully funds SLN, according to the CEO of Eramet.
- Evacuation of Magenta Airfield after a bomb threat
- Some students were unable to return to school due to being unable to meet the new criteria imposed by the Southern Province, such as the requirement to have resided in the province for 10 years in order to obtain a scholarship.
- Passage of Chinese military vessels (cruisers, frigates) along the southern edge of the NC EEZ
- Speech by MP Tjibaou in the National Assembly describing the loyalists' internal federalism project as a potential risk of apartheid.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued IX)



Year 2025:

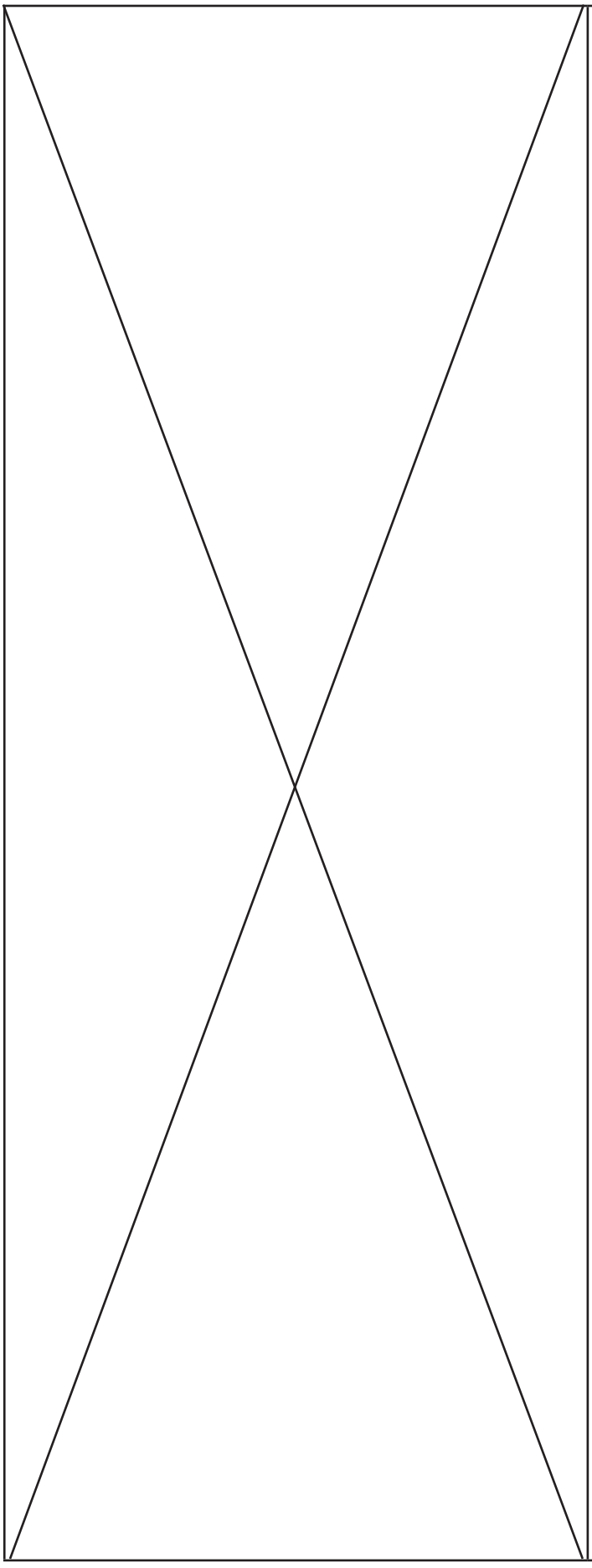
Month of February (continued II):

- The Minister for Overseas Territories was attacked during his visit to the territory by the non-independence MP and the former Secretary of State for Citizenship, leading them to be labeled revisionists by the Minister and radicalized and right-wing extremists by the newspaper Mediapart.
- A summary document was prepared after three days of closed-door discussions with all local pro-independence and non-independence partners, as well as the government.
- The Minister for Overseas Territories announced his return to New Caledonia at the end of March to begin negotiations based on this summary document and attempt to reach an agreement.

Month of March:

- Arson attack on the Kaala-Gomen media library, completely destroyed (3,000 books went up in smoke) and the sandalwood factory in Maré.
- Altercation at the St-Laurent tribal center, at the Col de la Pirogue, between youths and police. Four gendarmes were slightly injured by stone throwing.
- Request from the independence movement that the March negotiations be held under the auspices of the UN and that the FLNKS president, currently still imprisoned in mainland France, be allowed to participate.
- 2024 riot report compiled by the riot police:
    - more than 23,000 acts of crime,
    - 3,702 arrests,
    - 765 law enforcement officers injured,
    - 3,221 cases of destruction and damage to property,
    - 3,099 burglaries,
    - 1,152 car thefts,
    - 750 businesses completely destroyed,
    - 5,006 acts of physical violence against people,
    - 410 acts of sexual violence,
    - 13.5% of the incidents involved a minor.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued X)

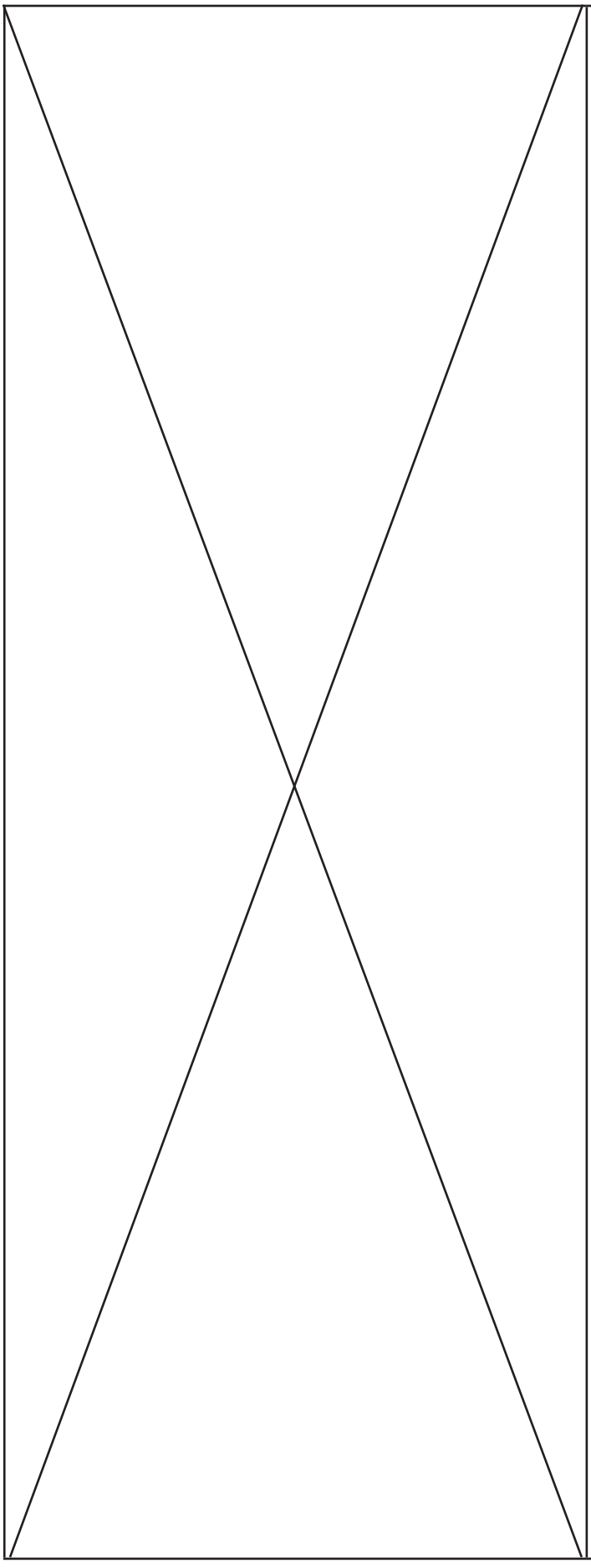


Year 2025:

Month of March (continued):

- Law enforcement currently deployed in NC:
  - 680 police officers,
  - 550 gendarmes,
  - 20 squadrons of mobile gendarmes as reinforcements, representing an additional 1,500 personnel, including 300 deployed in the St. Louis tribal area alone.
- New restrictions on the sale of alcohol following a brawl outside a Nouméa restaurant that involved 300 to 400 people, according to law enforcement, and left seven injured, including two gendarmes and police officers.
- A soldier beaten up in downtown Nouméa
- 43% of owners of destroyed premises say they do not intend to rebuild. Only 15% of business owners plan to restart operations by 2027.
- 42% of businesses say they are unable to obtain insurance or reinsurance. 47% therefore report operating part of their business without insurance. Two-thirds of businesses say the amounts received so far from insurance do not cover the damage. Businesses find themselves in an insurance «no man's land.»
- Attempted arson attack on Koumac town hall. The perpetrator was arrested and imprisoned.
- The Oceanian Awakening party claims there is no rapprochement with the other local centrist party, Calédonie Ensemble. The «Third Way» policy thus appears unlikely to see the light of day, 10 months after the start of the uprising, even though the population is demanding it. Moderate policies are therefore as far apart as those of the extremes.
- End of the technical workshops set up by the government bilaterally with local political parties following the visit of the Minister for Overseas Territories in February, aimed at making progress on the various themes proposed in the summary document, in preparation for Manuel Valls's new visit in March.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XI)



Year 2025:

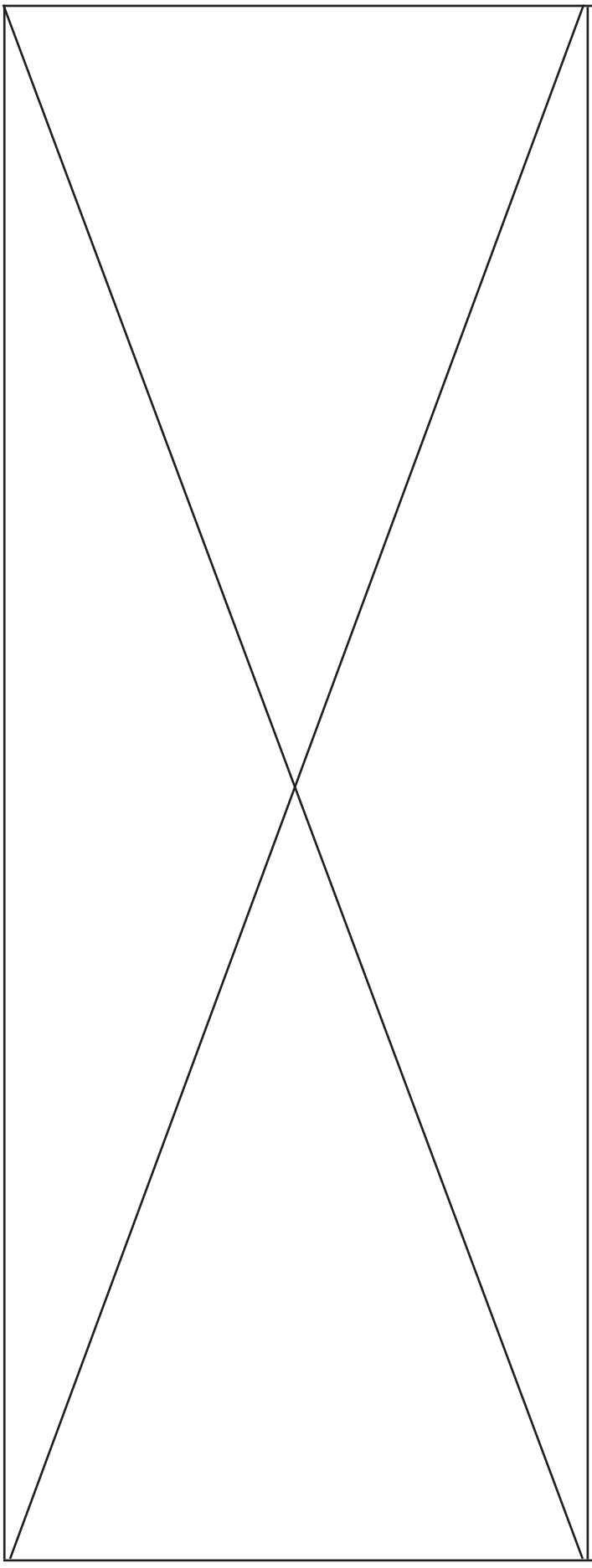
Month of March (continued II):

- Overrepresentation of the Kanak population in the New Caledonian prison system.
- Persistent socioeconomic inequalities in New Caledonia, with:
  - A median standard of living for Kanaks is half that of the rest of the population,
  - An unemployment rate twice as high for Kanaks,
  - A poverty rate three times higher for the First People; the poorest 10% of Kanaks earn 13 times less than the wealthiest non-Kanaks,
  - A less educated Kanak population, predominantly occupying the lowest-paid jobs,
  - A 32% lower salary for Kanaks and non-Kanaks, all things considered.
- The Minister for Overseas Territories returns for four days with a draft agreement on the archipelago's institutional future, submitted to local political groups for discussion. This draft new status for New Caledonia, submitted by the Minister to local partners, has not been made public, unlike the February summary document.
- Thefts, damage, and attempted arson again in several schools
- L'Eveil Océanien reiterates its support for an associated state, not a federated state.

Month of April:

- The Minister of Territorial Affairs departed, announcing a return at the end of the month to finalize negotiations and reach a final agreement.
- Although discreet about the content of the discussions, local elected officials indicated that they focused more on the past than the future. The main sticking points, namely the electorate, citizenship, and self-determination, still present very opposing positions.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XII)

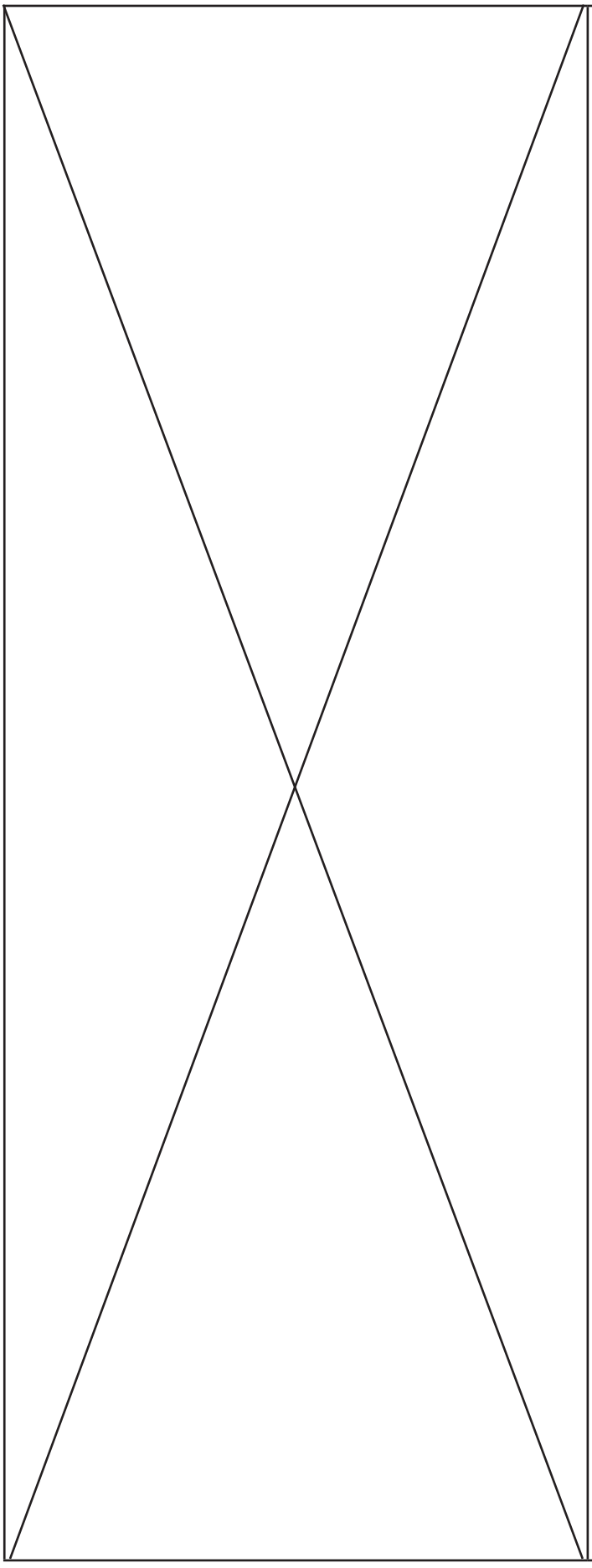


Year 2025:

Month of April (continued):

- The non-independence Caledonian MP asserts that the most difficult point in the negotiations is self-determination. The loyalists no longer want self-determination referendums but a definitive status. He points out that although this right is guaranteed by the French Constitution, he wishes it to no longer be exercised. Videoconferences with Paris will be organized every two days, bilaterally and/or in plenary sessions, to move forward until the minister's return. The MP also states that he will travel to Armenia at the invitation of that country's parliamentarians to support Eastern Christians. He points out that he is still part of the friendship group between France and Azerbaijan, in order to monitor the movements of French MPs visiting that country.
- For its part, the FLNKS specifies that the first two visits by the Minister of Overseas Territories were only discussions. Negotiations will begin at the end of April. However, the FLNKS says it does not know if it will participate, as the draft agreement proposed by the minister is so incomplete. No specific deadline for the transfer of sovereign powers, nor a date or guarantee of a new self-determination vote are provided in this document, therefore no visual on the transition phase and exit date. This draft status presents a still too strong affiliation with France. The gaps between the various stakeholders are still too great. The FLNKS does not want to strengthen the provinces. It continues to demand that their president, still imprisoned, be able to participate in the negotiations, even by videoconference, and that these be conducted under the auspices of the UN. He nevertheless clarified that solutions could be found, that a new agreement could be considered before independence, but that he would not rush into signing an agreement.
- Yet another meeting and demonstration of support for the Kanak people in mainland France.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XIII)

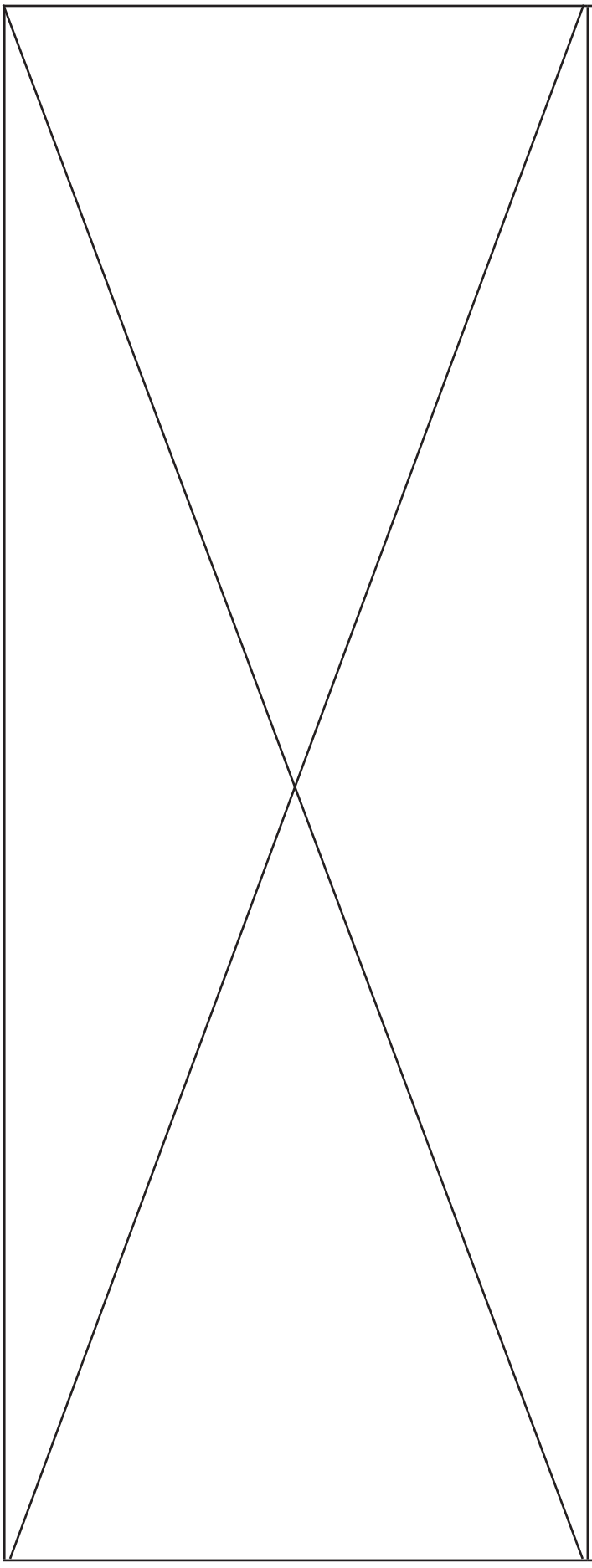


Year 2025:

Month of April (continued II):

- Azerbaijan announces that it will hold a conference at the UN in mid-April on the theme of decolonization, particularly French decolonization, with the participation of representatives from all French overseas territories.
- Azerbaijan sends a letter to France offering to act as mediator in the Caledonian case. The French government rejects the request.
- The Court of Cassation confirms the FLNKS leader's continued pretrial detention in mainland France pending a possible trial.
- A draft agreement presented by the government, which was supposed to remain confidential, was made public by AFP. This was viewed by the separatists as a covert way of prolonging the territory's dependence on the French state. For them, this document reflects an even stronger sense of belonging to France and presents a plan to partition the country, contrary to their own ideas. These parties therefore do not exclude the possibility of abstaining from participating in the next negotiations to be held at the end of April. The State responded that this text was merely a working basis.
- Insults from the Israeli Prime Minister's son against the French President following the announcement of France's upcoming recognition of a Palestinian state and calls for the independence of all French overseas territories and an end to French neo-imperialism in West Africa.
- Presentation by Tavini, a Polynesian independence party, of a constitution for the creation of a federal state, named Ma'Ohi Nui, once independence from France is achieved within 3 to 15 years.
- Healthcare facilities and personnel are still targeted. A pharmacy is burglarized, an East Coast nurse is assaulted, and several arsons are set up near hospitals in the North.
- The courts order the suspension of bans on demonstrations.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XIV)



Year 2025:

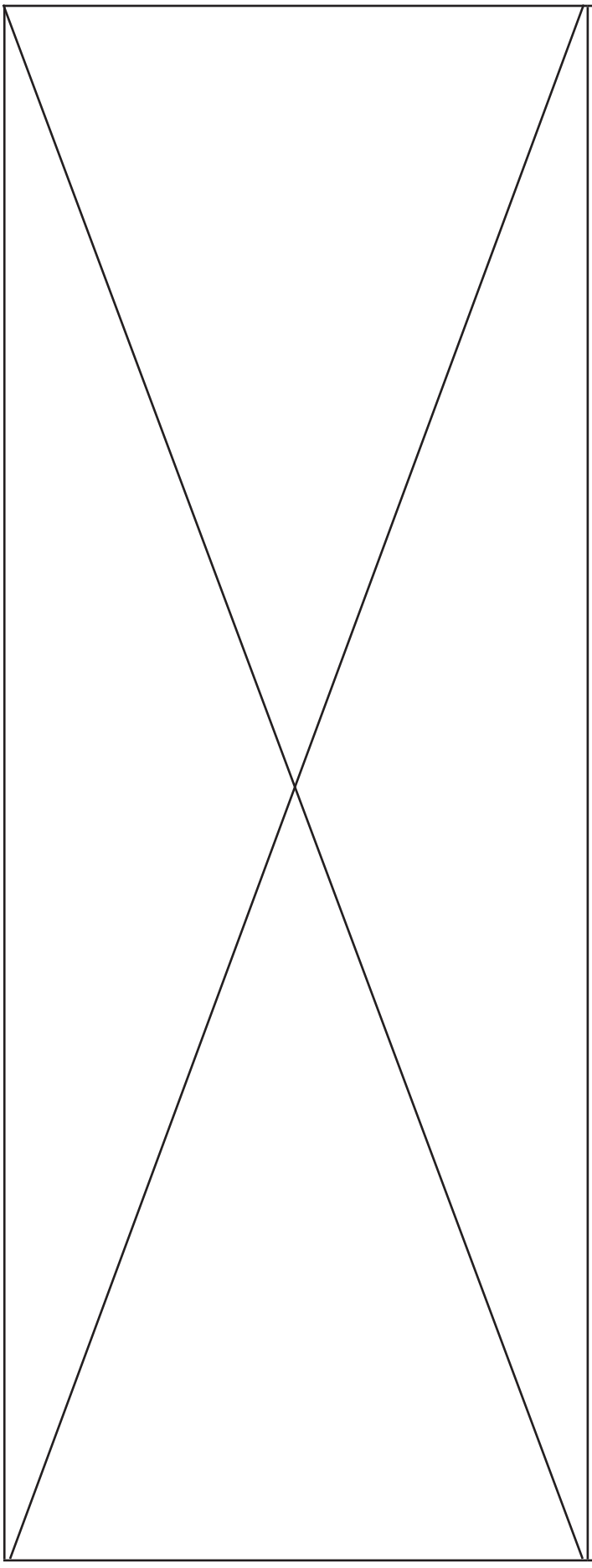
Month of April (continued III):

- Another school victim of arson in the commune of Boulouparis.
- An uninhabited house in the commune of Païta burned down.
- The non-independence MP returns from a trip to the United States. Announcement of an upcoming trip to Australia.
- Loyalists are considering not signing the agreement proposed by the state. The non-independence MP even drew a parallel with the peace agreement between Armenia and Azerbaijan, stipulating that it is not a peace agreement but a surrender agreement.
- The Minister for Overseas Territories is returning to the country for 10 days to continue discussions and begin negotiations on a new draft agreement, given the rejection of the previous one not only by the pro-independence movement but also by the loyalists.
- Provisional judicial assessment:
    - 2,530 police custody cases
    - 502 referrals
    - 650 deferred court summonses
    - 243 incarcerations
    - 520 alternative measures
    - 600 dismissals

Month of May:

- A new prefect takes office.
- Visit of the New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs to the territory during the presence of the French Minister for Overseas Territories to reiterate his country's support for the continuation of discussions on the institutional future of New Caledonia.
- Continued arson attacks on empty buildings and houses, and even on establishments already burned down in 2024 that are still in ruins.
- Manuel Valls reiterated the Rocard method with a view to reaching an agreement with the establishment of a 3-day conclave on the Deva site, in the commune of Bourail.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XV)

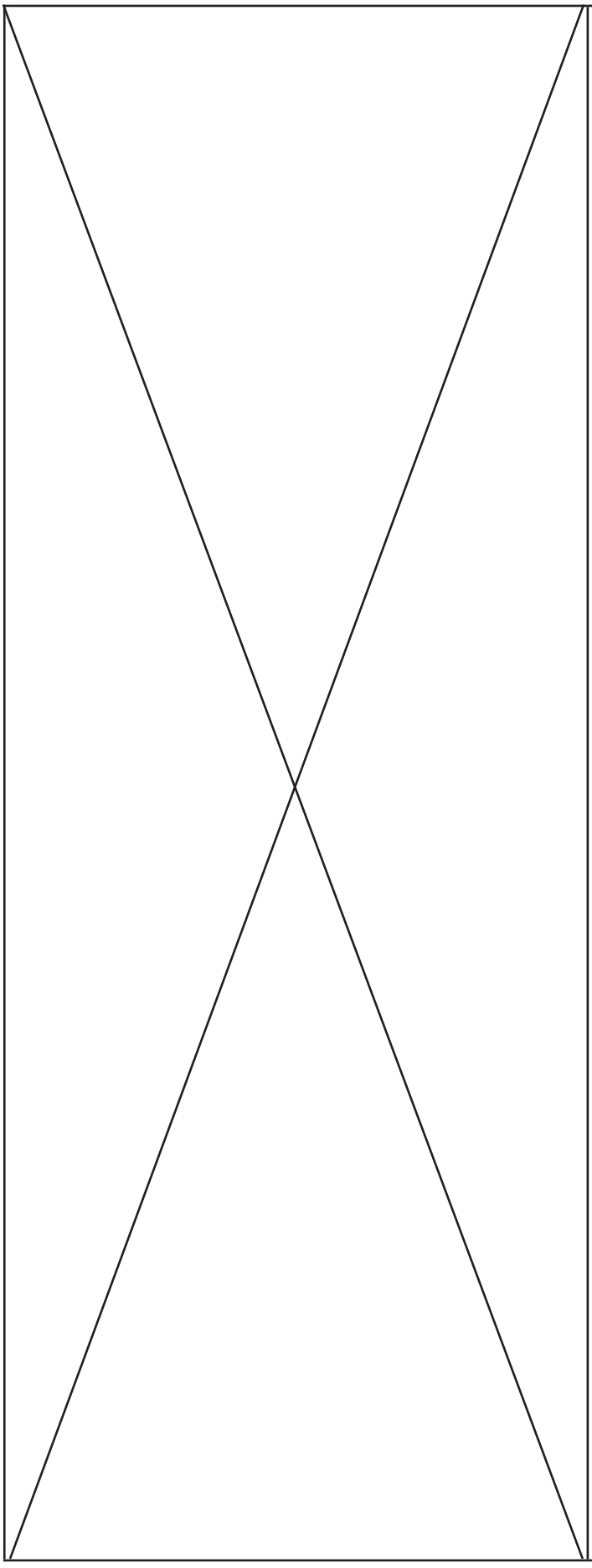


Year 2025:

Month of May (continued II):

- The President of the Republic is urging the Minister of Overseas Territories to be more cautious in his handling of the future of New Caledonia. He fears a too rapid march towards a form of independence.
- Initial estimates of the NC's 2024 economic outlook:
  - GDP down 10 to 15%,
  - 11,000 jobs lost,
  - 1,500 sole proprietors have ceased operations,
  - 1,000 public sector jobs also lost,
  - Consumer credit down 40%,
  - Real estate transactions down 80%,
  - Imports and exports decreased,
  - Local authorities reduced a number of social initiatives and public services. They did not renew contracts or retire, and even reduced the working hours of some of their employees.
- As May 13 approaches, 2,600 law enforcement officers, 16 Centaurs (armored vehicles), and two drones equipped with thermal imaging cameras are deployed across the country to ensure security. A decree issued by the government prohibits all demonstrations from May 8 to 15. The CCAT and the FLNKS call on its members to remain calm and measured.
- End of the 3 days-long conclave organized by the State with local partners, and still no agreement. Loyalists accused the Minister of Overseas Territories of deliberately killing the negotiations by proposing a plan for independence-association or an associated state, which they opposed. The minister rejects the loyalists' project due to the risk of partition.
- New developments barely built were already set on fire.
- As May 13 approached, numerous incidents, albeit minor and isolated, took place (burned cars, blocked roads, clashes with law enforcement).

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XVI)

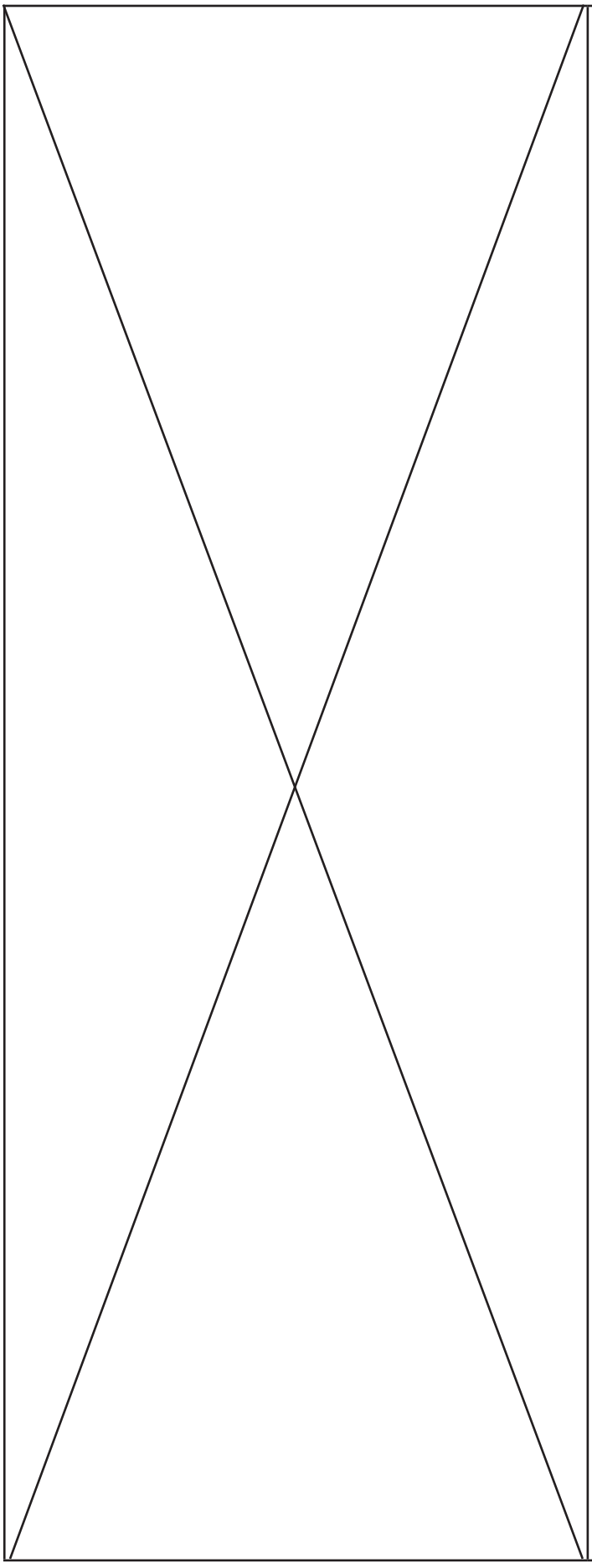


Year 2025:

Month of May (continued III):

- The Oceanian Awakening Party is reviewing its proposal on federalism and says it is open to this proposal, provided that it is transitional and does not lead to different statuses between provinces and therefore to a partition of the country. In the long term, the party continues to support an associated state. However, in view of the differences, it proposes in the meantime to ratify the state project corresponding to a sort of amendment to the Noumea Accord with a view to extending it for 15 years pending a new referendum to decide, this time on a project (associated state or federated state).
- An incident occurred during a commemoration at the war memorial in the commune of Bourail, where the new prefect reportedly asked for the pro-independence flag, which is located next to the French flag, to be lowered.
- The pro-independence UNI party is proposing a referendum to choose between the associated state project proposed by the french state and the federated state project proposed by the loyalists.
- The non-independence senator is proposing an organic bill to partially open the electorate in preparation for the provincial elections at the end of the year. All local parties are opposed.
- New Caledonian and Tahitian representatives are traveling to Dili, Timor-Leste, where a three-day seminar of the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization (C24) is being held, where New Caledonia will be among the main topics of discussion.
- Visit of two LFI MPs as well as the representative of the far-right metropolitan party, Marine Le Pen, in the territory.
- Announcement by Eramet that it will no longer invest in SLN, of which it is the majority shareholder.
- New arson attack on an Asian store located in the city center of Noumea
- Announcement by the President of the Republic of a new meeting in Paris in mid-June with a view to reaching an agreement.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XVII)



Year 2025:

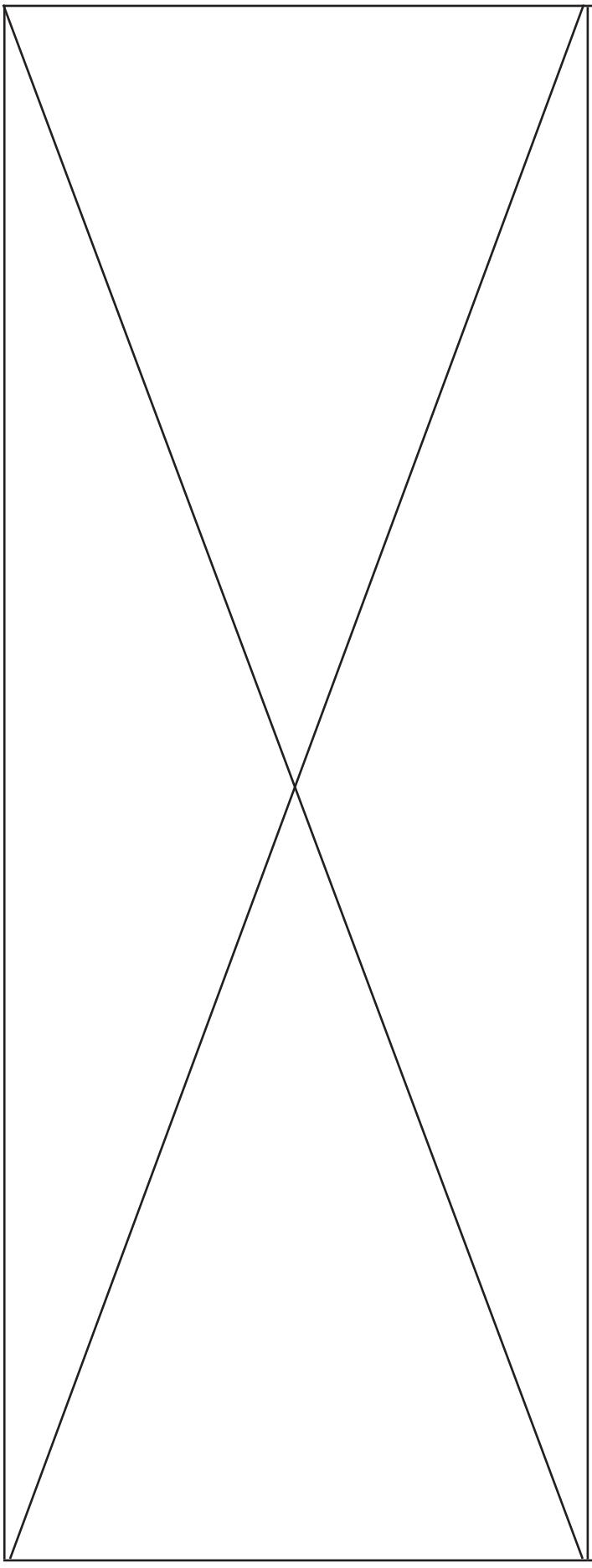
Month of May (continued IV):

- The New Caledonian government plans to waive the local employment law for the spouses of Caledonians from outside the territory, while locals, particularly Kanaks, say they are victims of racism within companies and are struggling to find work in the Southern Province.
- Racist leaflets depicting Kanaks as monkeys, accompanied by insults, were distributed in the northern districts of the capital, Nouméa.
- Two men charged with the murder of a nonagenarian in his house burned down in Dumbéa

Month of June:

- The French courts ordered the release of Christian Tein with a ban on leaving France. The prosecutor's office (the State) opposed this. Another person from the CCAT detained in mainland France and placed under judicial supervision was authorized to return to NC.
- A person died in front of the entrance to the Koumac emergency room, which was closed due to a lack of caregivers. The NC called on foreign doctors from Africa to compensate for the shortage. The NC congress rejected the caregivers' request to exempt them from paying taxes for four years.
- The pro-independence MP, speaking at the National Assembly, mentioned that the State had proposed a confederate state instead of an associated state during the Deva conclave, demonstrating the use of concepts without truly understanding their definitions. The president of Eveil Océanien during an interview on the local television news also spoke of 3 types of federalism without correctly defining them
- Armed robbery by six men armed with sabers at a gas station in the town of Dumbéa. One million francs stolen.
- New school burned down in the commune of Mont-Dore
- 2 new convenience stores burglarized

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XVIII)

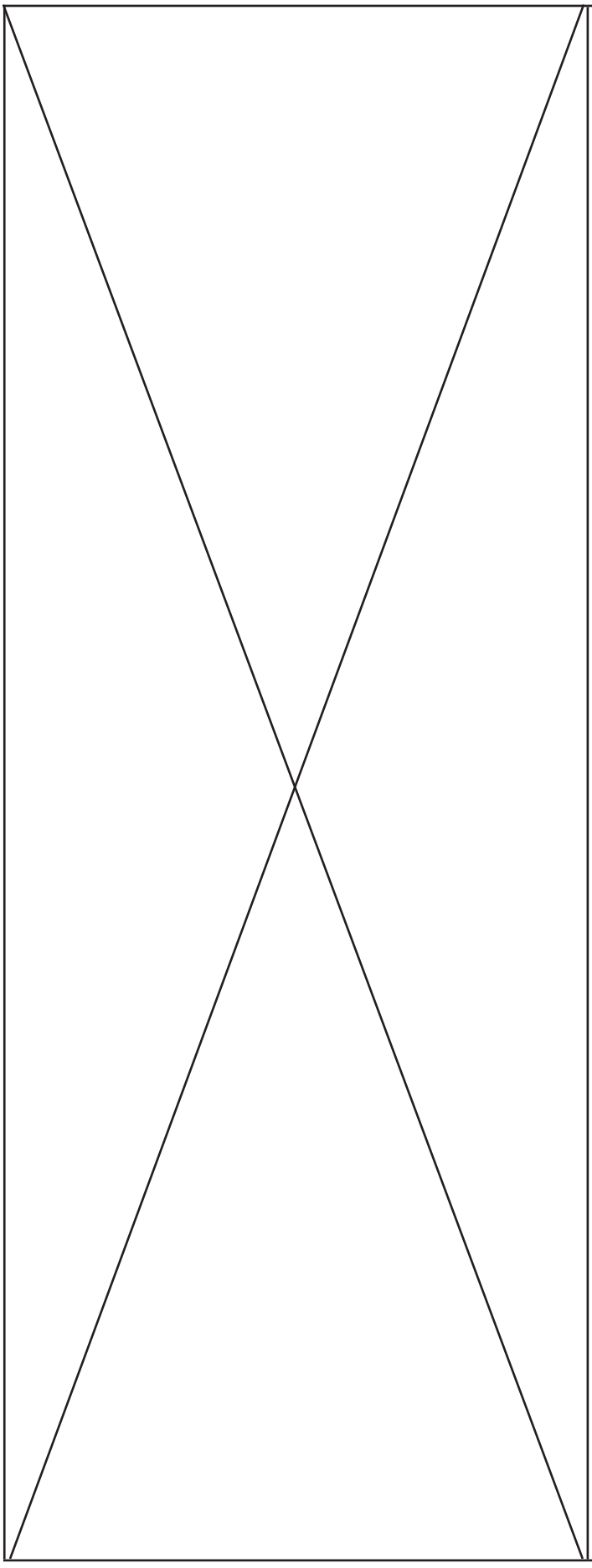


Year 2025:

Month of June (continued II):

- Confirmation by the courts of the release of the FLNKS leader and other defendants, albeit with judicial supervision and a ban on returning to NC.
- Another school vandalized in the commune of Dumbéa
- One man found dead in his burned-out car in the commune of Houaïlou.
- New acts of crime reported on the road through the St-Louis area.
- A man opened fire after defending a gas station from malicious individuals in the commune of Païta. Although there were no injuries or deaths, he was arrested for using a firearm in place of law enforcement.
- 1 food processing plant already set on fire during the riots set on fire again.
- Postponement of the meeting between local partners and government representatives in Paris until early July in light of the situation in the Middle East (Israel-Palestine-Iran conflict)
- The Calédonie Ensemble party's proposal is identical to that of the UNI and Eveil Océanien, namely to postpone the search for an agreement for 10 to 15 years in order to rebuild the country and, in the meantime, to consider a solution for a shared future. If no agreement is reached by the end of this period, a new referendum will be held to choose a definitive status for New Caledonia, either as a federated state or as a sovereign state with France.
- Apparent arson at the Pouembout landfill
- A pro-French association, «One Heart, One Voice,» in NC has been authorized by the Council of State to submit a preliminary ruling to the Constitutional Council to determine the legality of maintaining the electoral freeze in the upcoming provincial elections.
- Australia slightly eases its travel warning regarding NC.
- The FLNKS confirms its presence at the upcoming summit in Paris, decided by E. Macron on the future of NC.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XIX)



Year 2025:

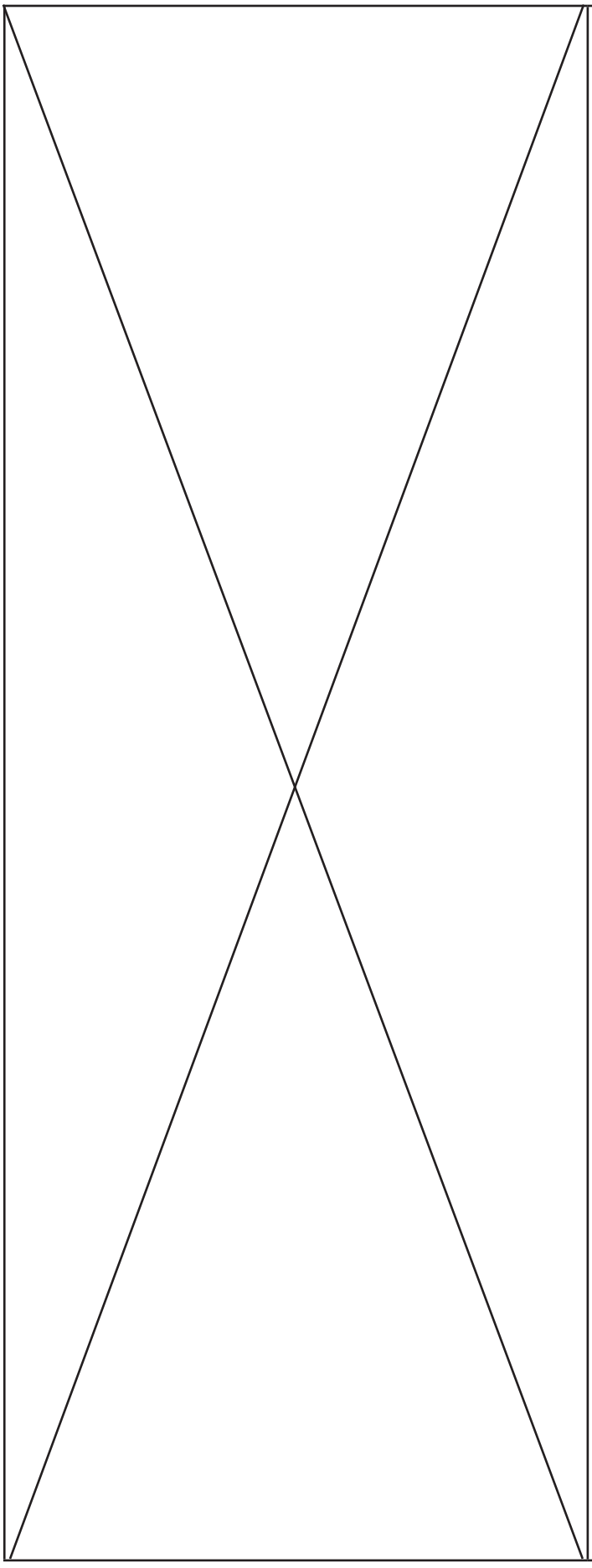
Month of June (continued III) :

- New racial insults against Kanaks have appeared in videos on social media.

Month of July :

- The Alliance of Kanak Kingdoms – INAAT NE KANAKY, representing traditional Kanak customary authorities, refuses to participate in the dialogue orchestrated by Paris, no longer recognizing the legitimacy of the French state.
- The Minister of the Interior is threatening to leave the central government if it were to once again propose an independence-association project to resolve the Caledonian conflict. He is demanding that work be focused on the federalism project championed by the loyalists and the Local Rassemblement.
- Following the judicial conviction of the leader of the Calédonie Ensemble party, Sonia Backès believes that «his voice can no longer be heard,» thus challenging his presence at the negotiating table in Paris.
- A new gas station in the town of Moindou is the victim of a carjacking.
- The President of the Republic opened the summit on the New Caledonia by presenting his solution consisting of establishing a transition period of 15 to 20 years in order to potentially lead to an associated state. The loyalists were stunned and denied this information. The President therefore took up the proposal of the Minister of Overseas Territories. The separatists reiterated once again their interest in this associated state solution. They nevertheless specified that no agreement would be signed at the end of this summit without first consulting their bases in Caledonia. The president of the FLNKS appeared on the first day of the summit at the Élysée Palace but was not authorized to enter.
- 1 driving school car set on fire in the Magenta district of Noumea.
- attempted arson attack on a school in the commune of Païta

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XX)

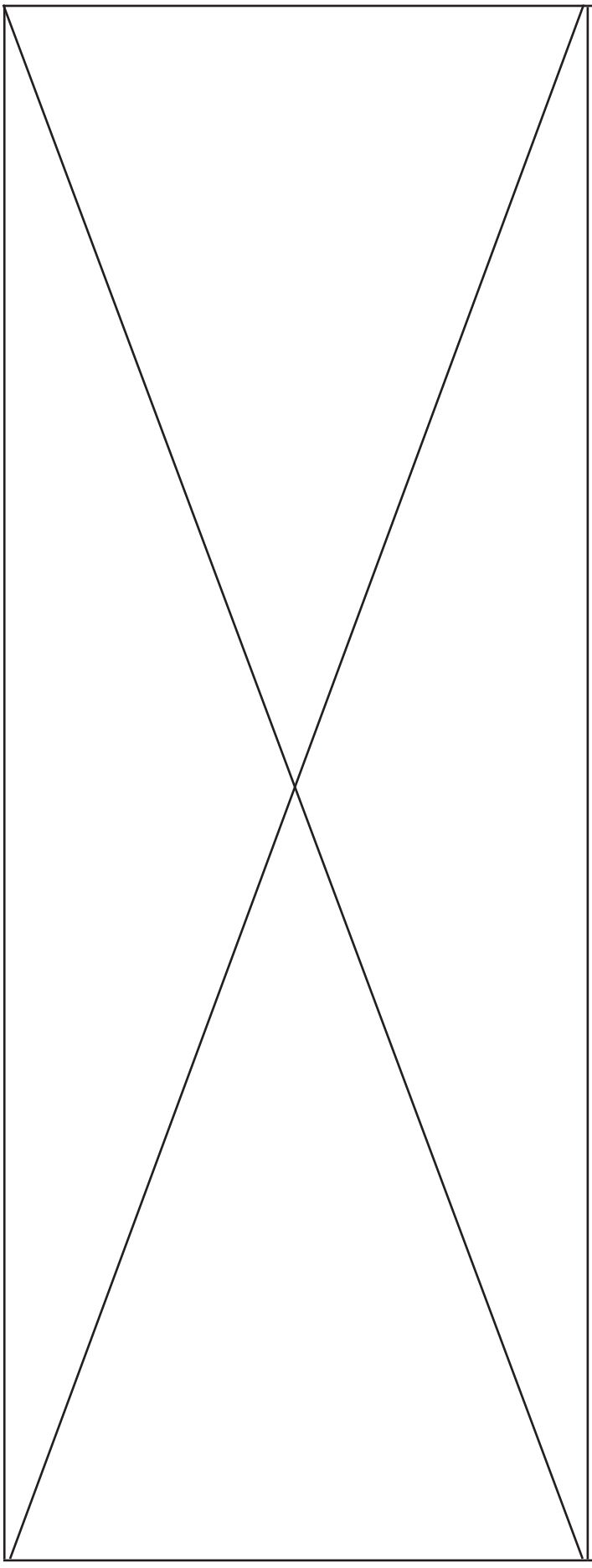


Year 2025:

Month of July (continued):

- The Bougival Accords are finally signed. New Caledonia remains a sui generis status within France. Dual nationality and a fundamental law (Constitution) are planned. New Caledonia will be able to be classified as a state and will regain jurisdiction over international relations for its own purposes. However, many points remain ambiguous, such as the right to self-determination and the electoral framework, which was noted by various local and metropolitan figures. Following the meeting at the Élysée Palace enacting this agreement, the interpretations made by the two camps already diverge. Everyone expects the agreement, which is to be presented to the Caledonian population by referendum in early 2026, to be more fully detailed by then.
- The various pro-independence and loyalist elected officials say they are worried about returning to New Caledonia to present the project because they signed it without the approval of their respective bases.
- the Caledonian population questioned, although happy that an agreement has been reached, nevertheless says it is sceptical about its application in view of the reactions to its content and continues to say that it comes too late.
- The State is offering all Caledonian elected officials who signed the Bougival agreement enhanced police protection.
- The pro-independence movement emphasizes that the Bougival Agreement is an agreement in principle or a draft agreement, or even a simple political commitment, and therefore not definitive.
- Some commentators following the Bougival Agreement called for the immediate repopulation of New Caledonia with the dispatch of 150,000 French troops to counter and reduce the pro-independence demands to a minority.
- Gendarmes targeted by buckshot after refusing to comply in Koumac. Four people arrested.
- Basse Poya gas station victim of a car ramming attack

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XXI)

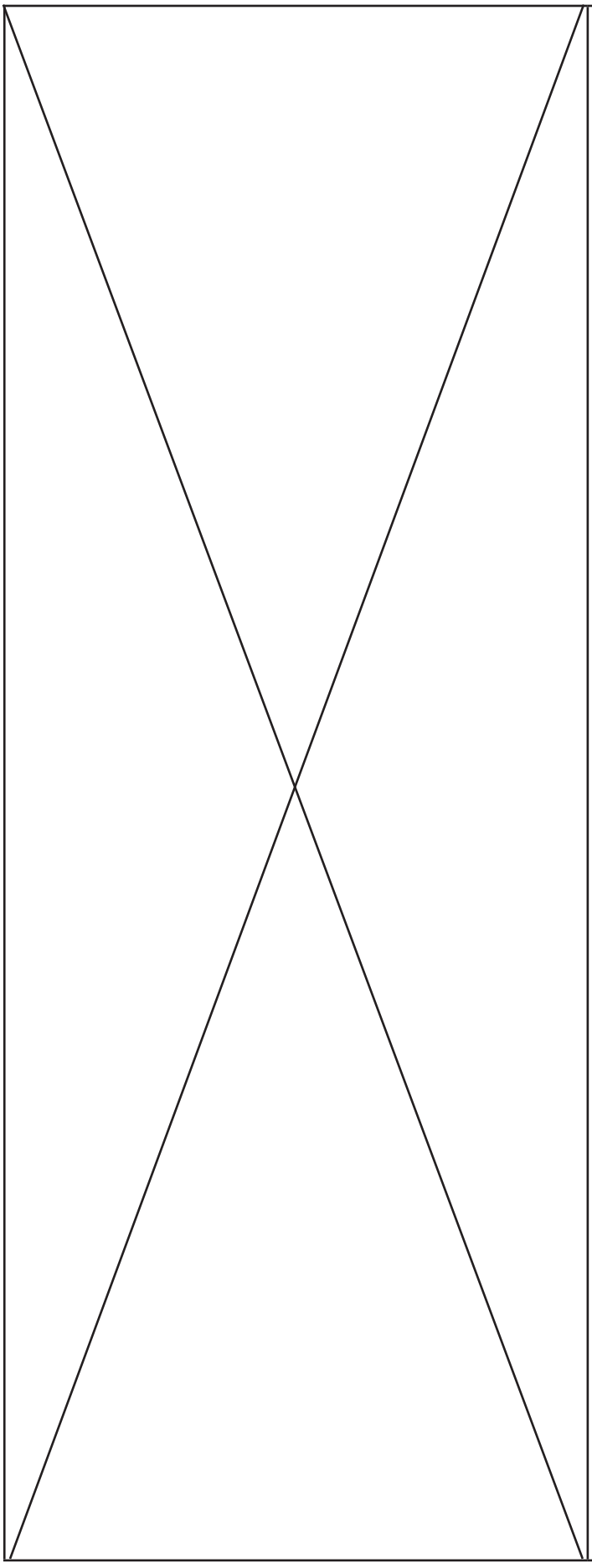


Year 2025:

Month of July (continued II) :

- Japan, in turn, lowers its travel alert level
- fire at the Koné landfill
- publication of a report by the Baku group in French, English and Russian devoted to New Caledonia entitled: “New Caledonia: colonial heritage, struggle for self-determination and crisis of 2024”
- A series of burglaries aimed at stealing vehicles took place in the municipalities of Farino and La Foa. Cases of urban violence in Nouméa. A plastics factory burned down in Pouembout. School buses set on fire in the commune of Poya.
- The Union Calédonienne party questions the Bougival draft agreement, although some of its leaders stipulate that they will call on legal and constitutional experts to review the agreement.
- customary people reject the Bougival agreement
- First-half 2025 report prepared by Prefect:
    - More than 10,500 acts of crime,
    - 112 injured law enforcement officers,
    - 149 arson incidents,
    - 1,408 cases of domestic violence,
    - 1,087 burglaries,
    - 435 car thefts,
    - 33% of thefts involve a minor.
- Law enforcement currently deployed in NC:
    - 2,600 police officers and gendarmes, including 20 squadrons of mobile gendarmes as reinforcements, i.e. 1,500 personnel.
- An NMC ore loading site ransacked in Poya
- Another business burglarized in Bourail
- government vehicles set on fire in Nouméa, in Vallée du Tir
- The faré of the DP Kamo high school in Nouméa was set on fire
- Damage to the CAFAT buildings in Lifou
- Increase in burglaries in the Yahoué district of the commune of Mont-Dore.
- Approximately 7,000 fewer people, according to the latest census, compared to 2019. 18,000 people are said to have left, compensated by births.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XXII)



Year 2025:

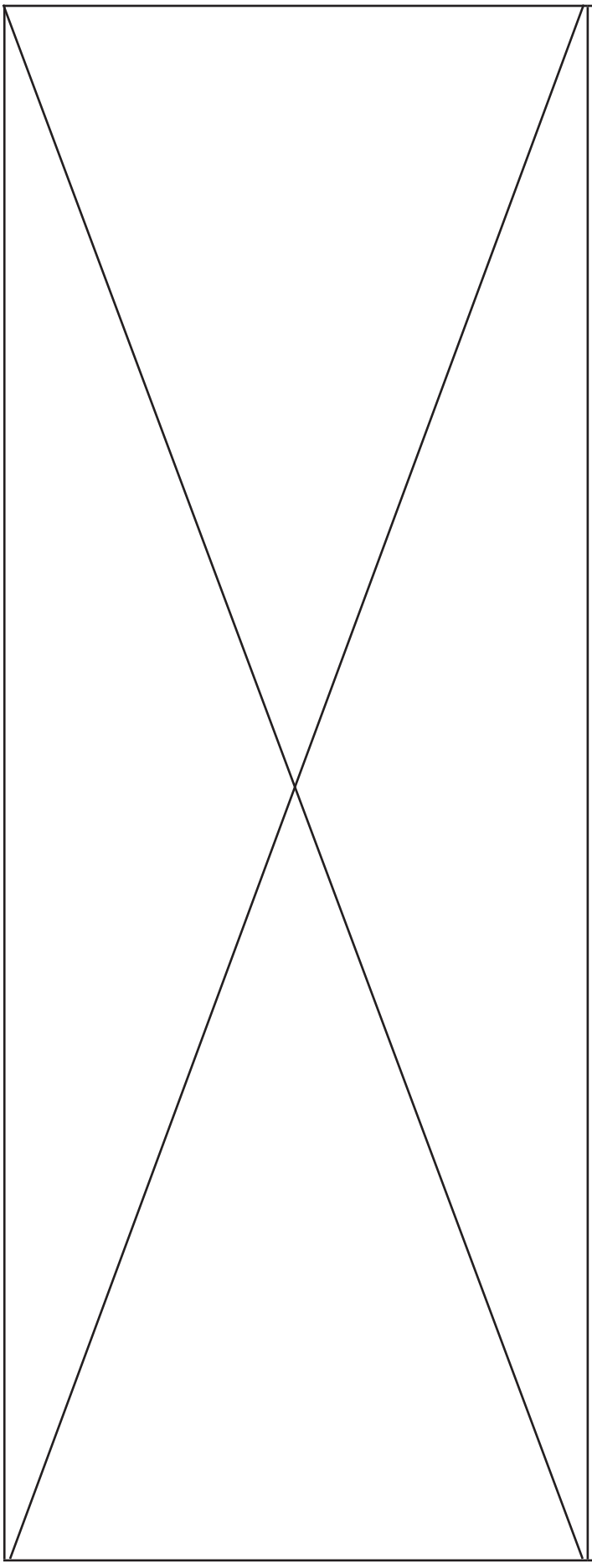
Month of July (continued III):

- Economic figures for the first half of 2025 (ISEE):
    - 27,000 fewer tourists (planes + cruises)
    - 4,000 people on short-time work
    - 1,300 fewer employers than in 2024
    - Food prices continue to rise
    - 50% less mining
    - Increase in compulsory liquidations
    - 380 self-employed workers deregistered.
- The FLNKS president denounces and rejects the proposed Bougival agreement. It would only achieve a facade of sovereignty.
- The UC members who signed the agreement are subject to disciplinary proceedings by their party, as well as their future replacement.
- Minister Valls announces the establishment of a committee to elaborate on Bougival with a view to maintaining it and having it accepted. If Bougival were to be disowned, the State announces that it will not provide the aid expected by the NC.

Month of August:

- Laurent Chatenay, a former Caledonian elected official, describes the Bougival Agreement as «disguised federalism under Parisian control.»
- A drafting committee has been announced to clarify the Bougival Agreement.
- The Minister of Overseas Territories is expected in New Caledonia on the 18th.
- The FLNKS and several other movements, such as the USTKE and the Protestant Church, officially reject the Bougival Agreement.
- Minister Valls warns that without this agreement, there will be no economic recovery or state aid. He announced that the Bougival project would still be implemented. The separatists warned that any forced passage would lead to new actions on the ground.
- A school vandalized in the commune of Noumea
- A burning car in a parking lot damages a building in a fire in Koné

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XXIII)



Year 2025:

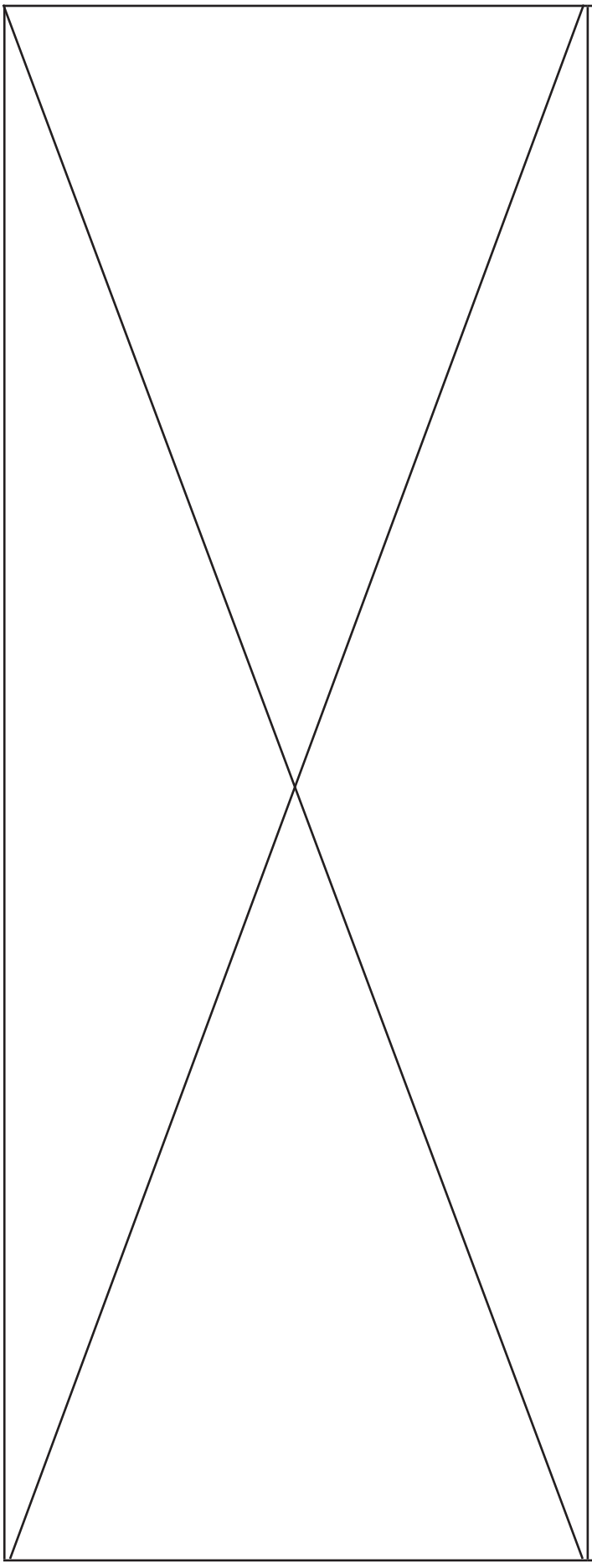
Month of August (continued) :

- The Australian government raises its alert level for tourists visiting New Caledonia
- A gendarmerie car was targeted by gunfire in the commune of Thio. The vehicle was empty.
- Arrival of the Minister for Overseas Territories and establishment of the editorial committee and new bilateral meetings.
- Three people indicted in connection with the murder of the gendarme in 2024.
- An electrical installation vandalized in the commune of Mont-Dore, depriving more than 1,000 people of electricity.
- Maré gendarmerie targeted by gunfire.
- the two French and pro-independence flags removed from the New Caledonian driving licence
- The Customary Senate also rejects the Bougival agreement project
- - An IFOP poll reveals that 71% of French people would be in favor of France becoming federal.

Month of September:

- Increase in burglaries due to hunger in the commune of Poindimié
- Bougival Agreement published in the Official Journal
- The European Union approves 4.3 billion CFP francs to strengthen food security in New Caledonia, French Polynesia, and Wallis and Futuna, and 120 billion for the 13 OCTs.
- Travel costs amount to nearly 530 million CFP francs per year, highlighted by the CTC
- The New Zealand consulate is offering a development aid fund to associations and NGOs in the three French territories feeling neglected in New Zealand since the 2024 uprising
- An additional death of a prisoner at the Camp-Est prison, revealed by the newspaper Le Monde during the 2024 riots, remains unsolved. The young man was reportedly beaten by law enforcement without receiving medical treatment for four days.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XXIV)

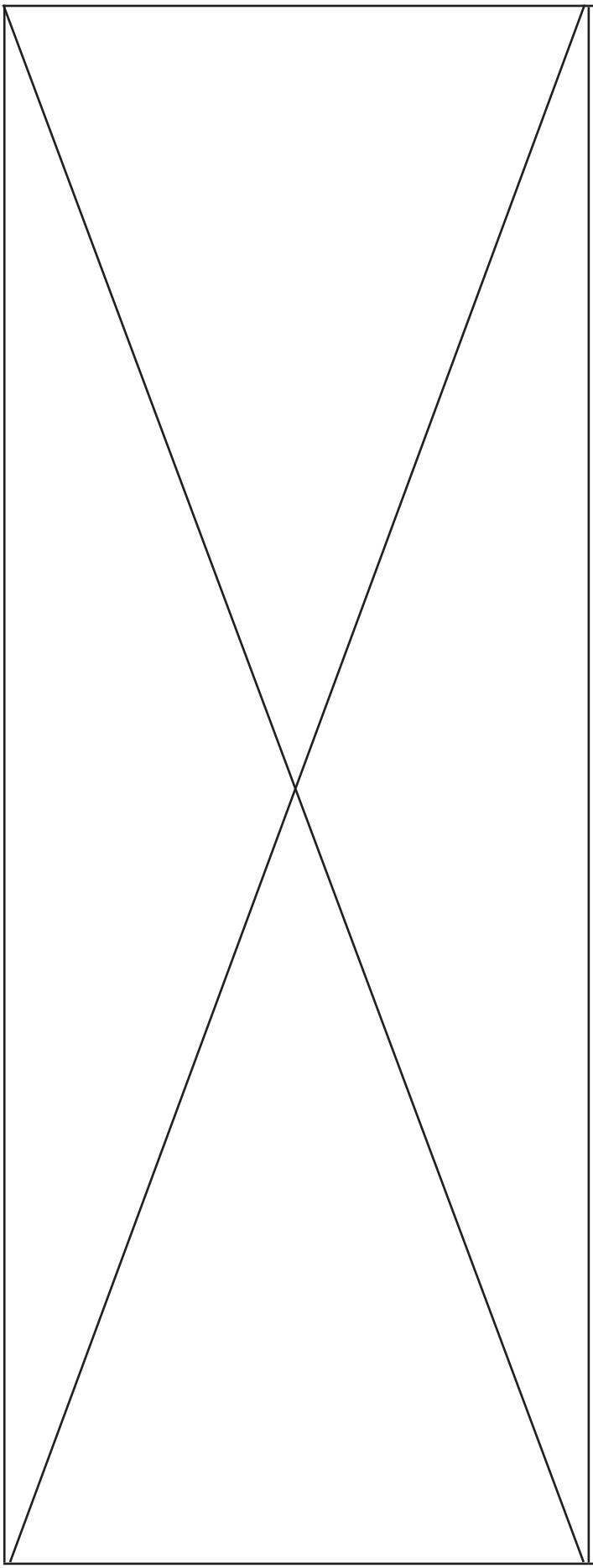


Year 2025:

Month of September (continued):

- The metropolitan government has fallen again. The majority of overseas deputies did not vote for confidence in the Prime Minister.
- A new Prime Minister has been appointed. This is already being seen as a further provocation for New Caledonia.
- Unpaid rent and evictions are increasing in social housing. In addition, the Southern Province is allocating an investment line of approximately 500 million CFP francs to help people who want to equip themselves with security equipment (video surveillance, reinforced doors, etc.). The leaders of this community also want to destroy nearly 350 social housing units, seen by some as a desire to punish the perpetrators of the insurrection.
- 54th Pacific Islands Forum Summit in the Solomon Islands, one of the topics of which will deal with New Caledonia. The report on her has still not been made public. France has expressed its disagreement with its content, leading to an outrage from Pacific island states.
- The Calédonie Ensemble party proposes to supplement the draft Bougival Agreement on sovereign powers and Kanak identity in order to bring the UC back into the process.
- The New Caledonian Congress votes again to postpone the provincial elections to 2026.
- The Constitutional Council recognizes the electoral freeze as constitutional
- Several fires in the commune of Dumbéa
- 119 gendarmes and police officers deployed since the beginning of 2025
- A man is killed during a police intervention in Plum. The police officer is placed as an assisting witness.
- Symbolic declaration made by the FLNKS in place of a unilateral proclamation of independence expected on September 24, 2025. The FLNKS specified that it wanted independence by 2027.
- The French state recognizes the State of Palestine during a general assembly at the UN.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XXV)



Year 2025:

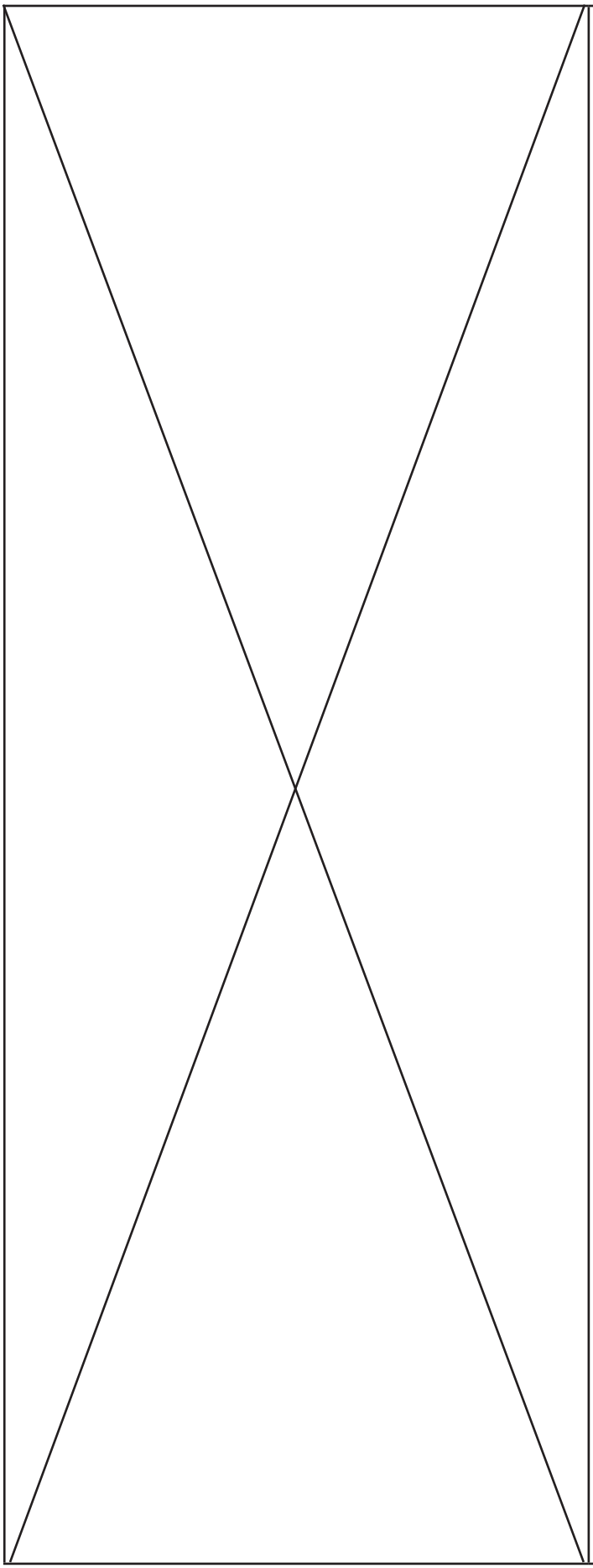
Month of September (continued II):

- The Baku Initiative Group is organizing a new international conference at the UN entitled 'Overseas Territories after the Bougival Agreement: Recolonization or Decolonization?'
- In 2024, GDP will have collapsed by 13.5% according to the ISEE
- The Maison de la Nouvelle-Calédonie in Paris will soon be permanently closed
- The courts have decided to lift the judicial supervision of the FLNKS president and other detainees in mainland France. The prosecutor's office has decided to appeal. Pro-independence supporters welcome this news, while non-independence supporters have launched an online petition opposing the decision.
- A man suspected of stealing a vehicle injures two police officers while fleeing
- The President of the Republic invited all representatives of the overseas territories, except New Caledonia, to the Élysée Palace to discuss the institutional future of these territories. Some declined the invitation. Upon leaving, the meeting focused on an unpublished report on the overseas territories requested by the President, which recommended developing the economy rather than changing the status. The President reportedly reiterated that greater autonomy would mean less state aid. The latter stated that he is ready to initiate a constitutional review by the end of 2025. Working groups are also to be established to present a project for each territory.- Training of French naval forces in New Caledonia in partnership with Japan

Month of October:

- The FLNKS officially withdraws its signatures from the Bougival Agreement and even plans to take legal action against the state for using them for purposes other than the original one intended to formalize the draft Bougival Agreement and not a definitive agreement.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XXVI)

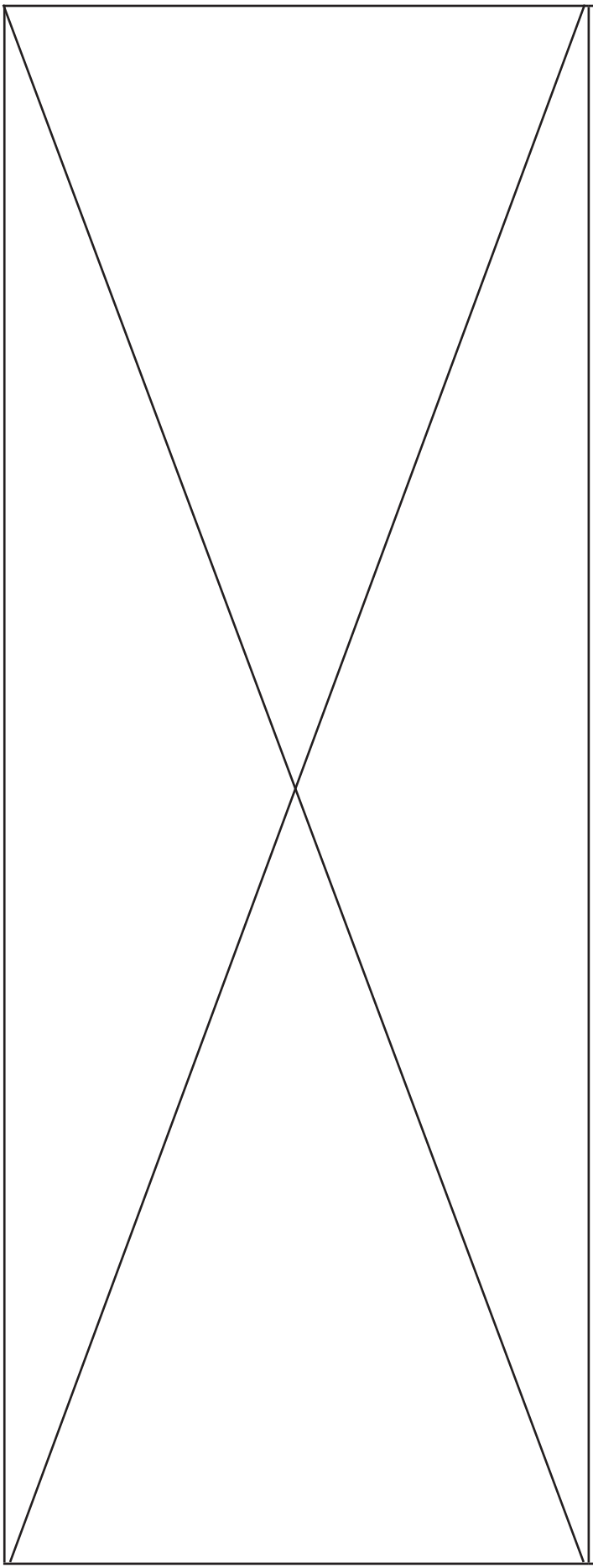


Year 2025:

Month of October (continued):

- Announcement of the Prime Minister's resignation on the day his government was formed and even before his general policy speech to the nation. The latter, like the Minister of Overseas Territories, both resigned and wanted to push through the legislation concerning New Caledonia. The separatists described this as another attempt at forcing the law through.
- Annual meeting of the United Nations Fourth Committee, dealing with issues related to decolonization. Representatives from both pro-independence and non-independence groups attended to speak.
- 25% of the population in French Polynesia is said to live below the poverty line.
- The customary leaders of Inaat ne Kanaky announce the establishment of a Kanak National Transitional Council following the unilateral declaration of sovereignty by the chiefdoms over their customary territories in September. The movement also announces the upcoming study of a local currency and the application of customary law in their customary areas of influence.
- - The President of the Republic decides to reappoint the resigning Prime Minister to his post. A new Minister for Overseas Territories is appointed.
- A fire ravages nearly 400 hectares of vegetation in the commune of Païta.
- A Mormon church is vandalized and then set on fire in the commune of Mont-Dore following an altercation between youths and police.
- The Senate gives the green light to postpone the provincial elections to 2026 against the advice of the FLNKS. The separatists had wanted the elections to be held at the end of November 2025.
- The Paris Court of Appeal confirms the possible return of the FLNKS president to New Caledonia.
- The UC-FLNKS group is calling for the resignation of the President of the Government of New Caledonia, Alcide Ponga. If he refuses, a motion of censure could be filed against him.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XXVII)

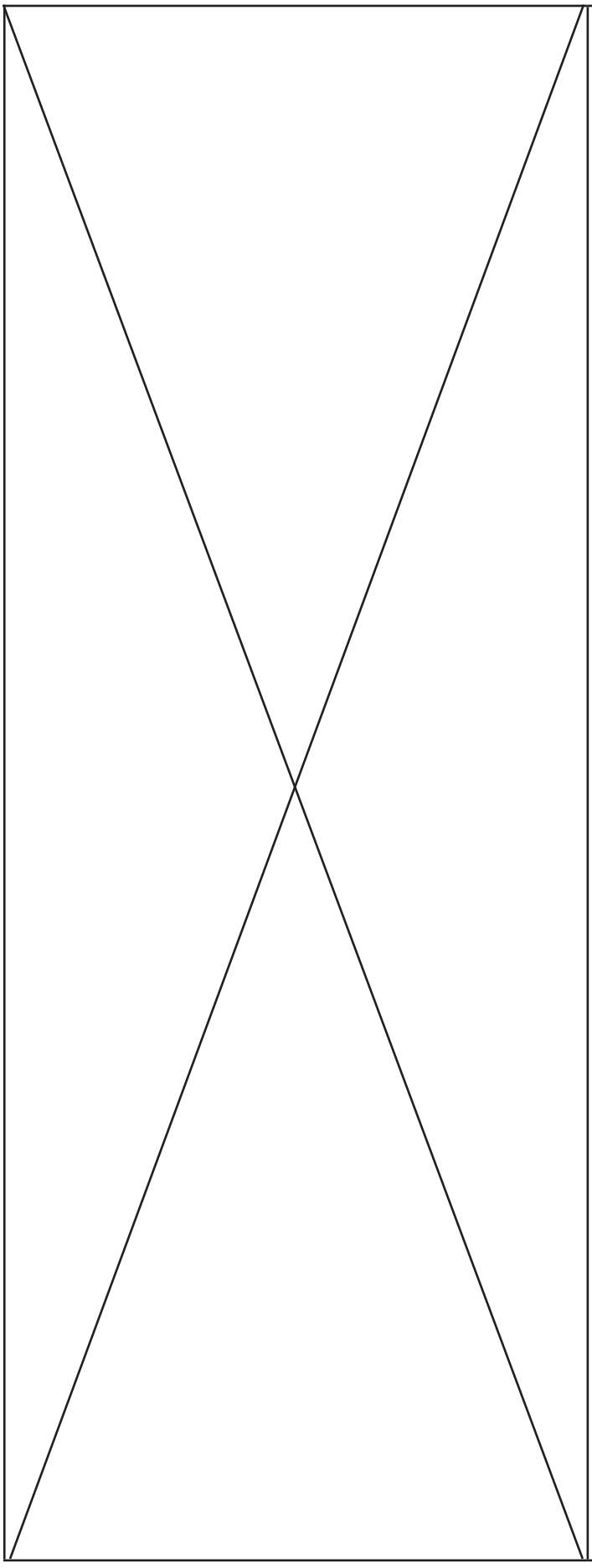


Year 2025:

Month of November:

- TThe return to New Caledonia of the FLNKS president and other members of the CCAT appears to be delayed due to a passport issue caused by the State.
- Members of Parliament in Paris have again voted to postpone the provincial elections until 2026. This is the second time the election has been postponed, against the wishes of the pro-independence movement, which wanted it to be held no later than November 30, 2025. A demonstration was held in front of the High Commission in response to this postponement.
- The new Minister for Overseas Territories has postponed her visit to New Caledonia, initially scheduled for early November.
- Air New Zealand has resumed its flights to the territory.
- Aircalin has decided to create a new route to Réunion Island via Bangkok. There has been no reaction so far from the pro-independence movement, which several years ago fiercely opposed a connection to Réunion Island for fear of a new wave of mass immigration from that island. - In Nouméa, the courts have once again recognized the inhumane conditions of detention.
- A groundbreaking agreement marks the recognition of Indigenous peoples in the state of Victoria, Australia.
- New arson attacks have been reported in the municipality of Nouméa.
- Thefts and acts of incivility reported in the municipality of Houailou
- The Constitutional Council confirms the postponement of the provincial elections to 2026, specifying that this should be the final postponement.
- The president of the FLNKS and other members of the CCAT, transferred to mainland France and now free and authorized to meet, participated together in a meeting in Paris to recount their experiences of imprisonment, political repression, and the difficulties of decolonizing Kanaky New Caledonia.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XXVIII)

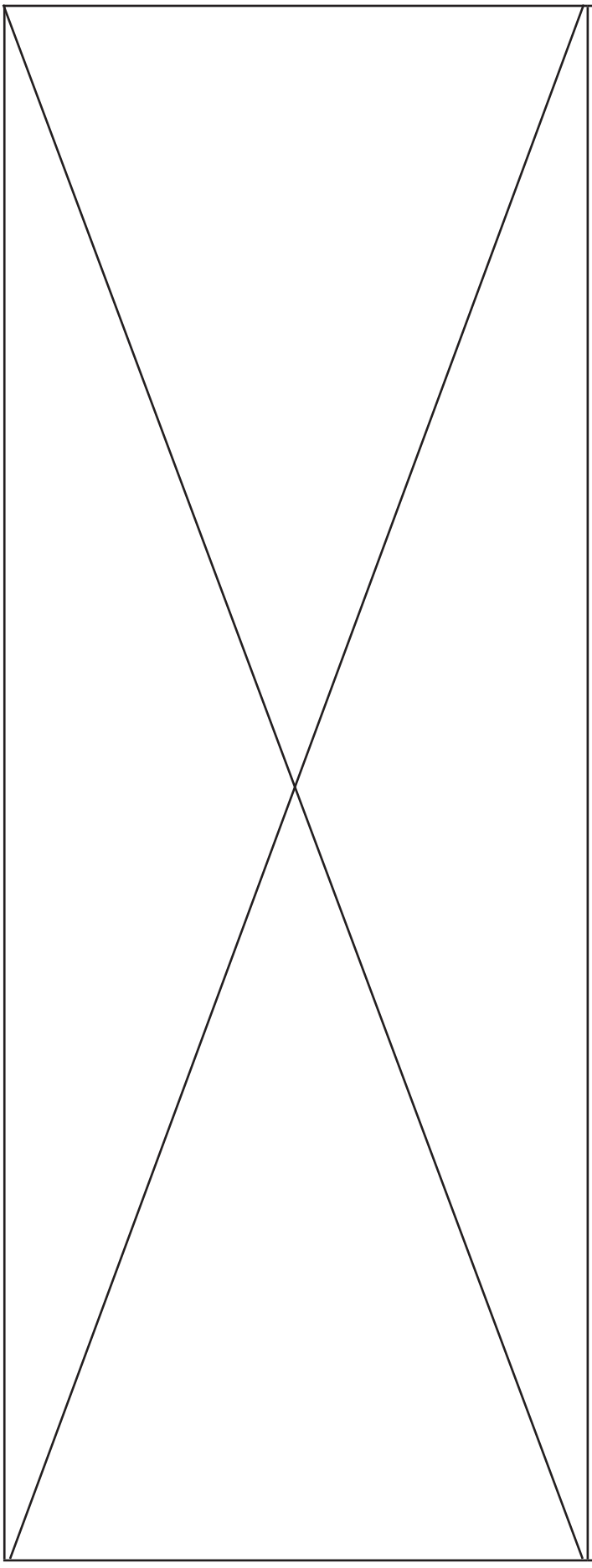


Year 2025:

Month of November (continued):

- For the UNI, the pro-independence party, the Bougival agreement still needs improvement.
- The New Caledonian business community considers its meeting with the new Minister for Overseas Territories disappointing.
- The loyalist Caledonian government is stopping its financial support for the pro-independence radio station, which has existed since 1985.
- Palika announces its definitive withdrawal from the FLNKS.
- Upon her departure from New Caledonia, the Minister for Overseas Territories announced that the referendum scheduled for February 2026 would be held before the constitutional reform concerning the territory, which was supposed to take place at the end of 2025. Commentators interpreted this maneuver as an attempt by the State to bypass the FLNKS, to proceed without it. They characterized it as yet another instance of the State using force.
- Law enforcement officers were attacked on Kendu Beach, requiring the intervention of nearly 80 police officers and gendarmes.
- The UPM in turn announces its definitive withdrawal from the FLNKS.
- The French government does not intend to make any changes to the Bougival Agreement before the consultation with the people of New Caledonia on this project, scheduled for March 2026.
- Six assaults on prison guards in less than two months at the Camp-Est prison in Nouméa.
- Australia, New Zealand, and Japan have just lowered their travel advisory levels for all of New Caledonia.
- The plan for a new prison to replace Camp-Est will ultimately not be implemented.
- Three investigating judges from mainland France, in charge of the 2024 riots case, are in Nouméa. The president of the FLNKS, still stranded in France due to passport issues, continues to hold rallies there.
- France reopens negotiations with Vanuatu regarding the allocation of Matthew and Hunter Islands.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XXIX)



Year 2025:

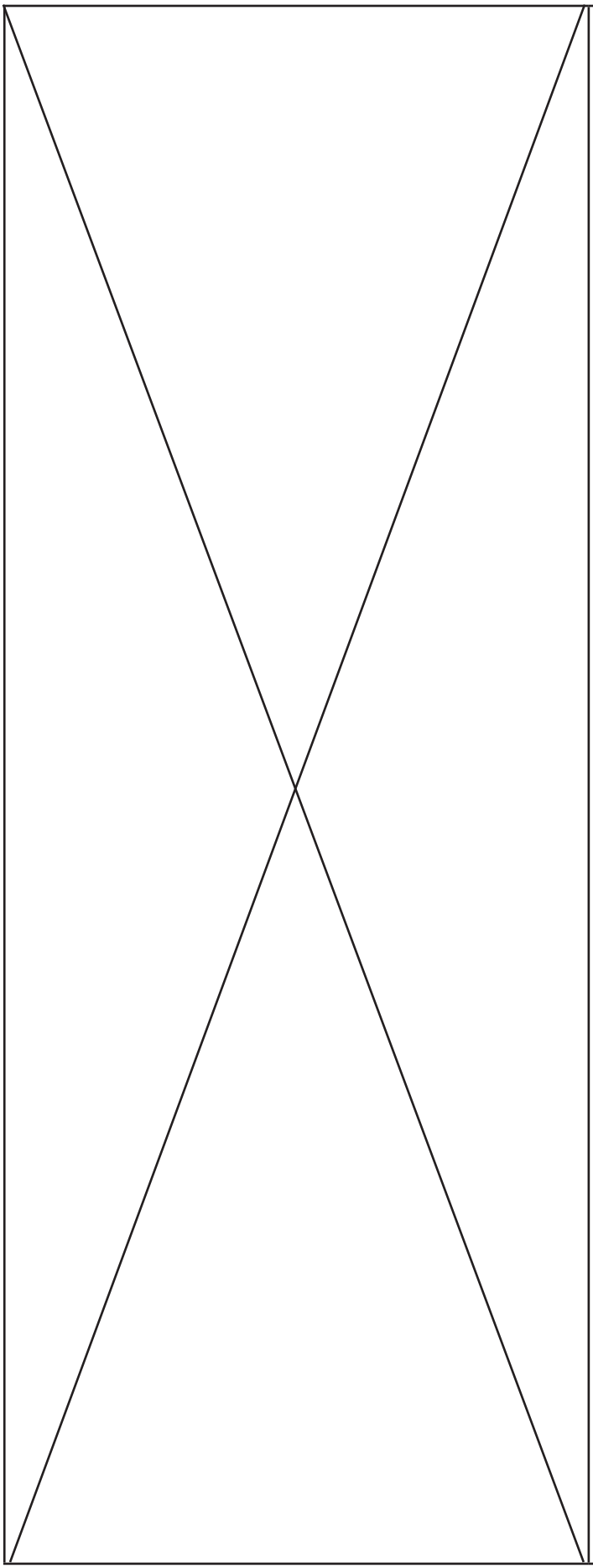
Month of November (continued II):

- The FLNKS rejects the consultation in March, believing that the State is continuing its strong-arm tactics and that it will thus be responsible for a new crisis in 2026.
- The UC states that it will do everything in its power to thwart the Bougival project.
- The Council of State rejects the UC's appeal against the publication of the draft agreement in the Official Journal, considering that this matter did not fall within the jurisdiction of the administrative court.
- A New Caledonian developer and an insurer are suing the State, seeking compensation for damages suffered during the 2024 uprising, arguing that the State is responsible and negligent.
- A man in his seventies was assaulted and his vehicle stolen in a supermarket parking lot in the municipality of La Foa.
- The president of the FLNKS accuses the State of deliberately delaying the issuance of his passport to prevent him from returning to New Caledonia.
- The pro-independence group UNI threatens to withdraw its support for the Bougival Agreement if the State does not make any changes before the March 2026 referendum.
- The State is sending three senior officials to New Caledonia to consolidate the Bougival Agreement and prepare for the March 2026 referendum. This mission also aims to relay any additional proposals from local stakeholders to the central government.
- The moderate parties Calédonie Ensemble and L'Éveil Océanien are distancing themselves from the law aimed at organizing the March 2026 referendum.

Month of December:

- The State announces funding of around 264 billion CFP francs to support New Caledonia over 5 years.
- The Socialists confirm their refusal of an early consultation on the Bougival agreement and call for the process to be suspended.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XXX)

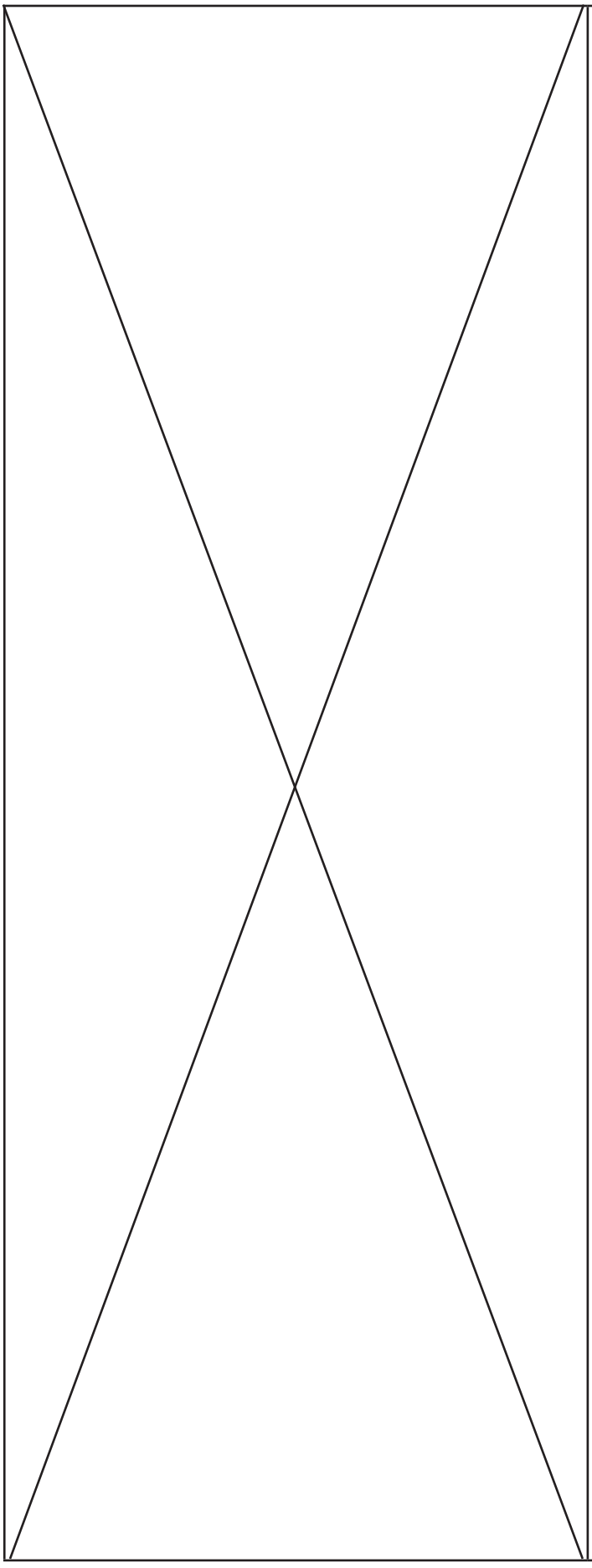


Year 2025:

Month of December (continued):

- Christian Tein returns to New Caledonia after a 5-month wait for his passport to be processed
- The association of mayors of New Caledonia is requesting that the citizen consultation scheduled for March not take place at the same time as the municipal elections.
- 19 elected members of the Congress of New Caledonia out of the fifty or so who make it up say they are in favour of the citizen consultation planned for March 2026 in the territory in order to decide on the Bougival agreement.
- The FLNKS is sending a mission to Paris to meet with the President of the Republic and members of Parliament.
- The Nouméa Administrative Court has recognized the State's responsibility for the May 2024 riots, following a complaint filed by the German insurer Allianz. More than 200 appeals have now been lodged against the State.
- The Minister for Overseas Territories acknowledges that the mission of the three senior officials was unsuccessful.
- Over 2,000 hectares of vegetation went up in smoke
- New Caledonian local government debt reaches 197 billion francs
- The High Commission bans a planned peaceful sit-in by the FLNKS in front of Congress
- New Caledonian senators express their opposition to early elections
- The metropolitan government abandons its plan for citizen consultation in New Caledonia.
- The President of the Republic invites all local political forces to Paris on January 16, 2026, to continue discussions.
- The loyalists set their conditions for new discussions, namely not to modify Bougival and not to organize provincial elections with a frozen electoral roll.
- UN resolution on New Caledonia

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XXXI)

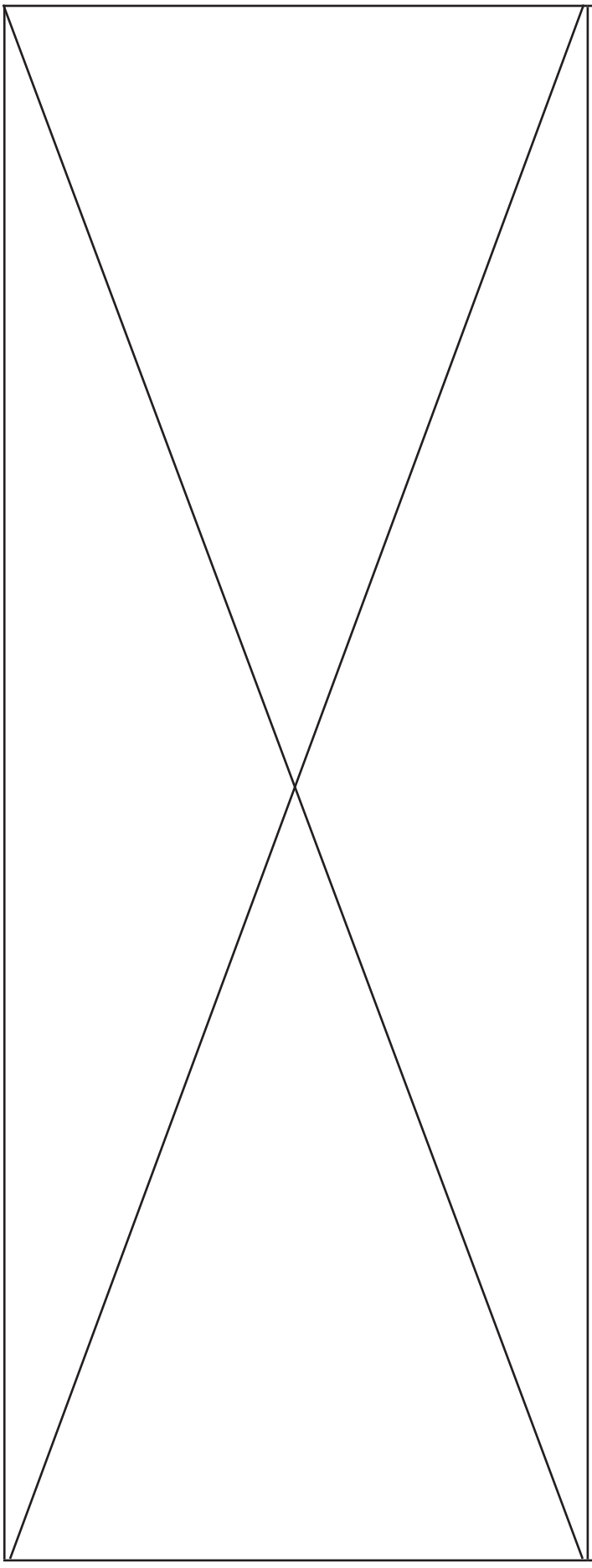


Year 2025:

Month of December (continued II):

- The National Rally has stated its opposition to the transfer of Matthew and Hunter Islands to Vanuatu.
- Oceanian Awakening and Caledonia Together have decided to join forces to form a group in Congress and obtain the associated benefits. No details have been provided regarding potential joint lists for the upcoming elections.
- France denies wanting to relinquish its sovereignty over Matthew and Hunter Islands
- The government intends to include an amendment in its 2026 budget bill that would increase the total cost of insurance by 5% to incorporate a riot premium. Insurers are outraged, arguing that the French people should not have to pay for the government's shortcomings in its core public order responsibilities.
- Economic Outlook 2025:
    - GDP decline of 13.5%,
    - 13,000 fewer private sector jobs compared to 2024,
    - Bank loans to be halved,
    - Number of unemployed to have doubled,
    - Tax revenues decreased by 15%,
    - Social security contributions fell by 10%,
    - Cement sales plummeted by 35%,
    - Tourism reached its lowest level in 30 years.
- There were a few building fires in Nouméa and Koumac and clashes with law enforcement, particularly in the Ducos district, before the end-of-year holidays.
- A dozen Macronist MPs are due to travel to New Caledonia in early January 2026 to save Bougival and unfreeze the electoral roll.
- The French government is providing 12 billion CFP francs to municipalities for the reconstruction of public buildings.
- Labor unions indicate they expect difficulties to increase in 2026.
- Several acts of vandalism and fires in the town of Pouébo.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XXXII)

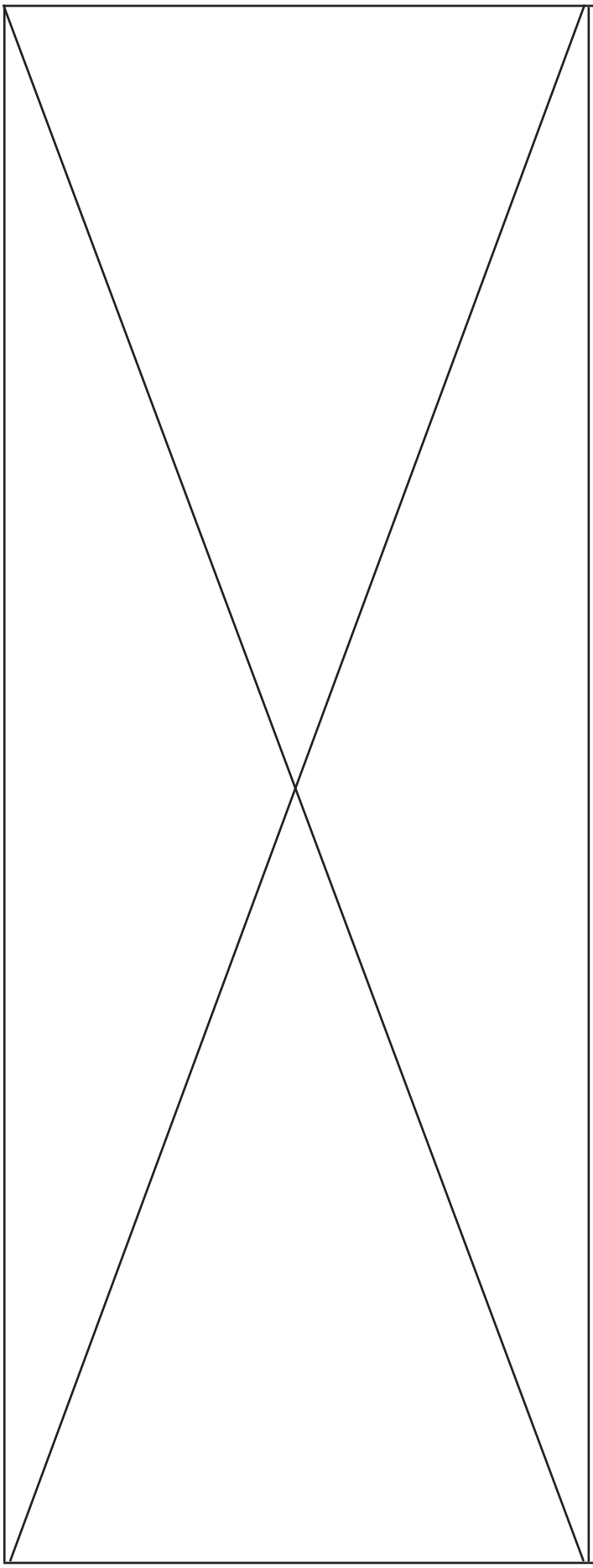


Year 2026:

Month of January:

- Arson attack on the fair committee building in the town of Bourail.
- Burglaries in the town of Poindimié
- The FLNKS declined the President of the Republic's invitation to discuss the Bougival issue in more depth. They proposed participating via videoconference, which the President declined.
- An agreement known as the «Elysée-Oudinot Agreement» was signed, but according to some regarding Bougival, it offered no real progress. The FLNKS therefore rejected it entirely, considering it an agreement obtained through economic blackmail.
- Death threats against elected officials who traveled to Paris were again reported.
- The mandatory riot surcharge in insurance contracts will be eliminated in the 2026 central budget. It will be replaced by a voluntary riot fund for insurers.
- The non-separatist MP is threatening legal action against the State if it does not support his position at the Élysée Palace meeting.
- Former overseas minister Manuel Valls believes that the situation in New Caledonia is the result of the State's hesitations and reversals, its lack of vision and coherence, as well as the loyalists who, in his view, were responsible for his removal from the government.
- Arson in the town of Koumac and attempted burglary resulting in 1 injury by bladed weapon.
- The municipality of Ponérihouen denounces the intrusion into the town hall, the municipal workshop and the theft of photovoltaic panels and materials related to the water supply.
- The president of the Northern Province, leader of the pro-independence party UNI-PALIKA, reiterates that the agreements reached in Paris do not build upon those of Nouméa.
- The National Consultative Commission on Human Rights condemns the violent and disproportionate repression by the authorities in May 2024.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XXXIII)



Year 2026:

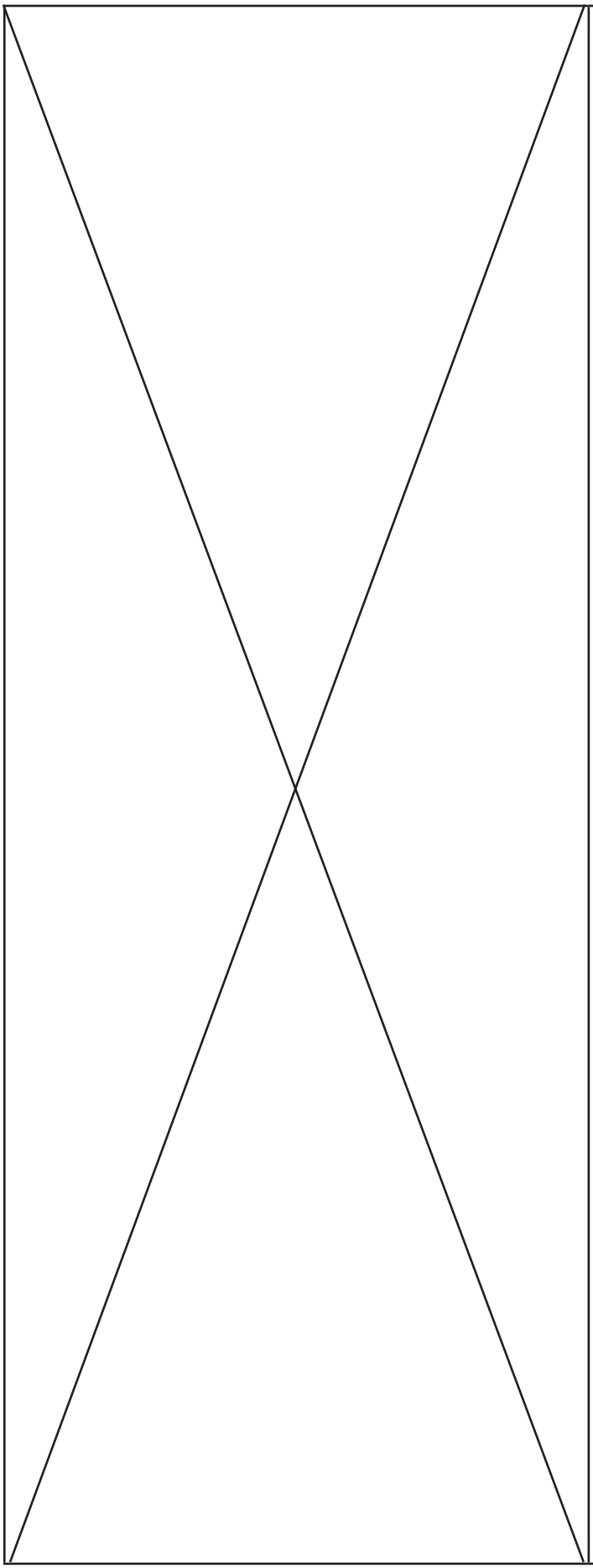
Month of January (continued):

- The Rassemblement National condemns the Bougival agreement which, according to them, paves the way for independence.
- The Senate creates a commission of inquiry into systemic inequalities in the Overseas Territories
- The European Union has expressed its support for the autonomy plan proposed by Morocco for Western Sahara. What about Kanaky/New Caledonia?

Month of February :

- Draft Kanaky agreement dated April 2025 finally made public.
- Members of the UNI, an independence party, decided to form the UPK (Unity of the People in Kanaky) to demonstrate their disagreement with the Bougival and Elysée-Oudinot agreements.
- The centrist parties, Oceanian Awakening and Caledonia Together, agreed to an alliance for the upcoming municipal elections.
- New Caledonia has seen a 53% drop in tourism over the past two years.
- Former Overseas Territories Minister Manuel Valls has once again criticized the President of the Republic and the current Prime Minister, Sébastien Lecornu, for their mismanagement of the New Caledonian issue.
- Demonstration in front of the High Commission by opponents of the Bougival and Elysée-Oudinot agreements
- Another trip to Paris by a delegation including the president of the FLNKS to convince parliamentarians not to ratify the Bougival and Elysée-Oudinot agreements.
- Death of a Kanak prisoner incarcerated in a metropolitan prison since the 2024 riots.
- The Congress of New Caledonia is launching its participatory citizens' assembly project. Six themes have been proposed for study, but the territory's institutional future is not among them.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XXXIV)



Year 2026:

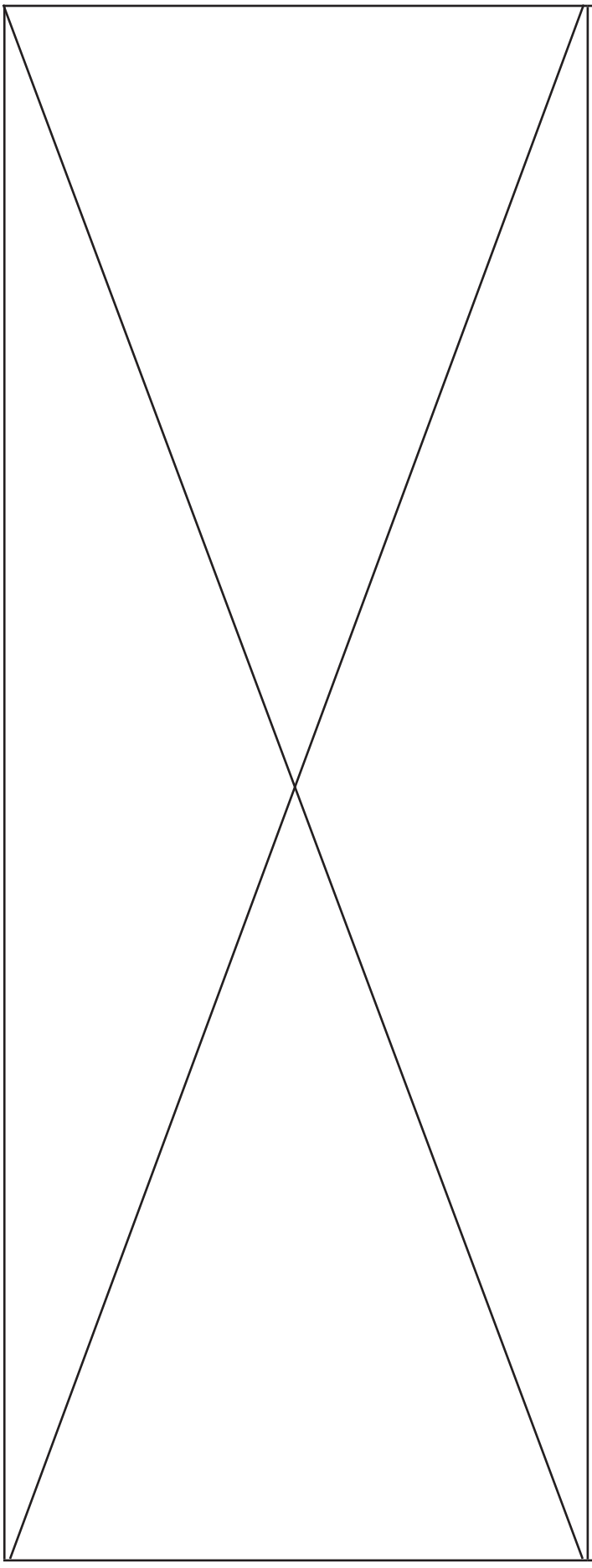
Month of February (continued):

- Socialist parliamentarians have indicated they will not support the central government's draft constitutional law on New Caledonia.
- The president of the Northern Province confirms his opposition to the Bougival and Elysée-Oudinot agreements. The UPK requests to join the FLNKS as an observer.
- The leader of Caledonie Ensemble explains his refusal to sign the Elysée-Oudinot agreement, criticizing the former Minister of the Interior, the current Prime Minister, and the President of the Republic for their handling of the New Caledonian issue.
- The French Senate approves the Bougival-Élysée-Oudinot agreement. Socialist senators abstain.

Month of March:

- 58,421 tourists are projected to arrive by air in 2025. This is the lowest number in 30 years for New Caledonia. Cruise passengers are expected to increase by 31%, reaching a total of 250,924 in 2025.
- Transfer of domestic flights of the company Air Calédonie to the international airport of La Tontouta in order to achieve economies of scale and save the company.
- A symposium on sovereignty, intended to be open to the public at the University of French Polynesia, was ultimately held behind closed doors due to concerns raised by the French government. This sparked a wave of reactions from researchers, students, local political representatives, and others, denouncing it as a form of censorship.
- A mission from Paris arrived in New Caledonia to draft the future organic law.
- The investigating judges in charge of the case concerning the individuals arrested and then transferred to mainland France have announced the end of the investigation. One of the judges apologized for the treatment endured (conditions of arrest and transfer), particularly to the two women accused in this case.

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XXXV)



Year 2026:

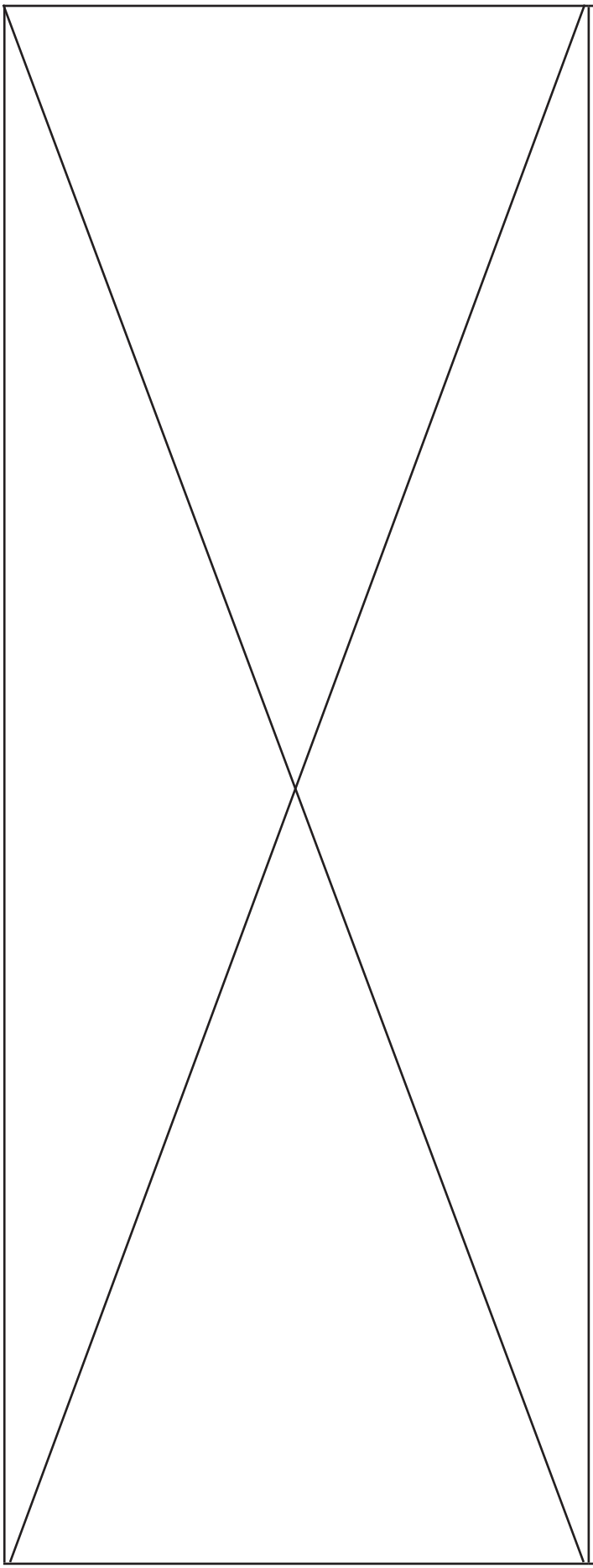
Month of March (continued):

- 25% vacancy rate for shops in Nouméa city centre announced by the town hall.
- - The French government has decided to convert New Caledonia's debt into subsidies and ultimately grants funding without any conditions attached. 240 billion CFP francs are thus earmarked over 5 years. 9 billion CFP francs have already been released for projects such as the drinking water supply for the VKP area, the completion of the Kaala-Gomen/ Hienghène road, etc.
- The Bougival-Elysée-Oudinot draft agreement is stalled in committee at the National Assembly. The Socialists have confirmed their opposition to the project without the FLNKS. The pro-independence MP filed a motion to reject the bill so that the assembly would not consider it. The LFI group tabled 3,000 amendments to challenge the bill.
- The territory's healthcare situation remains worrying:
  - 130 doctors and nurses have left,
  - 30 to 40% of nursing positions are vacant,
  - 40% increase in emergency room visits,
  - 1 out of 2 beds is vacant in emergency departments.

Month of April:

- The debate on the bill concerning New Caledonia in the National Assembly has been postponed by one day.
- If the bill is rejected, the non-independence Caledonian MP and the French Prime Minister have announced that they will modify the electoral roll for the June 2026 provincial elections through a simple law and/or consult the Caledonians directly via referendum on the Bougival-Élysée-Oudinot bill, which some experts consider unconstitutional.
- The assembly adopted the motion to reject the bill. The Bougival text was rejected.
- a hotel completely burned down in the town of Koumac by arson

Comparison of Events
1984 - 2024 (continued XXXVI)



Year 2026:

Month of April (continued):

- The Prime Minister convened local partners to decide on the next steps regarding the New Caledonian issue. Those opposed to independence decided not to travel to Paris due to the presence of the FLNKS president at the meeting.
- Former Overseas Territories Minister Manuel Valls is once again blaming the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister for the New Caledonian fiasco. He is reviving the solution of an associated state or independence-association, which he claims the President opposed, and is also declaring his support for provincial elections by June 2026.
- The LFI party is calling on parliamentarians belonging to the New Caledonia contact group to meet in order to restart discussions.
- Some members of the New Caledonian population are demanding that decisions in New Caledonia be made by the people themselves through popular assemblies.
- The Paris criminal court acquitted the president of the Southern Province after she called the FLNKS president a «terrorist leader.» She, in turn, filed a complaint against Christian Tein for calling loyalist leaders «little shits.»
- Prime Minister Sébastien Lecornu convened a second meeting, partly via videoconference, with local elected officials to find a solution, particularly regarding the electoral roll. He asked the FLNKS to make a gesture and include native-born citizens, to which the pro-independence movement again responded affirmatively, but only within the framework of an agreement. Outside of such an agreement, the answer was no. Those opposed to independence threatened to cease all negotiations with the FLNKS.
- The United Kingdom reversed its decision regarding the return of the Chagos Islands to Mauritius, thus going against the ruling of the International Court of Justice and siding with the United States, which wants to maintain its military base on the island.