Docnr2

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Date: Wednesday, September 16, 2026, 11:05 AM
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Subject: FORMAL DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATION — Aceh Darussalam: Request for Recognition, 1873 Declaration of War, Aceh Resolution and Request for Substantive Governmental Response

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Attachments:
Official letter to The Netherland.pdf
Aceh Resolution.pdf
ATTACHMENT 2.pdf
Attachment 3 .pdf
Attachment 4 .pdf
Attachment 5.pdf

U ontvangt niet vaak e-mail van 5.1.2.e @gmail.com. Ontdek waarom dit belangrijk is

Your Majesty,
Your Excellencies,
Mr President, Madam President,
Honourable Members and Distinguished Officials,

Please find attached my formal communication dated **16 September 2026** concerning Aceh Darussalam and the historical and contemporary relationship between Aceh and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

The attached communication formally requests, among other matters:

1. consideration of the recognition of Aceh Darussalam;
2. an official Dutch position concerning the declaration of war against Aceh of 26 March 1873 and the legal termination of the resulting conflict or belligerency;
3. identification and disclosure of any treaty, peace agreement, capitulation, act of cession, transfer instrument or other document relied upon as affecting Acehnese sovereign authority;
4. comprehensive cooperation concerning relevant Dutch archival records;

5. governmental consideration of the proposed Aceh Resolution and the peaceful international process contemplated therein;
6. formal dialogue concerning the historical, legal and diplomatic matters presented in the communication; and
7. formal notice of the establishment on 15 August 2026 of the Qadhi Malikul Adil institutional structure and its territorial Qadhi framework across the seventeen Wilayah of Aceh.

The principal communication and its supporting materials are transmitted for **formal registration, consideration and onward transmission to the competent governmental, parliamentary, diplomatic, archival and cultural-heritage authorities of the Kingdom of the Netherlands**.

I respectfully request that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs act as the principal governmental coordinating authority for the substantive consideration of this communication.

As specified in the attached communication, I respectfully request **written acknowledgement of receipt within seven calendar days of confirmed delivery**, including confirmation of the office to which the communication has been assigned and an appropriate official contact point for further correspondence.

I further respectfully call upon the Kingdom of the Netherlands to provide a **substantive governmental response within thirty calendar days of confirmed receipt**, or, where additional archival or legal examination is genuinely required, a concrete written commitment identifying the responsible authorities, the matters under examination and the anticipated timetable for response.

I would be grateful if each recipient would ensure that this communication is **registered in the appropriate official records and transmitted internally to the competent authority where necessary**.

The communication is submitted peacefully, formally and in good faith, with the objective of securing an evidence-based, lawful and constructive governmental response.

Please confirm safe receipt of this email and its attachments.

Respectfully,

SULTAN 5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e
Proponent of the Aceh Resolution
Descendant of the Aceh Sultanate
Aceh Darussalam

Mobile & WhatsApp +5.1.2.e

_Attachment 6. Qadhi Malikul Adil.mp4

Other Email: 5.1.2.e @outlook.com

Date: 16 September 2026

TO:

1. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands
2. The Prime Minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
3. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
4. The President and Members of the Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal
   House of Representatives of the Netherlands
5. The President and Members of the Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal
   Senate of the Netherlands
6. The Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to Indonesia
7. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
8. The Nationaal Archief of the Netherlands

CC:

Relevant Parliamentary Committees of the States General

Relevant Dutch governmental, diplomatic, archival, historical and cultural-heritage authorities

SUBJECT: FORMAL REQUEST FOR RECOGNITION OF ACEH DARUSSALAM AS AN INDEPENDENT AND SOVEREIGN STATE; FORMAL NOTICE CONCERNING THE NETHERLANDS' DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST ACEH OF 26 MARCH 1873; NOTICE OF PEACEFUL PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION; SEVEN-DAY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT; FORMAL ULTIMATUM FOR SUBSTANTIVE RESPONSE; CONSEQUENCES OF NON-RESPONSE; AND THE FUTURE STATUS OF DUTCH MILITARY GRAVES AND MEMORIALS IN ACEH

Your Majesty,
Your Excellencies,
Presidents and Honourable Members of the States General,

I, **Sultan** 5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e write under my own name and in my capacity as the proponent of the **Aceh Resolution**, and as a descendant of the Aceh Sultanate, to place before the Kingdom of the Netherlands matters of exceptional historical, legal and international importance concerning Aceh Darussalam and the relationship between Aceh and the Netherlands.

This communication is submitted peacefully, formally and in good faith.

It nevertheless requires a **clear, substantive and timely response**.

The questions raised herein concern the Dutch declaration of war against Aceh of **26 March 1873**, the historical sovereignty and international personality of Aceh

Darussalam, the legal basis upon which Dutch authority was subsequently asserted over Aceh, the existence or absence of any valid treaty or instrument concerning the transfer of sovereign authority, and the present position of the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning recognition of Aceh Darussalam.

These matters should no longer be answered merely by inherited political narratives, administrative assumptions or retrospective characterisations.

They must be examined through:

primary documents;

treaties and diplomatic instruments;

official Dutch governmental records;

archival evidence;

and

international legal analysis.

The Netherlands possesses a substantial documentary record relating to Aceh. My existing documentation identifies specific Dutch archival materials concerning the origins and conduct of the 1873 war, including records held within the Nationaal Archief.

Accordingly, this communication does not ask the Kingdom of the Netherlands merely to revisit history.

It asks the Netherlands to **state its position, identify its evidence, open the relevant archival record, and respond formally to the political and legal questions arising from that record.**

PRINCIPAL DEMAND

FORMAL RECOGNITION OF ACEH DARUSSALAM

I respectfully but unequivocally request that the **Kingdom of the Netherlands formally consider and provide a written governmental decision concerning recognition of Aceh Darussalam as an independent and sovereign State.**

The historical record relevant to this request includes evidence concerning:

the existence of the Sultanate of Aceh Darussalam as a political and governmental entity;

the exercise of governmental authority by Acehnese rulers;

Aceh's legal and judicial institutions;

Aceh's territorial administration;

Aceh's diplomatic relations with foreign political authorities;

Aceh's treaty-making activities;

Aceh's commercial and maritime relations;

Aceh's correspondence with foreign rulers and governments;

and the treatment of Aceh by foreign powers, including Dutch institutions, as a political authority capable of negotiation, treaty relations, diplomacy and war.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands is therefore respectfully requested to answer the following question directly:

Is the Kingdom of the Netherlands prepared to recognise Aceh Darussalam as an independent and sovereign State?

If the answer is **yes**, I respectfully request that such recognition be communicated through an appropriate formal governmental instrument.

If the Netherlands is **not presently prepared to grant recognition**, I request a reasoned statement identifying the principal:

legal considerations;

historical considerations;

documentary evidence;

and foreign-policy considerations

upon which that position is based.

If the Government considers that additional investigation is required before it can determine its position, I request that it expressly state that position and agree to an independent historical, archival and international-law examination of the relevant evidence.

This request for recognition should not be dismissed without examination merely because contemporary administrative arrangements presently exist.

The question being presented concerns the historical and legal basis of political authority itself.

Accordingly, the Kingdom of the Netherlands is requested to examine the evidence before reaching its conclusion.

I. FORMAL REQUEST FOR THE NETHERLANDS' POSITION ON THE DECLARATION OF WAR OF 26 MARCH 1873 AND NOTICE OF PEACEFUL PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION

On **26 March 1873**, the Netherlands declared war against the Sultanate of Aceh Darussalam.

That declaration marked the formal commencement of a prolonged armed conflict between the Netherlands and Aceh.

More than 150 years later, the historical commencement of the conflict is well documented.

What requires clarification is its **legal termination and the consequences subsequently attributed to it**.

I therefore formally request that the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands provide its present official position concerning:

1. the Dutch declaration of war against Aceh of 26 March 1873;

2. the governmental and constitutional authority under which that declaration was issued;

3. the legal character attributed to that declaration by the Netherlands;

4. the date upon which the Netherlands considers the resulting state of war or belligerency to have terminated;

5. the legal or governmental act by which the Netherlands considers that termination to have occurred;

6. whether a formal peace treaty was ever concluded with the competent sovereign authority of Aceh Darussalam;

7. whether the Netherlands relies upon any capitulation, act of submission, act of cession, transfer agreement, treaty or other legal instrument as having altered or extinguished Aceh's sovereign status;

8. whether any such instrument was concluded by an authority possessing lawful competence to transfer the sovereignty of Aceh Darussalam;

and

9. whether the declaration of war of 26 March 1873 possesses, in the Netherlands' present view, any continuing legal significance.

If the Netherlands considers that the declaration has **no continuing legal effect**, I request that this be stated expressly and unambiguously.

If the Netherlands considers that the state of war or belligerency was formally terminated, I request that it identify:

the date;

the act or instrument;

the parties;

the competent authorities involved;

and the archival reference.

If no formal peace treaty or comparable instrument exists, the Netherlands is requested to state that fact transparently.

The central question is therefore:

By what legal instrument, if any, was the sovereign authority of Aceh Darussalam lawfully transferred, ceded, extinguished or otherwise terminated?

If such an instrument exists:

identify it.

Provide its complete title.

Provide its date.

Identify its parties.

Identify its signatories and the authority under which they acted.

Provide the archival reference.

And make an authenticated reproduction available for independent historical and legal examination.

If no such instrument exists:

state that fact openly.

"Military conquest, battlefield control, occupation, administrative incorporation and voluntary cession are legally distinct phenomena. The legal consequences attributed to each must therefore be assessed separately, with reference to the applicable law, the relevant historical period and the primary documentary record."

That distinction is one of the principal reasons why an authoritative Dutch response is required.

NOTICE OF PEACEFUL PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is also hereby formally notified that a **peaceful public demonstration involving members of the Acehnese community is intended to take place at or in the vicinity of locations associated with the Dutch–Aceh war, including the grave associated with Major General Johan Harmen Rudolf Köhler and the Dutch military cemetery commonly known as Kerkhof/Peutjoet in Aceh.**

The demonstration is intended to draw public and international attention to:

the declaration of war of 26 March 1873;

the unresolved historical and legal questions addressed in this communication;

the absence or existence of any relevant peace or sovereignty-transfer instrument;

the request for formal recognition of Aceh Darussalam;

and the need for a serious and evidence-based response from the Government of the Netherlands.

The demonstration is intended solely as an act of **peaceful political expression and public remembrance**.

It is not intended to encourage violence, intimidation, damage to property, desecration of graves or disturbance of human remains.

The Netherlands is being given an opportunity through this communication to address these matters by **dialogue, evidence, law and diplomacy**.

II. FORMAL REQUEST FOR WRITTEN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT WITHIN SEVEN DAYS

Because this communication raises matters requiring coordination among the Dutch Government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Parliament, diplomatic service and archival authorities, I request **formal written acknowledgement of receipt within seven (7) calendar days of confirmed delivery to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.**

The acknowledgement should confirm:

1. the date upon which the communication was received;

2. the ministry, directorate, department or office to which it has been assigned;

3. the name or official designation of the authority responsible for coordinating the substantive governmental response;

4. confirmation that the attachments and supporting documentation have also been received;

and

5. an appropriate official contact point for further correspondence.

The seven-day acknowledgement is not intended to require the Government to reach final conclusions within that period.

Its purpose is to establish that the communication has been received, registered and placed before the competent authorities for substantive consideration.

I respectfully request that the acknowledgement be transmitted **as soon as reasonably possible and, in any event, no later than seven calendar days after confirmed receipt.**

An automated response or purely administrative receipt notice should not be treated as the Government's substantive answer to the matters raised herein.

III. FORMAL THIRTY-DAY DIPLOMATIC ULTIMATUM

Following confirmed receipt of this communication, the Kingdom of the Netherlands is hereby requested to provide a **substantive written governmental response within thirty (30) calendar days.**

"This thirty-day period constitutes the formal ultimatum for response contained in this communication."

The ultimatum is directed toward obtaining an answer and meaningful governmental engagement.

It is not a threat of violence or unlawful conduct.

For the purposes of this communication, a substantive response should address, at minimum:

A. FORMAL RECOGNITION

Whether the Kingdom of the Netherlands is prepared to recognise Aceh Darussalam as an independent and sovereign State.

B. DECLARATION OF WAR

The Netherlands' present official position concerning the declaration of war against Aceh of 26 March 1873.

C. TERMINATION OF THE CONFLICT

When and by what legal or governmental act the Netherlands considers the resulting state of war or belligerency to have terminated.

D. SOVEREIGNTY INSTRUMENTS

Whether the Netherlands relies upon any treaty, peace settlement, capitulation, act of cession, transfer agreement or other legal instrument concerning the transfer, extinction or alteration of Acehnese sovereign authority.

E. DOCUMENTARY DISCLOSURE

Whether the Netherlands will identify and make available the principal documentary and archival material upon which its position is based.

F. FORMAL DIALOGUE

Whether the Netherlands is prepared to enter into a structured dialogue concerning the historical and contemporary questions raised in this communication.

The Government is not required to complete every extensive archival investigation within thirty days.

However, the Netherlands is requested within that period to provide either:

a substantive governmental position;

or

a concrete written commitment to a defined process of substantive examination.

Where additional time is genuinely required to complete archival, governmental or legal investigation, the Netherlands is requested, within the thirty-day period, to specify:

what questions have already been examined;

what questions remain under examination;

which governmental or archival institutions are responsible;

what further work will be undertaken;

and the date by which the Government expects to provide its completed response.

A general statement that "the matter is under consideration," without identification of the responsible process or timetable, would not constitute meaningful engagement with the substance of this communication.

I respectfully request an answer **well before the expiry of the thirty-day period wherever possible**.

The purpose of imposing a clear deadline is not rhetorical.

After more than 150 years since the declaration of war, it is reasonable to request that the Netherlands formally state whether it is prepared to examine and address these questions.

IV. CONSEQUENCES OF NON-RESPONSE OR FAILURE TO ENGAGE

If the Kingdom of the Netherlands neither provides a substantive response nor communicates a concrete commitment to meaningful examination within the thirty-day period, I will regard the Government as having **declined the opportunity offered by this communication for an initial direct and structured engagement.**

In that event, I intend to proceed by **peaceful, lawful and transparent international means**.

Such action may include wider circulation of:

this formal communication;

the Aceh Resolution;

historical documentation concerning the declaration of war of 26 March 1873;

relevant treaty and diplomatic materials;

archival references;

legal submissions concerning the political status of Aceh;

and the record of correspondence with the Netherlands.

These materials may be transmitted for consideration to:

Governments;

Ministries of Foreign Affairs;

Permanent Missions to the United Nations;

members of the United Nations General Assembly;

members of the United Nations Security Council;

appropriate United Nations bodies;

regional and international organisations;

foreign parliaments;

human-rights institutions;

international-law scholars and practitioners;

universities and research institutions;

archives;

museums and cultural institutions;

and other competent international actors.

I will also seek support for an independent international examination of:

the declaration of war;

the legal termination of the Dutch–Aceh conflict;

Dutch and international treaty records;

the historical international personality of Aceh;

the question of whether any legally valid transfer of sovereign authority occurred;

and the preservation, identification and disclosure of relevant archival evidence.

The failure of the Netherlands to respond will **not** be represented as:

recognition of Aceh Darussalam;

acceptance of any legal claim;

admission of wrongdoing;

acceptance of the Aceh Resolution;

or proof of any contested historical allegation.

It will establish only the following objective fact:

that the Kingdom of the Netherlands was formally invited to respond to the questions contained in this communication and did not provide a substantive response or meaningful process of engagement within the period requested.

Maintaining that distinction is essential to the evidentiary integrity of this process.

The purpose of international escalation would therefore not be to manufacture a legal conclusion from Dutch silence.

It would be to place the documentary questions before a broader group of competent international actors for independent consideration.

V. LAWFUL FUTURE STATUS OF KÖHLER'S GRAVE AND KERKHOF/PEUTJOET

The grave associated with **Major General Johan Harmen Rudolf Köhler** and the Dutch military cemetery commonly known as **Kerkhof/Peutjoet** constitute important physical remnants of the Dutch–Aceh war.

Their meaning cannot be understood solely from one historical perspective.

For the Netherlands, such sites may form part of Dutch military history, remembrance and the memory of persons who died during the conflict.

For many Acehnese, however, these locations are associated with the invasion of Aceh, warfare, destruction, suffering and loss of life.

Their continued existence and interpretation therefore raise legitimate questions concerning:

historical memory;

public commemoration;

cultural dignity;

ownership and responsibility;

historical contextualisation;

preservation;

and the appropriate future treatment of foreign military remains and memorial sites within Aceh.

I therefore formally request that the Kingdom of the Netherlands enter into **serious and structured discussions concerning the future lawful status of these sites**.

Such discussions should consider, without predetermining the outcome:

1. continued preservation with appropriate historical contextualisation;

2. joint Dutch–Acehnese historical interpretation;

3. revised memorial presentation explaining the wider history of the Dutch–Aceh conflict;

4. identification and documentation of persons buried at the sites;

5. historical and archaeological examination where lawfully appropriate;

6. maintenance responsibility and institutional stewardship;

7. lawful relocation where justified and legally permissible;

8. dignified repatriation of identified Dutch military remains where legally, technically and ethically appropriate;

and

9. another arrangement mutually agreed through lawful consultation.

Where repatriation of particular remains is considered, any process should respect:

applicable law;

archaeological standards;

forensic procedures;

reliable identification;

the interests of identifiable descendants or families;

religious and cultural considerations;

and the dignity of the deceased.

The Government of the Netherlands is requested to state whether it is prepared to participate in such discussions.

For absolute clarity:

Nothing in this communication authorises, advocates, encourages or condones the destruction or desecration of graves, disturbance of human remains, violence, vandalism, intimidation or any other unlawful conduct.

The issue is being placed before the Netherlands precisely so that it can be addressed through a **lawful, dignified and negotiated process**.

At the same time, the Netherlands should understand that these sites cannot reasonably be separated from the unresolved historical relationship between the Netherlands and Aceh.

The request for dialogue concerning Köhler's grave and Kerkhof/Peutjoet therefore forms part of a broader request that the Netherlands confront the historical consequences of the Dutch–Aceh war openly, responsibly and on the basis of evidence.

The Netherlands is respectfully requested to provide its position on this matter as part of the substantive response required under **Section III of this communication**.

VI. FORMAL REQUEST FOR DUTCH ENDORSEMENT AND SPONSORSHIP OF THE ACEH RESOLUTION

Attached to this communication is the proposed:

ACEH RESOLUTION ON THE RECOGNITION, RESTORATION AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF ACEH DARUSSALAM AS AN INDEPENDENT AND SOVEREIGN STATE

The Resolution is intended to provide a peaceful, structured, evidence-based and internationally supervised framework through which the historical, legal, political, humanitarian and institutional questions concerning Aceh may be examined.

It addresses, among other matters:

the historical and international personality of Aceh Darussalam;

recognition and restoration of sovereign authority;

archives, treaties and diplomatic instruments;

historical and contemporary human-rights concerns;

transitional arrangements;

international monitoring;

land, property and natural-resource questions;

cultural heritage;

institutional reconstruction;

international diplomatic relations;

and a future pathway toward United Nations membership in accordance with the Charter.

The Resolution specifically proposes the establishment of an **International Archival, Treaty and Sovereignty Commission** to identify, authenticate and assess historical treaties, diplomatic instruments, maps, seals, government records and any alleged instrument concerning the transfer or exercise of political authority over Aceh.

The proposed Resolution also expressly distinguishes between:

verified evidence;

corroborated evidence;

documentary evidence requiring authentication;

allegations;

and matters requiring further investigation.

This evidentiary distinction is important because the purpose of the Resolution is not to substitute assertion for proof.

Its purpose is to create an international framework within which the evidence can be examined independently.

I therefore formally request that the Kingdom of the Netherlands:

1. undertake an official governmental, legal and foreign-policy review of the attached Aceh Resolution;

2. provide a formal written position concerning whether the Netherlands is prepared to endorse the Resolution;

3. formally endorse the attached proposed Aceh Resolution and, where procedurally appropriate, support, sponsor or co-sponsor a corresponding draft resolution, decision, agenda initiative or other formal measure before a competent

international or United Nation Body where this is procedurally and constitutionally appropriate;

4. support diplomatic circulation of the Resolution among interested States;

5. facilitate discussion of the Resolution among United Nations Member States;

6. encourage States with relevant historical, archival or diplomatic relationships with Aceh to examine the Resolution and its supporting evidence;

7. support the International Archival, Treaty and Sovereignty Commission proposed in the Resolution;

8. support the establishment of an appropriate international historical, legal and diplomatic process concerning Aceh;

9. support an international conference or structured diplomatic dialogue concerning the status and future of Aceh;

10. encourage other States to endorse, support or co-sponsor an appropriate international initiative concerning Aceh;

and

11. support the peaceful development of a lawful international process through which Aceh's claims may be considered on their evidence and merits.

For clarity, the attached Aceh Resolution is submitted as a **proposed international text for governmental consideration and potential State sponsorship.**

It should not be represented as an already adopted United Nations resolution or as an instrument possessing United Nations legal status unless and until it has been introduced and considered through the relevant procedures.

I am therefore not asking the Netherlands to treat the attached Resolution as something it is not.

I am asking the Netherlands to decide whether it is prepared to **support, endorse, sponsor and help advance the substance of the Resolution through lawful diplomatic channels.**

That is the decision requested.

I further request that the Government of the Netherlands identify, in its substantive response, whether it is prepared:

to review the Resolution internally;

to enter into discussions concerning possible endorsement;

to consult with other States concerning the Resolution;

and to designate a responsible official for further communication on this matter.

The Netherlands is uniquely placed to contribute to this process because of the extensive historical relationship between Dutch institutions and Aceh and because Dutch archives contain important primary records relevant to the questions raised in the Resolution.

For that reason, Dutch engagement would carry particular historical and evidentiary significance.

VII. DUTCH SUPPORT FOR PEACEFUL UNITED NATIONS CONSIDERATION AND FUTURE MEMBERSHIP PROCEDURES

The recognition of Aceh Darussalam and any future application for membership of the United Nations are separate but related matters.

I respectfully recognise that membership of the United Nations is governed by the United Nations Charter and the applicable procedures of the Security Council and General Assembly.

Accordingly, this communication does not suggest that the Netherlands alone can determine or guarantee United Nations membership.

Nor does it suggest that State endorsement of the Aceh Resolution would itself constitute admission to the United Nations.

Instead, I formally request that the Kingdom of the Netherlands support a **peaceful, lawful and procedurally proper international pathway**.

In particular, I request that the Netherlands:

1. support the peaceful international consideration of Aceh's political and legal status;

2. support dialogue between Acehnese representatives and interested United Nations Member States;

3. encourage States to examine the historical, legal and humanitarian documentation concerning Aceh;

4. facilitate diplomatic circulation of the Aceh Resolution and related supporting materials;

5. support the right of Acehnese representatives to present relevant historical, legal and humanitarian material before appropriate international forums;

6. consult with interested States regarding appropriate United Nations consideration of the Aceh question;

7. support a future application for United Nations membership where such an application is submitted in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter;

8. support consideration of such an application by the Security Council in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures;

9. support consideration by the General Assembly following any required Security Council recommendation;

and

10. encourage a peaceful international process that avoids violence, coercion and renewed armed conflict.

I respectfully request that the Government of the Netherlands state whether it is prepared to support such a pathway.

If the Government believes that additional legal, institutional or factual conditions would need to be satisfied before it could provide such support, I request that those conditions be identified clearly.

A constructive response could therefore take several forms.

The Netherlands may:

support immediate diplomatic engagement;

support preliminary international examination;

support independent archival and legal assessment;

support the establishment of an international commission;

support discussions among interested States;

or identify a clear set of requirements that it believes would need to be met before recognition or further United Nations engagement could be considered.

Any of these would constitute a more meaningful response than silence.

The central request is that the Netherlands engage with the issue through **lawful international procedure rather than avoidance**.

VIII. DISCLOSURE OF ANY TREATY, CESSION, CAPITULATION, PEACE AGREEMENT OR SOVEREIGNTY INSTRUMENT

The existence or absence of a legally relevant instrument concerning the sovereignty of Aceh is one of the most important questions raised by this communication.

I therefore make a separate and specific request for disclosure.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands is requested to identify every document upon which it relies, or has historically relied, in support of any proposition that:

Aceh surrendered its sovereignty;

Aceh ceded its sovereignty;

Aceh transferred sovereign authority;

Aceh accepted permanent incorporation under Dutch rule;

Aceh entered into a binding capitulation terminating sovereign status;

Aceh concluded a peace agreement affecting its political status;

or Aceh otherwise ceased to possess a separate international political or legal personality.

The requested disclosure includes, where such documents exist:

1. treaties;

2. peace agreements;

3. acts of cession;

4. capitulations;

5. declarations of submission;

6. political contracts;

7. military agreements;

8. territorial agreements;

9. protectorate or dependency arrangements;

10. diplomatic undertakings;

11. instruments of transfer;

12. agreements concluded with individual rulers, local chiefs or regional authorities;

13. instruments relied upon as binding the whole of Aceh;

and

14. governmental legal opinions interpreting any such instrument.

For each instrument, the Netherlands is requested to provide, where available:

the title;

date;

place of conclusion;

parties;

signatories;

official capacity of each signatory;

language;

original or copy status;

seal or signature details;

archival institution;

collection;

inventory number;

file number;

folio or page reference;

and current physical or digital location.

Where the Netherlands relies upon an agreement concluded by an individual local authority, I further request clarification as to:

the territorial jurisdiction of that person;

the legal authority that person possessed;

whether the person purported to act on behalf of the Sultanate as a whole;

whether such authority was recognised by the competent Acehnese sovereign institutions;

and the legal basis upon which the Netherlands considered that instrument capable of affecting the sovereignty of Aceh as a whole.

This distinction is essential.

An agreement with a local authority should not automatically be treated as equivalent to a valid transfer of sovereignty by the competent sovereign authority without examining the scope of authority involved.

Where the legal effect of an instrument is disputed, I request that it be subjected to independent legal analysis rather than treated as conclusive merely because it appears in a later colonial administrative record.

If no treaty, capitulation, act of cession or other instrument exists upon which the Netherlands relies as transferring Acehnese sovereignty, I request that the Government state that clearly.

If the Netherlands' historical legal position instead rests upon conquest, effective control, agreements with particular Acehnese authorities, recognition by third States, subsequent international arrangements, succession of States, or other legal or political developments, I request that each element of that position be identified separately and supported, wherever possible, by primary documentary evidence.

The objective is clarity.

IX. FULL ACCESS TO DUTCH ARCHIVAL MATERIAL

The Netherlands possesses a substantial and highly significant body of archival material concerning Aceh.

These records are essential to any credible historical and legal examination.

I therefore formally request the cooperation of the Government of the Netherlands, the Nationaal Archief and other relevant Dutch institutions in conducting a comprehensive archival search and facilitating lawful access to the resulting documentation.

The search should include, but not be limited to, material concerning:

the Sultanate of Aceh Darussalam;

the Sultan of Aceh;

Qadhi Malikul Adil;

Acehnese governmental institutions;

Acehnese law and Qanun;

Dutch diplomatic relations with Aceh;

VOC relations with Aceh;

commercial agreements;

port and navigation arrangements;

Dutch military planning and operations;

the 1873 declaration of war;

the first and subsequent Aceh expeditions;

military reports;

intelligence reports;

naval operations;

parliamentary and ministerial correspondence;

maps and territorial descriptions;

administrative restructuring;

local political agreements;

prisoner records;

property confiscation;

land and natural-resource records;

Aceh's relations with third States;

foreign reactions to the Dutch war against Aceh;

and the movement, removal or transfer of Acehnese manuscripts, archives, seals, legal documents and cultural materials.

The search should account for historical naming variants including, where relevant:

Atjeh;
Aceh;
Achin;
Acheen;
Acheh;
Atchin;
Atsjin;
Sultan van Atjeh;
Sultan van Achin;
Rijk van Atjeh;

and other spelling variants identified by Dutch archival specialists.

The search should not be restricted only to files catalogued under the modern name "Aceh".

It should also include broader record series concerning:

Sumatra;

the Dutch East Indies;

the Straits of Malacca;

Asian rulers;

foreign relations;

military campaigns;

maritime trade;

Islamic political entities;

regional diplomacy;

and European interaction with Southeast Asia.

I specifically request access to relevant material in the Nationaal Archief and related Dutch collections, including VOC, Ministry of Colonies, Foreign Affairs, military, parliamentary and administrative records.

Particular attention should be given to already identified materials concerning Atjeh and the origins and conduct of the 1873 war.

For every materially relevant record, I request, where legally and technically possible:

1. complete archival reference;

2. collection and series identification;

3. inventory number;

4. file number;

5. folio or page number;

6. date;

7. author and recipient;

8. original language;

9. available translation;

10. provenance information;

11. seal and signature information;

12. high-resolution digital reproduction;

and

13. information concerning any related files or copies held elsewhere.

Where relevant documents remain restricted or unavailable, I request that the responsible Dutch institution identify:

the archival reference;

the date of the document;

the applicable restriction;

the legal basis for that restriction;

and, where possible, the date upon which access may become available.

I further request disclosure of information concerning documents that may have been:

lost;

destroyed;

removed;

transferred;

dispersed;

mis-catalogued;

or relocated to other Dutch or foreign institutions.

Where a document is known to have existed but the original no longer survives, I request that the Netherlands identify:

catalogue entries;

copies;

translations;

references in correspondence;

registers;

summaries;

or other contemporaneous evidence demonstrating its existence or contents.

The archival record should not be limited to documents supportive of one historical interpretation.

All materially relevant records should be identified, including evidence that may support, contradict or complicate the positions advanced in this communication.

That is necessary for a credible international process.

X. OTHER MATTERS REQUIRING FORMAL NETHERLANDS ACTION

In addition to the principal matters identified above, I request that the Kingdom of the Netherlands consider the following additional steps.

A. APPOINTMENT OF A RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENTAL CONTACT POINT

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is respectfully requested to designate a responsible official, directorate or department to coordinate:

the Government's substantive response;

archival cooperation;

communications with Parliament;

consideration of the Aceh Resolution;

the proposed historical and legal commission;

and any subsequent diplomatic dialogue.

The contact details of that office should be included in the seven-day acknowledgement.

B. FORMAL INTER-MINISTERIAL REVIEW

Because the issues raised herein involve foreign affairs, historical archives, cultural heritage, international law and parliamentary responsibility, I request that the Netherlands conduct an appropriate inter-ministerial review.

Such review may reasonably involve:

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

the Ministry responsible for culture and archives;

the Nationaal Archief;

relevant legal advisers;

relevant parliamentary authorities;

and other competent governmental institutions.

C. PARLIAMENTARY CONSIDERATION

The Tweede Kamer and Eerste Kamer are respectfully requested to consider whether the matters raised in this communication warrant:

written parliamentary questions;

committee consideration;

a request for a formal ministerial statement;

a hearing;

archival inquiry;

or another appropriate parliamentary procedure.

In particular, Parliament is requested to consider asking the Government to provide:

a statement concerning the 1873 declaration of war;

the Government's position concerning the termination of the Dutch–Aceh conflict;

identification of relevant sovereignty instruments;

a report on Dutch archival holdings concerning Aceh;

the Government's response concerning recognition;

and the Government's response concerning the Aceh Resolution.

D. PROPOSED FORMAL MEETING

I respectfully request confirmation as to whether the Government of the Netherlands is prepared to receive me, or an appropriate Acehnese delegation or representatives, for a formal discussion concerning the matters raised in this communication.

Such a meeting may focus initially on:

historical documentation;

archival access;

the declaration of war;

the question of sovereignty instruments;

the proposed Commission;

recognition;

and the Aceh Resolution.

A meeting of this nature would constitute constructive evidence that the Netherlands is prepared to address the matter seriously.

E. FORMAL NOTICE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF QADHI MALIKUL ADIL AND THE TERRITORIAL QADHI STRUCTURE IN ACEH

I hereby formally notify the Kingdom of the Netherlands of a significant contemporary institutional development in Aceh Darussalam.

On **15 August 2026**, pursuant to a mandate asserted to have been conferred by the people of Aceh, the institution of **Qadhi Malikul Adil** was constituted through a body of **nine Ulama**, together with a territorial structure of **Qadhi Wilayah extending across the seventeen Wilayah of Aceh**.

The institutional structure presently described comprises:

1. Qadhi Malikul Adil — nine Ulama at the central level;

2. territorial Qadhi representation organised across the seventeen Wilayah of Aceh;

and

3. an associated institutional network intended to exercise, represent and safeguard the claimed sovereign authority, legal continuity and collective mandate of Aceh Darussalam.

For the purposes of this communication, the Kingdom of the Netherlands is placed on formal notice that this structure presents itself not merely as a historical, cultural or ceremonial institution, but as an emerging contemporary institutional authority acting pursuant to a claimed popular mandate.

The establishment of this structure represents a **material new development** in the contemporary political and institutional organisation of Aceh.

It also has direct relevance to the matters raised throughout this communication because the questions before the Netherlands no longer concern historical documentation alone.

They now also concern the existence of an organised contemporary Acehnese institutional structure that claims authority to:

represent Acehnese sovereign interests;

preserve and reconstruct Aceh's historical legal institutions;

coordinate territorial representation across the seventeen Wilayah;

conduct peaceful diplomatic engagement;

communicate with foreign governments and international institutions;

advance the Aceh Resolution;

and

seek international recognition through peaceful and lawful means.

Since its establishment, this institutional structure has begun a process of **external diplomatic engagement and communication** with international actors concerning the historical, legal and political position of Aceh Darussalam.

The Netherlands should therefore understand that the present communication is submitted in the context of an **emerging and increasingly organised Acehnese institutional and diplomatic process**.

This development gives additional urgency to the request that the Kingdom of the Netherlands establish a formal channel of communication rather than leave the historical and contemporary questions raised herein without an institutional response.

I therefore respectfully request that the Government of the Netherlands:

1. take formal note of the establishment, on 15 August 2026, of the Qadhi Malikul Adil structure described above;

2. receive and examine documentary material concerning its mandate, composition and territorial structure;

3. recognise the significance of this development when considering the request for formal dialogue contained in this communication;

4. identify whether the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is prepared to establish a direct channel of communication with representatives authorised to speak through this institutional structure;

and

5. consider receiving an appropriate delegation for formal discussion concerning the recognition request, the historical and archival questions raised in this communication, and the proposed Aceh Resolution.

This development should not be treated merely as a symbolic reconstitution of historical institutions.

It represents, according to the mandate and institutional framework under which it has been constituted, an attempt to establish a **coherent contemporary structure of authority, territorial representation and peaceful international diplomacy**.

The significance of this development lies particularly in the combination of:

institutional organisation;

religious and legal authority;

territorial representation;

a claimed popular mandate;

and

the commencement of international diplomatic engagement.

Taken together, these elements constitute an important new factor that the Kingdom of the Netherlands is respectfully requested to consider when determining its response to the matters presented in this communication.

The appropriate response to this development is not avoidance, but **formal engagement, examination of the underlying mandate and evidence, and structured diplomatic communication**

"This request is also presented against the background of a significant contemporary institutional development: on 15 August 2026, pursuant to a mandate asserted to have been conferred by the people of Aceh, the Qadhi Malikul Adil was constituted through nine Ulama together with a territorial Qadhi structure across the seventeen Wilayah of Aceh, and that institutional structure has begun peaceful external diplomatic engagement concerning Aceh Darussalam."

F. HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL MATERIALS

I request that Dutch institutions cooperate in identifying Acehnese:

manuscripts;

royal correspondence;

state documents;

treaties;

seals;

weapons and regalia;

maps;

religious manuscripts;

legal manuscripts;

archaeological materials;

and other objects of historical significance

that are currently preserved in Dutch public or institutional collections.

Where provenance indicates that materials were removed from Aceh during military operations or under circumstances requiring further examination, I request that their provenance and legal status be reviewed transparently.

Appropriate remedies may include, depending on the evidence and applicable law:

full physical restitution;

repatriation;

long-term loan;

shared custodianship;

high-resolution digital repatriation;

joint exhibitions;

or formal provenance acknowledgement.

G. PRESERVATION OF RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

The Netherlands and all relevant archival institutions are formally requested to preserve any documentary material reasonably identifiable as relevant to the questions raised in this communication, including archival originals, digitised records, catalogue metadata, provenance documentation and records relating to movement, disposal or destruction of material

Pending resolution of the issues raised in this communication, I respectfully request that all Dutch institutions possessing materially relevant records ensure their continued preservation.

No relevant document should knowingly be destroyed, discarded or altered because it may be relevant to the historical or legal examination proposed herein.

H. PUBLIC ACCESS AND TRANSPARENCY

Where legally permissible, I request that relevant archival material be digitised and made publicly accessible.

Transparency would serve both Dutch and Acehnese historical scholarship and would allow independent researchers to evaluate the evidence directly.

I. INTERNATIONAL EXPERT PARTICIPATION

If the proposed historical and legal process proceeds, I request that consideration be given to participation by independent experts in:

international law;

legal history;

diplomatic history;

archival science;

treaty law;

political history;

heritage law;

and transitional justice.

The purpose should be to ensure that the process is credible, multidisciplinary and internationally defensible.

J. PRESERVATION OF ALL CORRESPONDENCE

I request that this communication, the Dutch acknowledgement, the Government's substantive reply and all related correspondence be preserved in the appropriate official Dutch records.

This correspondence may itself become part of the documentary history of Netherlands–Aceh relations.

XI. CONSOLIDATED REQUEST FOR GOVERNMENTAL DECISION

For clarity, I respectfully request that the substantive response of the Kingdom of the Netherlands address the following matters in a structured manner.

FIRST — RECOGNITION

Is the Kingdom of the Netherlands prepared to recognise Aceh Darussalam as an independent and sovereign State?

SECOND — 26 MARCH 1873

What is the present official position of the Netherlands concerning the declaration of war against Aceh of 26 March 1873?

THIRD — TERMINATION OF WAR OR BELLIGERENCY

When and by what legal or governmental act does the Netherlands consider the resulting state of war or belligerency to have terminated?

FOURTH — TRANSFER OR EXTINCTION OF SOVEREIGNTY

What treaty, peace agreement, capitulation, act of cession, transfer instrument or other legal document, if any, does the Netherlands rely upon as having transferred, extinguished or altered Acehnese sovereign authority?

FIFTH — ARCHIVAL DISCLOSURE

Will the Netherlands cooperate in identifying and disclosing the relevant primary archival material?

SIXTH — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION

Will the Netherlands participate in an independent Netherlands–Aceh historical, archival and international-law examination?

SEVENTH — ACEH RESOLUTION

Will the Netherlands formally review and consider endorsement or sponsorship of the proposed Aceh Resolution?

EIGHTH — UNITED NATIONS PROCESS

Will the Netherlands support peaceful international consideration of Aceh and a future application for United Nations membership if pursued in accordance with the Charter and applicable procedures?

NINTH — KÖHLER AND KERKHOF/PEUTJOET

Will the Netherlands enter into discussions concerning the future lawful status of the relevant Dutch military graves and memorial sites?

TENTH — FORMAL DIALOGUE

Will the Netherlands designate a responsible official and enter into structured dialogue concerning the matters contained in this communication?

I respectfully request clear answers to these questions.

XII. FINAL FORMAL NOTICE

The issues contained in this communication are serious.

They concern war.

They concern sovereignty.

They concern historical evidence.

They concern the integrity of archives.

They concern the political status of a people.

And they concern the continuing responsibility of States to address contested historical relationships through peaceful means.

The purpose of this communication is not to provoke renewed conflict between the Netherlands and Aceh.

It is to replace uncertainty with evidence and silence with an answer.

The Netherlands possesses extensive historical records relevant to Aceh.

Those records should be examined.

The relevant treaties and instruments should be identified.

The historical legal questions should be addressed.

The request for recognition should receive a direct answer.

The proposed Aceh Resolution should receive serious governmental consideration.

And the Netherlands should determine whether it is prepared to contribute constructively to a peaceful international process.

I therefore respectfully but firmly reiterate the following:

I request formal recognition of Aceh Darussalam as an independent and sovereign State.

I request a clear Dutch position concerning the declaration of war of 26 March 1873.

I request identification of the act by which the Netherlands considers the resulting war or belligerency to have terminated.

I request disclosure of any treaty, capitulation, act of cession, peace settlement or sovereignty-transfer instrument relied upon.

I request full cooperation with the relevant archival inquiry.

I request serious consideration and endorsement of the proposed Aceh Resolution.

I request Dutch support for peaceful international and United Nations consideration of Aceh.

I request participation in a structured Netherlands–Aceh historical and legal process.

I request an acknowledgement within seven calendar days.

And:

I formally call upon the Kingdom of the Netherlands to provide a substantive response within thirty calendar days of confirmed receipt of this communication.

The thirty-day period is intended to provide a reasonable opportunity for governmental review while making clear that this matter cannot simply be left unanswered indefinitely.

I respectfully request that the Government respond **as early as possible** and not wait until the expiry of the deadline if a substantive position can be communicated sooner.

If the Netherlands requires further time for specific archival searches or legal review, I request that this be explained within the thirty-day period together with a defined timetable and identification of the responsible authorities.

If no substantive response or meaningful commitment to examination is provided, I will proceed peacefully and lawfully with the international steps identified in this communication.

For the avoidance of doubt, no failure to respond will be misrepresented as recognition, legal admission or acceptance of any contested historical claim.

The record will speak only for what actually occurred.

I invite the Kingdom of the Netherlands to choose engagement.

I invite the Netherlands to open the archives.

I invite it to identify the relevant instruments.

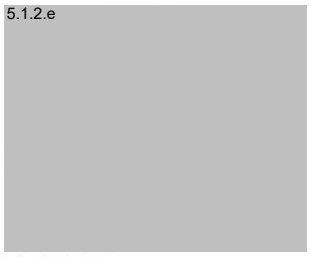
I invite it to examine the evidence independently.

I invite it to answer the question of recognition directly.

And I invite it to participate in a peaceful international process rather than leave these matters unresolved.

This communication is made in good faith and with the expectation of a serious governmental response.

Respectfully submitted,



SULTAN 5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e

Proponent of the Aceh Resolution
Descendant of the Aceh Sultanate
Aceh Darussalam

Date: 16 September 2026

Place: United Kingdom

Email for official correspondence: 5.1.2.e @gmail.com

Telephone / other contact: +447869487335

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1
Aceh Resolution on the Recognition, Restoration and International Protection of Aceh Darussalam as an Independent and Sovereign State

Attachment 2
DUTCH ARCHIVAL AND DOCUMENTARY DISCLOSURE SCHEDULE
Concerning Aceh Darussalam, Netherlands–Aceh Relations, the Declaration of War of 26 March 1873, Sovereignty Instruments, Governmental Records, and Displaced Archival and Cultural Materials

Attachment 3
DUTCH ARCHIVAL AND DOCUMENTARY DISCLOSURE SCHEDULE

Concerning Aceh Darussalam, Netherlands–Aceh Relations, the Declaration of War of 26 March 1873, Sovereignty Instruments, Governmental Records, Diplomatic Correspondence, Military Documentation, and Displaced Archival and Cultural Materials

Attachment 4
DOCUMENTATION CONCERNING KÖHLER'S GRAVE AND KERKHOF/PEUTJOET

Historical Context, Legal Status, Commemoration, Preservation, Provenance, and Proposed Framework for Lawful Netherlands–Aceh Consultation

Attachment 5
PROPOSED UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMATIC ROADMAP

For the Peaceful International Consideration of the Aceh Resolution, Historical Documentation, Recognition Questions, Archival Cooperation, and Future International Procedures

Attachment 6 — Documentary Record Concerning the Establishment, Mandate and Territorial Structure of Qadhi Malikul Adil, 15 August 2026

ACEH RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION ON THE RECOGNITION, RESTORATION AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF ACEH DARUSSALAM AS AN INDEPENDENT AND SOVEREIGN STATE

Draft International Resolution for Submission to the United Nations

Submitted pursuant to the mandate entrusted to Qadhi Malikul Adil and on behalf of the People of Aceh Darussalam

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PREAMBLE

THE SPONSORING STATES,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

Reaffirming the principle of the equal rights and self-determination of peoples;

Reaffirming the sovereign equality of States and the obligation to settle international disputes by peaceful means;

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights;

Recalling the principle that all peoples have the right freely to determine their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development;

Recognizing the historical existence of **Aceh Darussalam** as a political and governmental entity with its own institutions, legal traditions, judicial structures, diplomatic relations, commercial networks and international engagements;

Taking note of the documentary material submitted concerning Aceh's historical diplomatic relations and its preliminary inventory of treaties, agreements and diplomatic instruments;

Taking note of the Acehnese legal heritage, including the Qanun and institutions identified in the submitted documentation, including Qanun Meukuta Alam, Qanun Al Arsyi, Qanun concerning forests, trade, customary land, ports, natural resources, government structure and the institution of Qadhi Malikul Adil;

Recognizing the importance of preserving Acehnese historical manuscripts, treaties, royal correspondence, diplomatic records, maps, seals, legal instruments and other documentary heritage;

Concerned by the allegations submitted concerning serious human-rights violations in Aceh since 1945, including unlawful killings, enforced disappearances, torture, sexual violence, arbitrary detention, destruction of villages and other grave violations;

Concerned by allegations concerning dispossession of customary, inherited and waqf lands, exploitation of natural resources, deforestation and environmental destruction;

Recognizing the need for an impartial international process capable of distinguishing verified historical evidence from allegations requiring further investigation;

Recognizing that the question of Aceh's political status must be addressed peacefully and through an internationally credible process;

HEREBY ADOPT THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION:

ARTICLE 1

RECOGNITION OF ACEH DARUSSALAM AS AN INDEPENDENT AND SOVEREIGN STATE

1.1 The sponsoring States **recognize and affirm their support for Aceh Darussalam as an independent and sovereign State**, possessing the right to exercise political authority over its territory and population in accordance with international law.

1.2 The sponsoring States recognize the Acehnese people as a people entitled to determine their political status freely and without coercion.

1.3 The sponsoring States support the restoration of **Aceh Darussalam as a fully independent, sovereign and internationally recognized State**.

1.4 The political and legal status of Aceh shall not be determined solely by unilateral domestic legislation of another State where such legislation is disputed by the Acehnese people and is subject to international examination under this Resolution.

1.5 The international community is invited to examine the historical evidence concerning the continuity, interruption and subsequent exercise of Acehnese sovereignty.

1.6 Recognition under this Article shall be accompanied by peaceful diplomatic engagement and shall not authorize the use of force.

1.7 The sponsoring States shall encourage other States to consider formal bilateral recognition of Aceh Darussalam.

ARTICLE 2

HISTORICAL STATEHOOD AND CONTINUITY OF INTERNATIONAL PERSONALITY

2.1 The sponsoring States acknowledge the historical existence of the **Sultanate of Aceh Darussalam** as a political entity possessing governmental institutions, territorial administration, legal institutions, judicial institutions, diplomatic relations and international commercial relations.

2.2 The historical record submitted for international examination identifies Aceh's relations with political entities in Europe, the Ottoman world, the Middle East, South Asia, Southeast Asia and East Asia.

2.3 The submitted documentation identifies an extensive preliminary inventory of diplomatic treaties, agreements and political instruments involving Aceh.

2.4 Such instruments shall be subjected to independent archival verification concerning their date, parties, signatories, authenticity, legal character and continuing legal significance.

2.5 The existence of disputed or incomplete archival records shall not, by itself, constitute proof that Aceh lacked international relations or political personality.

2.6 The International Commission established pursuant to Article 8 shall examine the historical evidence concerning the continuity or interruption of Aceh's international personality.

2.7 The historical record shall be assessed on the basis of primary evidence wherever reasonably available.

ARTICLE 3

RESTORATION OF SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY

3.1 Upon the implementation of the political settlement contemplated by this Resolution, **sovereign governmental authority in Aceh shall rest exclusively with the institutions of Aceh Darussalam** established pursuant to the freely expressed will of the Acehnese people.

3.2 No foreign State shall exercise governmental authority over Aceh except pursuant to an express international mandate accepted by the competent authorities of Aceh Darussalam.

3.3 No foreign military, police or security institution shall exercise permanent governmental authority within Aceh Darussalam.

3.4 The transfer of authority shall be peaceful, orderly, internationally supervised where necessary, and designed to prevent a security vacuum.

3.5 Existing public functions shall continue only to the extent necessary to protect life, maintain essential services and preserve public order during the transition.

3.6 Transitional arrangements shall not constitute recognition of a permanent foreign claim to sovereignty over Aceh.

3.7 The future constitutional and governmental structure of Aceh Darussalam shall be determined by the Acehnese people through a legitimate political process.

ARTICLE 4

TERMINATION OF FOREIGN MILITARY AUTHORITY

4.1 Following the effective restoration of Aceh Darussalam's sovereign authority, **the Indonesian National Armed Forces (Tentara Nasional Indonesia — TNI) shall cease to exercise military authority within the territory of Aceh Darussalam.**

4.2 The Government of Indonesia shall be required, pursuant to an internationally supervised transition, to withdraw TNI personnel, military units, military installations and military command structures from Aceh.

4.3 No Indonesian military unit shall thereafter establish a permanent military base, command, detention facility, intelligence installation or other military establishment within Aceh Darussalam without the express consent of the sovereign Government of Aceh Darussalam.

4.4 The withdrawal shall include:

(a) combat units;
(b) territorial military commands;
(c) military intelligence structures;
(d) military detention facilities;
(e) military-controlled installations;
(f) military checkpoints; and
(g) other military structures exercising governmental authority.

4.5 The withdrawal process shall be independently monitored where required by the competent international mechanism.

4.6 Nothing in this Article prevents individual former members of the TNI from residing peacefully in Aceh as civilians, subject to the laws of Aceh Darussalam and applicable international law.

4.7 Any allegation of individual criminal conduct by military personnel shall be subject to independent investigation and due process.

ARTICLE 5

TERMINATION OF FOREIGN POLICE AND INTERNAL SECURITY AUTHORITY

5.1 Following the restoration of Aceh Darussalam's sovereign authority, **the Indonesian National Police (Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia — POLRI) shall cease to exercise governmental police authority within Aceh Darussalam.**

5.2 Indonesian police commands, stations and other police structures shall be withdrawn in accordance with the internationally supervised transition framework.

5.3 Indonesian police intelligence, investigative, detention and security functions shall cease within Aceh except where expressly authorized by an international transitional mechanism.

5.4 Responsibility for policing and public security shall progressively transfer to legitimate institutions of Aceh Darussalam.

5.5 Any transitional international police presence shall be temporary, impartial and limited to the mandate expressly conferred upon it.

5.6 The future police and public-security institutions of Aceh shall operate under civilian authority and shall comply with internationally recognized human-rights standards.

5.7 No police institution of another State shall permanently exercise sovereign policing powers within Aceh Darussalam without the consent of the Government of Aceh Darussalam.

ARTICLE 6

TERMINATION OF THE APPLICATION OF INDONESIAN DOMESTIC LAW AS THE GOVERNING LAW OF ACEH

6.1 Upon the effective restoration of Aceh Darussalam as an independent and sovereign State, **Indonesian domestic legislation shall cease to constitute the supreme governing legal authority within Aceh Darussalam.**

6.2 This provision concerns Indonesian domestic legislation as a source of sovereign governmental authority and shall not be interpreted as automatically invalidating every individual legal act, private transaction or judicial decision previously made.

6.3 The competent authorities of Aceh Darussalam shall establish a lawful transitional mechanism for reviewing:

(a) legislation;
(b) regulations;
(c) executive orders;
(d) administrative decisions;
(e) judicial decisions;
(f) concessions;
(g) land transfers;
(h) natural-resource licences; and
(i) other governmental instruments imposed or issued under Indonesian authority.

6.4 Acehnese law, including its historically documented legal heritage, shall be examined as a foundational source for the reconstruction of the legal order of Aceh Darussalam.

6.5 The submitted documentation identifies Qanun as an important component of Aceh's historical legal heritage, including Qanun concerning government, customary land, trade, forests, ports, natural resources and judicial institutions.

6.6 The restoration of Acehnese law shall nevertheless be conducted through a contemporary constitutional process that protects equality before the law, fundamental rights, due process and the rights of women and children.

6.7 No person shall be deprived of rights solely because a previous legal regime was replaced.

ARTICLE 7

TRANSITIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY

7.1 An **International Transitional Mechanism for Aceh** shall be established following an internationally agreed political settlement.

7.2 Its principal purpose shall be to facilitate the peaceful transfer of governmental authority to Aceh Darussalam.

7.3 The transitional mechanism shall have no authority to determine the permanent political status of Aceh contrary to the freely expressed will of the Acehnese people.

7.4 Its functions may include:

(a) public security;
(b) institutional transition;
(c) judicial continuity;
(d) public administration;
(e) electoral preparation;
(f) humanitarian protection;

(g) archival preservation;
(h) public finance; and
(i) preparation for internationally recognized governmental institutions.

7.5 The transitional mechanism shall establish a timetable for the withdrawal of Indonesian military and police institutions.

7.6 The timetable shall be publicly documented and independently monitored.

7.7 The mechanism shall transfer authority progressively to legitimate Acehnese institutions.

ARTICLE 8

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR TRUTH, RESTORATION, REPARATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF ACEH

8.1 An **International Commission for Truth, Restoration, Reparation and Reconstruction of Aceh** shall be established.

8.2 The Commission shall be independent, impartial and multidisciplinary.

8.3 Its mandate shall include:

(a) investigating historical political and legal developments affecting Aceh;

(b) documenting Acehnese governmental and legal institutions;

(c) preserving Acehnese manuscripts and Qanun;

(d) examining treaty and diplomatic records;

(e) documenting human-rights violations;

(f) examining land and resource claims;

(g) recommending reparations;

(h) recommending institutional reform;

(i) supporting reconstruction of legitimate Acehnese institutions; and

(j) recommending guarantees of non-recurrence.

8.4 The Commission shall cooperate, where appropriate, with relevant United Nations bodies and international institutions.

8.5 The Commission shall establish a public evidentiary classification distinguishing:

Verified Evidence; Corroborated Evidence; Documentary Evidence Requiring Authentication; Allegation; and Matter Requiring Further Investigation.

8.6 No person or institution shall be declared criminal solely on the basis of unverified allegations.

8.7 The Commission shall provide victims and affected communities with meaningful opportunities to present evidence.

This reflects the petition's demand for an international commission dealing with truth, restoration, reparation and reconstruction.

ARTICLE 9

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

9.1 An independent **International Commission of Inquiry into Human Rights Violations in Aceh** shall be established.

9.2 The temporal mandate shall extend from **1945 to the present**, while allowing investigators to examine earlier events where necessary to establish context, causation or continuity.

9.3 The Commission shall investigate credible allegations concerning:

(a) extrajudicial killings;
(b) enforced disappearance;
(c) torture;
(d) sexual violence;
(e) violence against children;
(f) arbitrary detention;
(g) destruction of villages;
(h) burning or destruction of civilian property;
(i) forced displacement;
(j) persecution; and
(k) other serious violations established by evidence.

9.4 The Commission shall have authority to collect and preserve:

(a) military records;
(b) police records;
(c) government records;
(d) judicial records;
(e) diplomatic archives;
(f) international-organization records;
(g) victim testimony;
(h) witness testimony;

(i) forensic evidence; and
(j) photographic and audiovisual evidence.

9.5 The Commission shall investigate both **individual responsibility and institutional responsibility** where supported by evidence.

9.6 Any person against whom evidence indicates responsibility shall be entitled to due process and a fair determination before an appropriate competent body.

9.7 The Commission shall recommend appropriate accountability mechanisms, including prosecution, where legally justified.

9.8 The Commission shall give particular attention to allegations of sexual violence and crimes against children.

9.9 The Commission shall protect victims and witnesses against retaliation.

The source petition expressly calls for collection of military documents, government documents, international reports, archives and victim testimony in order to establish historical truth independently.

ARTICLE 10

INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVAL, TREATY AND SOVEREIGNTY COMMISSION

10.1 An **International Archival, Treaty and Sovereignty Commission for Aceh** shall be established.

10.2 The Commission shall conduct a comprehensive international search for records concerning:

(a) Aceh Darussalam;
(b) the Sultanate of Aceh;
(c) Acehnese rulers;
(d) Acehnese diplomatic missions;
(e) treaties and agreements;
(f) royal correspondence;
(g) diplomatic correspondence;
(h) maps;
(i) seals;
(j) legal manuscripts;
(k) military correspondence;
(l) commercial records; and
(m) records concerning the transfer or exercise of political authority in Aceh.

10.3 The search shall include archives located in Aceh and foreign archives, including but not limited to the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Türkiye, Malaysia, Brunei, Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, India, Pakistan, Iran, Thailand, Maldives, Morocco and Yemen.

10.4 The Commission shall specifically investigate documentary evidence concerning whether Aceh ever executed a valid instrument transferring its sovereignty to another State.

10.5 It shall also investigate documentary evidence concerning the historical claim that Aceh did not formally transfer its sovereignty to Britain, the Netherlands, Japan or Indonesia. This is expressly asserted in the submitted petition, but the Commission shall test that assertion against primary evidence rather than treating it as an established fact in advance.

10.6 Every claimed treaty shall, where possible, be recorded with:

(a) exact title;
(b) date;
(c) place;
(d) parties;
(e) signatories;
(f) original language;
(g) archival institution;
(h) collection;
(i) catalogue number;
(j) folio or page;
(k) seal;
(l) signature; and
(m) digital image.

10.7 The Commission shall distinguish authenticated treaties from documents requiring further verification.

10.8 Where original documents have disappeared, copies, registers, diplomatic correspondence and contemporaneous references shall be examined.

10.9 No government shall knowingly destroy, conceal or materially alter documentary evidence relevant to the Commission's mandate.

10.10 The Commission shall publish a comprehensive **International Register of Aceh's Treaties, Diplomatic Instruments and Sovereignty Documents**.

ARTICLE 11

PROTECTION, DISCLOSURE AND INTERNATIONAL ACCESS TO ACEH ARCHIVES

11.1 The Sponsoring States shall support the permanent preservation of documentary materials concerning the history, sovereignty, government, diplomacy, law and international relations of Aceh Darussalam.

11.2 States and institutions holding relevant Acehnese records are encouraged to undertake systematic identification, cataloguing, preservation and digitisation of such materials.

11.3 Relevant archival materials shall, subject to applicable archival and privacy requirements, be made accessible for independent historical, legal and scholarly examination.

11.4 The archival programme shall include, where available:

(a) treaties and agreements;
(b) diplomatic correspondence;
(c) royal correspondence;
(d) governmental registers;
(e) legal manuscripts;
(f) judicial records;
(g) maps and charts;
(h) royal seals and insignia;
(i) military correspondence;
(j) commercial records;
(k) census and population records;
(l) land and cadastral records;
(m) records concerning natural resources; and
(n) records concerning the administration and political status of Aceh.

11.5 Every archival reference incorporated into the international register should identify, wherever possible:

(a) archive;
(b) collection;
(c) series;
(d) catalogue number;
(e) document number;
(f) folio or page;
(g) date;
(h) author;
(i) recipient;
(j) language;
(k) seal;

(l) signature; and
(m) existing digital reproduction.

11.6 Where an original document is unavailable, authenticated copies, registers, diplomatic transcripts and contemporaneous references may be examined as secondary documentary evidence.

11.7 Archival evidence shall be classified according to its evidentiary status, including **authenticated, corroborated, provisional, disputed, or requiring further investigation**.

11.8 No historical document shall be treated as legally conclusive solely because it appears in a secondary publication or compilation.

11.9 The International Archival, Treaty and Sovereignty Commission established under Article 10 shall maintain a central **International Aceh Archival Register**.

ARTICLE 12

CONSTITUTIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND GOVERNANCE OF ACEH DARUSSALAM

12.1 Following the restoration of Aceh Darussalam's sovereign authority, the political institutions of Aceh shall be constituted through a legitimate and representative constitutional process.

12.2 The constitutional process shall be based upon the freely expressed political will of the Acehnese people.

12.3 The constitutional process shall provide for:

(a) representative government;
(b) separation and accountability of public powers;
(c) an independent judiciary;
(d) protection of fundamental rights;
(e) accountable public administration;
(f) transparent public finance;
(g) local and regional administration; and
(h) peaceful transfer of political authority.

12.4 Historical Acehnese governmental and legal institutions may be examined as part of the constitutional reconstruction process.

12.5 Historical institutions shall not be restored automatically without consideration of contemporary human-rights standards, democratic participation and the equal protection of all persons.

12.6 The constitutional process shall guarantee the political participation of all communities residing lawfully within Aceh Darussalam.

12.7 No foreign State shall impose a constitutional system upon Aceh Darussalam without the consent of the Acehnese people through a legitimate political process.

ARTICLE 13

RESTORATION OF ACEHNESE LEGAL INSTITUTIONS

13.1 Aceh Darussalam shall establish an independent legal system appropriate to its constitutional order and international obligations.

13.2 The reconstruction of Acehnese law shall include examination of historical Acehnese legal instruments, customary law, judicial traditions, governmental regulations and other surviving legal records.

13.3 Historical Qanun and other legal materials identified in the archival record shall be preserved, translated where necessary and subjected to scholarly and legal examination.

13.4 The competent constitutional authorities of Aceh Darussalam shall determine which historical legal principles may appropriately form part of contemporary Acehnese law.

13.5 The legal system shall guarantee:

(a) equality before the law;
(b) due process;
(c) judicial independence;
(d) access to justice;
(e) protection against arbitrary detention;
(f) protection of property rights;
(g) freedom from discrimination; and
(h) effective remedies for violations of rights.

13.6 Existing legal disputes arising from the transition shall be reviewed through competent Acehnese judicial or transitional mechanisms.

13.7 The restoration of Acehnese legal institutions shall not result in collective punishment or denial of fundamental rights.

ARTICLE 14

CITIZENSHIP AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

14.1 Aceh Darussalam shall establish a lawful system of citizenship consistent with its constitutional order and international obligations.

14.2 Persons lawfully resident in Aceh at the commencement of the transition shall be protected against arbitrary deprivation of residence, property or basic civil rights.

14.3 Citizenship shall not be denied solely on grounds of ethnicity, race, religion, gender, language, political opinion, place of origin or previous nationality.

14.4 The citizenship framework shall establish appropriate procedures for:

(a) acquisition of citizenship;
(b) confirmation of existing nationality or status;
(c) naturalisation;
(d) dual-nationality questions;
(e) documentation; and
(f) appeals.

14.5 Every citizen shall have the right to participate in the political life of Aceh Darussalam in accordance with law.

14.6 Political participation shall include the right to vote and, subject to lawful requirements, to stand for public office.

14.7 The political rights of women, minorities and vulnerable groups shall be protected.

14.8 No person shall be subjected to retaliation for peacefully expressing a political position concerning the future of Aceh.

ARTICLE 15

LAND, PROPERTY AND RESTITUTION

15.1 An independent **Aceh Land and Property Commission** shall be established to investigate historical and contemporary claims concerning land and property.

15.2 The Commission shall examine claims involving:

(a) customary land;
(b) ancestral land;
(c) privately held land;
(d) community land;
(e) waqf and other historically documented property;
(f) agricultural land;
(g) forests;
(h) coastal land;

(i) property transferred through governmental action; and
(j) property affected by armed conflict or displacement.

15.3 The Commission shall examine the legal basis of disputed transfers, confiscations, concessions and expropriations.

15.4 Particular consideration shall be given to transactions alleged to have occurred through:

(a) coercion;
(b) unlawful confiscation;
(c) forced displacement;
(d) fraudulent documentation;
(e) discriminatory administration;
(f) military or security operations; or
(g) other unlawful means.

15.5 Where unlawful dispossession is established, available remedies may include:

(a) restitution;
(b) restoration of possession;
(c) compensation;
(d) alternative land;
(e) restoration of communal rights; or
(f) other appropriate forms of reparation.

15.6 The Commission shall establish an evidence-based cadastral and historical land register.

15.7 No numerical claim concerning the quantity of land affected shall be treated as established without documentary, cadastral, geographical or other corroborating evidence.

ARTICLE 16

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC SOVEREIGNTY

16.1 The natural resources of Aceh Darussalam shall be administered for the benefit of the people of Aceh and in accordance with the sovereign authority of Aceh Darussalam.

16.2 An independent review shall examine historical exploitation and administration of:

(a) petroleum;
(b) natural gas;
(c) minerals;
(d) forests;

(e) fisheries;
(f) agricultural resources;
(g) water resources; and
(h) other natural resources.

16.3 The review shall identify:

(a) ownership arrangements;
(b) concessions;
(c) licences;
(d) contracts;
(e) revenues;
(f) taxation;
(g) environmental obligations; and
(h) beneficiaries of resource exploitation.

16.4 Existing resource agreements shall be reviewed according to their legal basis, contractual validity and compliance with applicable international standards.

16.5 Agreements determined to have been obtained through fraud, coercion, corruption or other unlawful means shall be subject to appropriate legal review.

16.6 Natural-resource governance shall include transparency, environmental protection and equitable benefit-sharing.

16.7 The people of Aceh shall have a meaningful role in determining the future management of their natural resources.

ARTICLE 17

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND RESTORATION

17.1 Aceh Darussalam shall establish an independent environmental governance framework based upon environmental protection, sustainable development and intergenerational responsibility.

17.2 Particular protection shall be afforded to ecosystems of exceptional ecological significance, including the **Leuser Ecosystem** and other forests, watersheds, coastal areas and biodiversity reserves.

17.3 An international environmental assessment shall examine credible allegations concerning:

(a) deforestation;
(b) illegal logging;
(c) mining;

(d) plantation expansion;
(e) pollution;
(f) destruction of watersheds;
(g) biodiversity loss; and
(h) other environmental damage.

17.4 The assessment shall identify, where evidence permits:

(a) responsible actors;
(b) affected communities;
(c) environmental damage;
(d) economic loss; and
(e) restoration requirements.

17.5 Where environmental damage is established, appropriate restoration, remediation and compensation measures shall be developed.

17.6 Indigenous and customary communities affected by environmental destruction shall have the right to participate meaningfully in environmental decision-making.

17.7 Future natural-resource projects shall comply with environmental-impact assessment requirements and applicable international environmental standards.

ARTICLE 18

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE

18.1 Aceh Darussalam shall protect, preserve and restore its cultural and historical heritage.

18.2 Particular protection shall be afforded to:

(a) historical manuscripts;
(b) royal archives;
(c) treaties and diplomatic correspondence;
(d) Qanun and other historical legal manuscripts;
(e) royal seals and insignia;
(f) historical maps;
(g) archaeological sites;
(h) monuments;
(i) historic buildings;
(j) traditional arts;
(k) traditional knowledge;
(l) oral histories;

(m) genealogical records; and
(n) other documentary and material heritage of Aceh.

18.3 Historical and cultural materials located outside Aceh shall be identified through an international inventory.

18.4 Where cultural property is demonstrated to have been unlawfully removed from Aceh, appropriate mechanisms for restitution, repatriation, shared custody or digital repatriation shall be considered.

18.5 International museums, archives, libraries and cultural institutions holding Acehnese materials are encouraged to cooperate with Aceh Darussalam.

18.6 Digital copies of historically significant Acehnese materials shall be made available to recognised Acehnese archival and educational institutions wherever legally and technically possible.

18.7 The protection of cultural and historical heritage shall be conducted without discrimination and shall respect the diverse communities forming the population of Aceh Darussalam.

ARTICLE 19

REPARATIONS, COMPENSATION AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

19.1 Aceh Darussalam shall establish a comprehensive framework for reparations to persons and communities determined to have suffered serious violations of their rights.

19.2 Reparations may include:

(a) restitution;
(b) compensation;
(c) rehabilitation;
(d) medical and psychological assistance;
(e) restoration of legal status;
(f) restoration of property;
(g) memorialisation;
(h) public acknowledgement; and
(i) guarantees of non-recurrence.

19.3 Particular consideration shall be given to victims of:

(a) unlawful killing;
(b) enforced disappearance;
(c) torture;
(d) sexual violence;

(e) forced displacement;
(f) arbitrary detention;
(g) destruction of homes or communities; and
(h) unlawful deprivation of property.

19.4 Families of persons who disappeared or were killed shall have the right to seek truth concerning the fate and whereabouts of their relatives.

19.5 Reparations shall be determined through transparent procedures based upon evidence.

19.6 No victim shall be excluded solely because the violation occurred many years before the establishment of the reparations mechanism.

19.7 Reparations programmes shall not replace criminal accountability where prosecution is legally warranted.

ARTICLE 20

MISSING PERSONS, VICTIMS AND WITNESS PROTECTION

20.1 An independent **Commission on Missing Persons and Victims of Conflict in Aceh** shall be established.

20.2 The Commission shall investigate the fate and whereabouts of persons reported missing in connection with conflict or serious human-rights violations.

20.3 It shall have authority, subject to applicable legal procedures, to seek access to:

(a) governmental archives;
(b) military records;
(c) police records;
(d) detention records;
(e) hospital records;
(f) burial records;
(g) forensic records; and
(h) other relevant documentation.

20.4 The Commission shall establish a secure database of missing persons.

20.5 Where appropriate, forensic investigations, archaeological investigations and identification of remains shall be undertaken.

20.6 Families shall be informed of verified findings concerning missing relatives.

20.7 Victims, witnesses, investigators and their families shall receive appropriate protection against intimidation, retaliation or interference.

20.8 Evidence concerning serious violations shall be preserved for possible judicial proceedings.

20.9 The Commission shall operate independently and shall distinguish verified findings from allegations requiring further investigation.

20.10 The findings of the Commission shall be incorporated into the broader historical record and transitional-justice process established under this Resolution.

ARTICLE 21

SECURITY-SECTOR REFORM AND GUARANTEES OF NON-RECURRENCE

21.1 Following the restoration of Aceh Darussalam's sovereign authority, the security institutions operating within Aceh shall be reorganised under the constitutional authority of Aceh Darussalam.

21.2 No foreign military, police, intelligence or paramilitary institution shall exercise permanent security authority within Aceh Darussalam without the consent of the sovereign Government of Aceh Darussalam.

21.3 The security institutions of Aceh Darussalam shall operate under civilian constitutional control.

21.4 All security personnel shall be required to respect:

(a) international human rights law;
(b) applicable international humanitarian law;
(c) due process;
(d) civilian protection; and
(e) the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

21.5 A comprehensive vetting process shall be established for persons seeking appointment to senior security, police, judicial or public-authority positions where credible evidence exists of participation in serious human-rights violations.

21.6 Vetting shall be conducted individually and on the basis of credible evidence. Collective punishment shall be prohibited.

21.7 Persons against whom credible evidence establishes responsibility for serious violations shall be referred to the competent judicial authorities.

21.8 Security institutions shall maintain transparent records concerning detention, use of force, arrest, interrogation and other coercive powers.

21.9 The purpose of security-sector reform shall be to ensure that never again shall military, police or security institutions be used as instruments of political repression against the people of Aceh.

ARTICLE 22

DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILISATION AND REINTEGRATION

22.1 An internationally supervised **Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme for Aceh** may be established as necessary to implement the peaceful transition.

22.2 The programme shall provide for the orderly withdrawal, disarmament and demobilisation of armed formations whose continued presence is inconsistent with the sovereign authority of Aceh Darussalam.

22.3 The programme shall include appropriate arrangements for:

(a) registration;
(b) weapons collection;
(c) verification;
(d) demobilisation;
(e) civilian reintegration;
(f) vocational training;
(g) education; and
(h) lawful employment opportunities.

22.4 No armed group shall be entitled to exercise parallel sovereign authority over Aceh Darussalam.

22.5 Former combatants who have not committed serious international crimes shall be provided with appropriate opportunities for peaceful civilian reintegration.

22.6 Persons reasonably suspected of serious international crimes shall not receive immunity merely by virtue of participation in a disarmament programme.

22.7 Weapons surrendered pursuant to the programme shall be securely documented and disposed of or retained only in accordance with the law.

22.8 The programme shall be designed to prevent renewed armed conflict and to establish a stable civilian security environment.

ARTICLE 23

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION AND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF ACEH DARUSSALAM

23.1 The Sponsoring States affirm their support for the international recognition of **Aceh Darussalam as an independent and sovereign State**.

23.2 States are invited, in accordance with their constitutional and international obligations, to establish diplomatic relations with Aceh Darussalam.

23.3 Aceh Darussalam shall have the capacity to establish:

(a) diplomatic missions;
(b) consular missions;
(c) international agreements;
(d) commercial relations;
(e) cultural relations; and
(f) other lawful international relations.

23.4 The International Archival, Treaty and Sovereignty Commission shall assist in documenting Aceh's historical diplomatic relations for the purposes of restoring its international historical record.

23.5 Historical treaties and diplomatic instruments shall not automatically be treated as currently binding without examination of their authenticity, legal character, continuity and applicable international law.

23.6 Where historical diplomatic relations are authenticated, they may constitute relevant evidence in assessing Aceh's historical international personality.

23.7 The Sponsoring States shall encourage the international community to engage directly and peacefully with the competent authorities of Aceh Darussalam.

23.8 No provision of this Article shall authorize the use of force to obtain diplomatic recognition.

ARTICLE 24

UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATION AND MEMBERSHIP

24.1 The Sponsoring States support the representation of **Aceh Darussalam** before the United Nations and its specialized agencies through the procedures established by the Charter of the United Nations.

24.2 The Sponsoring States support the submission of an application by Aceh Darussalam for membership of the United Nations.

24.3 The application shall be considered in accordance with **Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations** and the applicable rules and procedures of the Security Council and General Assembly.

24.4 The Sponsoring States shall encourage the Security Council to consider an application for membership submitted by Aceh Darussalam in accordance with the Charter.

24.5 Following the applicable recommendation of the Security Council, the General Assembly shall consider the question of admission in accordance with the Charter.

24.6 The Sponsoring States shall support the right of representatives of Aceh Darussalam to present historical, legal, political and humanitarian evidence before appropriate United Nations bodies.

24.7 The United Nations shall be invited to facilitate peaceful international consideration of the status of Aceh Darussalam.

24.8 Nothing in this Article shall be construed as bypassing or replacing the constitutional procedures governing United Nations membership.

The petition specifically requests international recognition of Aceh as an independent and fully sovereign State and asks for international support for its presentation before the United Nations.

ARTICLE 25

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ACEH

25.1 An **International Conference on Aceh** shall be convened under an appropriate international framework following adoption of this Resolution or commencement of the international process contemplated herein.

25.2 The Conference shall include, as appropriate:

(a) the competent representatives of Aceh Darussalam;
(b) Sponsoring States;
(c) neighbouring States;
(d) relevant United Nations bodies;
(e) international human-rights institutions;
(f) archival and historical institutions;
(g) representatives of victims and affected communities; and
(h) other relevant international participants.

25.3 The Conference shall consider:

(a) the political status of Aceh;
(b) recognition of sovereignty;
(c) the transition to independent government;
(d) security arrangements;
(e) human-rights accountability;
(f) reparations;
(g) land and property restitution;
(h) natural resources;
(i) environmental restoration;
(j) archival recovery;
(k) cultural heritage; and
(l) international diplomatic relations.

25.4 The Conference shall provide a forum for peaceful negotiation and shall not prejudice the right of the Acehnese people to self-determination.

25.5 Any final political settlement shall require the freely expressed consent of the Acehnese people through a legitimate and internationally credible process.

25.6 The Conference shall produce a publicly accessible record of its proceedings and conclusions.

ARTICLE 26

INTERNATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION, DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT

26.1 An **International Reconstruction and Development Programme for Aceh Darussalam** shall be established or supported as appropriate.

26.2 The Programme shall assist in rebuilding institutions and infrastructure affected by conflict, displacement, human-rights violations and environmental destruction.

26.3 Priority areas shall include:

(a) health;
(b) education;
(c) housing;
(d) infrastructure;
(e) water and sanitation;
(f) environmental restoration;
(g) public administration;
(h) judicial institutions;
(i) archives and cultural institutions; and
(j) sustainable economic development.

26.4 International financial assistance shall be administered transparently and shall be subject to appropriate independent auditing.

26.5 Reconstruction funds shall not be used to finance military repression, political persecution or discrimination.

26.6 Particular priority shall be given to communities affected by displacement, destruction of homes, loss of livelihoods and environmental degradation.

26.7 The international community is invited to establish appropriate trust funds, development programmes and technical-assistance mechanisms for Aceh Darussalam.

26.8 Natural resources of Aceh shall not be treated as a source of financing for reconstruction without the lawful participation and consent of the sovereign authorities of Aceh Darussalam.

ARTICLE 27

INTERNATIONAL MONITORING AND VERIFICATION MECHANISM

27.1 An independent **International Monitoring and Verification Mission for Aceh** shall be established where necessary to monitor implementation of this Resolution.

27.2 The Mission shall monitor:

(a) withdrawal of Indonesian military forces;
(b) withdrawal of Indonesian police structures;
(c) implementation of transitional arrangements;
(d) protection of civilians;
(e) disarmament and demobilisation;
(f) human-rights protections;
(g) archival preservation;
(h) humanitarian arrangements; and
(i) implementation of agreed political commitments.

27.3 The Mission shall operate impartially and independently.

27.4 Its personnel shall have appropriate access to locations and institutions necessary to perform their mandate.

27.5 The Mission shall maintain procedures for receiving confidential information from victims, witnesses and other sources.

27.6 No person cooperating with the Mission shall be subjected to intimidation, retaliation or unlawful interference.

27.7 The Mission shall publish periodic reports concerning implementation.

27.8 Any serious violation identified by the Mission shall be referred to the competent international or national authority.

27.9 The Mission shall not replace the sovereign institutions of Aceh Darussalam beyond the temporary functions expressly assigned to it.

ARTICLE 28

REPORTING TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY

28.1 The Secretary-General of the United Nations, or an appropriate designated international mechanism, shall be invited to report periodically on implementation of this Resolution.

28.2 Reports shall address:

(a) progress toward recognition of Aceh Darussalam;
(b) the political transition;
(c) withdrawal of foreign military and police authority;
(d) human-rights investigations;
(e) reparations;
(f) land and property restitution;
(g) environmental restoration;
(h) archival recovery;
(i) cultural heritage protection;
(j) humanitarian conditions; and
(k) progress toward United Nations membership.

28.3 The relevant international commissions established under this Resolution shall submit their findings to the appropriate United Nations bodies.

28.4 Reports shall distinguish clearly between:

(a) established facts;
(b) corroborated evidence;
(c) unresolved allegations; and
(d) matters requiring further investigation.

28.5 The publication of reports shall promote transparency and prevent the suppression or manipulation of historical evidence.

28.6 The United Nations and relevant international institutions are encouraged to preserve all documentary material generated by the investigation and transition.

ARTICLE 29

GUARANTEES OF NON-RECURRENCE, COMPLIANCE AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

29.1 The political settlement concerning Aceh shall include effective **guarantees of non-recurrence**.

29.2 Such guarantees shall include, as appropriate:

(a) civilian control of security institutions;
(b) judicial independence;
(c) protection of human rights;
(d) transparent public administration;
(e) protection of archives;
(f) prohibition of enforced disappearance;
(g) prohibition of torture;
(h) protection of civilians;
(i) protection of cultural heritage;
(j) environmental safeguards; and
(k) effective remedies for violations.

29.3 No State or non-State actor shall be permitted to use the transition as a means of committing reprisals or collective punishment.

29.4 States shall cooperate in good faith with legitimate international investigations conducted pursuant to this Resolution.

29.5 States and institutions possessing evidence relevant to the investigation shall be encouraged to preserve and, where legally permissible, provide such evidence.

29.6 No amnesty or immunity arrangement shall prevent accountability for crimes for which international law requires investigation or prosecution.

29.7 The international community shall support measures designed to ensure that serious violations documented during the Aceh process are not repeated.

29.8 Any disagreement concerning implementation shall be addressed through peaceful diplomatic or international mechanisms.

29.9 The implementation of this Article shall respect the sovereign equality of States and the fundamental rights of the Acehnese people.

ARTICLE 30

FINAL PROVISIONS

30.1 This Resolution shall enter into the international diplomatic record upon its adoption by the competent body.

30.2 Nothing in this Resolution shall be interpreted as authorising the threat or use of force contrary to the Charter of the United Nations.

30.3 Nothing in this Resolution shall prevent the peaceful settlement of outstanding questions through negotiation, international mediation, arbitration, adjudication or another lawful international mechanism.

30.4 The rights of the Acehnese people to participate freely in determining their political future shall remain central to the implementation of this Resolution.

30.5 All international mechanisms established under this Resolution shall operate impartially, transparently and on the basis of evidence.

30.6 Historical assertions shall be distinguished from findings established through independent investigation.

30.7 The Sponsoring States shall encourage additional States to endorse, support or co-sponsor this Resolution in accordance with their constitutional and international procedures.

30.8 The Sponsoring States shall support the peaceful international recognition of **Aceh Darussalam as an independent and sovereign State** and its pursuit of membership of the United Nations through the procedures established by the Charter.

30.9 The competent international authorities shall periodically review implementation of this Resolution and may recommend additional measures necessary to achieve its objectives.

30.10 The present Resolution shall be interpreted consistently with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and applicable international law.

30.11 The English text shall constitute the authoritative working text for international submission, subject to any subsequent officially agreed translations.

30.12 The Resolution shall be accompanied by its supporting documentary annexes, including:

Annex I — Historical and Legal Documentation of Aceh Darussalam
Annex II — International Treaties and Diplomatic Instruments
Annex III — International Archival Register
Annex IV — Human Rights Documentation
Annex V — Land and Property Documentation
Annex VI — Environmental and Natural-Resource Documentation
Annex VII — Cultural and Historical Heritage Register
Annex VIII — Proposed Transitional Framework

Annex IX — Proposed International Monitoring Framework
Annex X — Documentation Supporting Aceh's Application for United Nations Membership.

30.13 The Sponsoring States affirm that the objective of this Resolution is to establish a **peaceful, lawful, evidence-based and internationally supervised pathway for the recognition and restoration of Aceh Darussalam as an independent and sovereign State**, while ensuring justice, protection of human rights, preservation of historical truth and the prevention of renewed conflict.

For and on behalf of the proposing authority of Aceh Darussalam



Qadhi Malikul Adil
Date: _____

ANNEX I

HISTORICAL AND LEGAL DOCUMENTATION OF ACEH DARUSSALAM

I.1 Purpose

This Annex establishes the documentary basis for the historical and legal examination of **Aceh Darussalam as a State**, including its institutions, laws, territory, governmental authority and international relations.

I.2 Historical State Institutions

The documentary record shall include, where available and authenticated:

1. the Sultanate of Aceh Darussalam;
2. the Sultan and royal government;
3. Qadhi Malikul Adil and judicial institutions;
4. Balai Syura and other governmental institutions;
5. Ulee Balang and regional administration;

6. Sagoe, Mukim and Gampong institutions;
7. traditional maritime and territorial institutions; and
8. other institutions forming part of the historical government of Aceh Darussalam.

I.3 Historical Legal Record

The documentary examination shall include surviving Qanun, legal manuscripts, royal decrees, judicial records, customary laws and other instruments governing the administration of Aceh Darussalam.

I.4 International Legal Examination

The historical record shall be examined to determine:

(a) the existence and continuity of Aceh's governmental institutions;
(b) the exercise of governmental authority;
(c) territorial administration;
(d) diplomatic relations;
(e) treaty-making capacity; and
(f) the historical international personality of Aceh Darussalam.

I.5 Evidence

Primary documents shall, wherever possible, be identified by their original archival institution, collection, catalogue reference, date, author, recipient and provenance.

ANNEX II

HISTORICAL TREATIES AND DIPLOMATIC INSTRUMENTS OF ACEH DARUSSALAM

II.1 Purpose

This Annex establishes a register of historical treaties, agreements, diplomatic correspondence and other international instruments involving Aceh Darussalam.

II.2 Scope

The register shall include, where documented:

1. treaties;
2. agreements;
3. diplomatic correspondence;
4. letters between rulers;
5. diplomatic missions;

6. commercial agreements;
7. military agreements;
8. peace agreements;
9. friendship agreements;
10. recognition instruments; and
11. other international instruments involving Aceh Darussalam.

II.3 International Relations

The investigation shall include historical relations between Aceh and political entities in Europe, the Ottoman and Middle Eastern world, Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia and other regions.

II.4 Treaty Verification

Each instrument shall, where possible, be recorded with:

- date;
- place;
- parties;
- names and titles of signatories;
- original language;
- archival institution;
- collection;
- catalogue or shelfmark;
- original or copy;
- signature and seal information; and
- present archival location.

II.5 Legal Assessment

Historical instruments shall be examined individually to determine their authenticity, legal character, historical significance and relevance to the international personality of Aceh Darussalam.

ANNEX III

INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVAL RECORD OF ACEH DARUSSALAM

III.1 Purpose

This Annex establishes an international archival programme for identifying, preserving and examining documentary materials concerning Aceh Darussalam.

III.2 Principal Archives

The programme shall include relevant holdings in, among others:

United Kingdom:
The National Archives; British Library; India Office Records; Admiralty and Foreign Office collections.

Netherlands:
Nationaal Archief; Leiden University Libraries; KITLV; VOC archives and related Dutch collections.

Türkiye:
Presidency of State Archives; Ottoman Archives; Topkapı Palace collections and relevant Ottoman registers.

Portugal:
Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo and relevant Portuguese maritime and Asian collections.

Spain:
Archivo General de Indias; Archivo General de Simancas; Biblioteca Nacional de España.

France:
Archives nationales; Archives diplomatiques; Bibliothèque nationale de France.

III.3 Historical Names

Archival searches shall take account of historical variations including, where applicable, **Aceh, Açe, Acheh, Achin, Atjeh, Acehn and Sumatra**, together with corresponding forms in Ottoman Turkish, Arabic, Persian and European languages.

III.4 Preservation

Relevant records should be preserved through:

(a) archival conservation;
(b) high-resolution digitisation;
(c) catalogue identification;
(d) transcription;

(e) translation; and
(f) secure digital preservation.

III.5 Access

The Sponsoring States are invited to facilitate lawful scholarly and international access to relevant records.

ANNEX IV

HUMAN RIGHTS AND HISTORICAL JUSTICE DOCUMENTATION

IV.1 Purpose

This Annex establishes the documentary framework for investigating alleged serious human-rights violations in Aceh.

IV.2 Categories of Investigation

The investigation may include allegations concerning:

1. unlawful killings;
2. enforced disappearances;
3. torture;
4. sexual violence;
5. arbitrary detention;
6. forced displacement;
7. destruction of homes and villages;
8. unlawful confiscation of property;
9. persecution and intimidation; and
10. other serious violations established through evidence.

IV.3 Sources

Investigators should examine, where available:

- victim and witness testimony;
- government records;
- military records;
- police records;

- detention records;
- court records;
- medical and forensic records;
- diplomatic records;
- photographs and video;
- satellite imagery;
- foreign archives; and
- records of international organisations.

IV.4 Independent Investigation

All allegations shall be examined independently and impartially.

The investigation shall distinguish between established facts, corroborated evidence, credible allegations and matters requiring further investigation.

IV.5 Protection

Victims and witnesses participating in the investigation shall be entitled to appropriate protection against intimidation, retaliation or other reprisals.

ANNEX V

LAND, PROPERTY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

V.1 Purpose

This Annex establishes a framework for documenting historical land, property and natural-resource rights in Aceh.

V.2 Land and Property

The investigation shall examine, where relevant:

1. customary land;
2. ancestral land;
3. community land;
4. agricultural land;
5. forest land;
6. coastal land;

7. urban property;
8. royal property;
9. waqf and other protected property; and
10. disputed property transfers.

V.3 Property Transfers

The investigation shall identify the documentary basis for alleged:

- confiscation;
- expropriation;
- concession;
- lease;
- transfer;
- allocation; or
- other dispossession.

V.4 Natural Resources

The investigation shall include relevant records concerning petroleum, natural gas, minerals, forests, fisheries, agriculture, water and other natural resources.

V.5 Remedies

Where unlawful dispossession or exploitation is established, appropriate remedies may include restitution, restoration, compensation or other forms of reparation.

ANNEX VI

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND NATURAL-RESOURCE DOCUMENTATION

VI.1 Purpose

This Annex establishes a framework for documenting environmental damage and the exploitation of Aceh's natural resources.

VI.2 Areas of Investigation

The investigation may include:

1. deforestation;
2. illegal logging;

3. mining;
4. plantation development;
5. pollution;
6. watershed destruction;
7. fisheries;
8. coastal degradation;
9. biodiversity loss; and
10. other significant environmental damage.

VI.3 Evidence

The investigation may use:

- satellite imagery;
- historical maps;
- concession records;
- environmental assessments;
- forestry records;
- mining records;
- scientific research;
- community testimony; and
- other reliable evidence.

VI.4 Environmental Restoration

Where environmental damage is established, appropriate measures may include restoration, rehabilitation, conservation, compensation and sustainable-resource management.

ANNEX VII

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE OF ACEH DARUSSALAM

VII.1 Purpose

This Annex establishes a framework for identifying, preserving and protecting the cultural and historical heritage of Aceh Darussalam.

VII.2 Documentary Heritage

The register shall include, where available:

1. royal manuscripts;
2. treaties;
3. diplomatic correspondence;
4. Qanun;
5. royal seals;
6. historical maps;
7. genealogical records;
8. administrative records;
9. photographs; and
10. other documentary heritage.

VII.3 Material Heritage

The register shall also include historically significant:

- buildings;
- monuments;
- archaeological sites;
- royal objects;
- traditional objects;
- maritime heritage; and
- other cultural property.

VII.4 Protection and Repatriation

Where Acehnese cultural property is demonstrated to have been unlawfully removed, the relevant authorities are encouraged to consider appropriate restitution, repatriation, shared custody or other lawful arrangements.

VII.5 International Cooperation

Museums, archives, libraries and universities holding Acehnese historical materials are invited to cooperate in their preservation and accessibility.

ANNEX VIII

TRANSITIONAL GOVERNANCE AND PEACEFUL TRANSITION

VIII.1 Purpose

This Annex establishes a framework for a peaceful transition toward the full exercise of sovereign governmental authority by Aceh Darussalam.

VIII.2 Transitional Administration

A transitional mechanism may be established to facilitate:

1. civilian administration;
2. public services;
3. humanitarian protection;
4. judicial administration;
5. constitutional development;
6. electoral preparation;
7. public finance; and
8. institutional reconstruction.

VIII.3 Political Participation

The transitional process shall provide meaningful participation for the people of Aceh, including representatives of communities, victims, civil society, customary institutions, women, youth and other relevant groups.

VIII.4 Constitutional Process

The people of Aceh shall determine their constitutional and governmental arrangements through a peaceful, legitimate and representative process.

VIII.5 Civilian Government

All governmental institutions established during the transition shall operate under civilian authority and in accordance with fundamental human-rights principles.

ANNEX IX

INTERNATIONAL MONITORING, VERIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

IX.1 Purpose

This Annex establishes the framework for international monitoring of the implementation of the Aceh Resolution.

IX.2 International Monitoring Mechanism

An appropriate international monitoring mechanism may be established to observe implementation of the Resolution and the peaceful transition of Aceh Darussalam.

IX.3 Areas of Monitoring

The mechanism shall monitor, as applicable:

1. implementation of the political settlement;
2. security arrangements;
3. protection of civilians;
4. human-rights obligations;
5. disarmament and demobilisation;
6. humanitarian conditions;
7. archival preservation;
8. property and land issues;
9. environmental protection; and
10. preparation for full sovereign self-government.

IX.4 Reporting

The international mechanism shall provide periodic reports to the appropriate international authorities concerning implementation and any significant obstacles or violations.

IX.5 Independence

The monitoring mechanism shall operate impartially and independently and shall protect confidential information provided by victims, witnesses and other legitimate sources.

IX.6 International Cooperation

States and relevant international organisations are invited to cooperate with the monitoring mechanism and provide information, technical assistance and other appropriate support.

ANNEX X

SIGNATURES OF SPONSORING STATES

No government signature or official seal shall be inserted until the relevant government has formally authorised sponsorship of the Aceh Resolution.

By signing this Annex, an authorised representative of a Sponsoring State confirms that the State has formally authorised its sponsorship of the **Aceh Resolution on the Recognition of Aceh Darussalam as an Independent and Sovereign State and Its Right to United Nations Membership**, subject to the State's constitutional and legal procedures.

No.	State	Authorised Representative	Signature Date	Official Seal
1	**Brunei Darussalam**			
2	**Maldives**			
3	**Netherlands**			
4	**Malaysia**			
5	**Türkiye**			
6	**Timor-Leste**			
7	**Norway**			
8	**Denmark**			
9	**Sweden**			
10	**United Kingdom**			
11	**Portugal**			
12	**Italy**			
13	**Morocco**			
14	**Russia**			
15	**India**			
16	**Pakistan**			
17	**Iran**			

No.	State	Authorised Representative	Signature	Date	Official Seal
18	**Thailand**				
19	**Yemen**				
20	**Other Sponsoring State**				

DECLARATION OF SPONSORSHIP

The undersigned authorised representative declares, on behalf of the State identified above, that the Government has authorised its sponsorship of the **Aceh Resolution** and supports the peaceful international process for the recognition of **Aceh Darussalam as an independent and sovereign State**, including support for its application for membership of the **United Nations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations**.

1 Brunei Darussalam

Name: _____

Official Title: _____

Government / Ministry: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Official Seal: _____

2 Maldives

Name: _____

Official Title: _____

Government / Ministry: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Official Seal: _____

3 Netherlands

Name: _____

Official Title: _____

Government / Ministry: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Official Seal: _____

4 Malaysia

Name: _____

Official Title: _____

Government / Ministry: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Official Seal: _____

5 Türkiye

Name: _____

Official Title: _____

Government / Ministry: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Official Seal: _____

6 Timor-Leste

Name: _____

Official Title: _____

Government / Ministry: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Official Seal: _____

7 Norway

Name: _____

Official Title: _____

Government / Ministry: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Official Seal: _____

8 Denmark

Name: _____

Official Title: _____

Government / Ministry: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Official Seal: _____

9 Sweden

Name: _____

Official Title: _____

Government / Ministry: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Official Seal: _____

10 United Kingdom

Name: _____

Official Title: _____

Government / Ministry: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Official Seal: _____

11 Portugal

Name: _____

Official Title: _____

Government / Ministry: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Official Seal: _____

12 Italy

Name: _____

Official Title: _____

Government / Ministry: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Official Seal: _____

13 Morocco

Name: _____

Official Title: _____

Government / Ministry: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Official Seal: _____

14 Russia

Name: _____

Official Title: _____

Government / Ministry: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Official Seal: _____

15 India

Name: _____

Official Title: _____

Government / Ministry: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Official Seal: _____

16 Pakistan

Name: _____

Official Title: _____

Government / Ministry: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Official Seal: _____

17 Iran

Name: _____

Official Title: _____

Government / Ministry: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Official Seal: _____

18 Thailand

Name: _____

Official Title: _____

Government / Ministry: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Official Seal: _____

19 Yemen

Name: _____

Official Title: _____

Government / Ministry: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Official Seal: _____

20 Other Sponsoring State

Name: _____

Official Title: _____

Government / Ministry: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Official Seal: _____

ATTACHMENT 2
DUTCH ARCHIVAL AND DOCUMENTARY DISCLOSURE SCHEDULE
Concerning Aceh Darussalam, Netherlands–Aceh Relations, the Declaration of War of 26 March 1873, Sovereignty Instruments, Governmental Records, and Displaced Archival and Cultural Materials

It should then be organised into approximately **12 sections**:

1. Purpose and Scope
2. Repositories and Dutch Institutions to Be Searched
3. Historical Names and Search Variants
4. Treaties, Agreements and Diplomatic Instruments
5. Declaration of War of 26 March 1873
6. Military, Naval and Intelligence Records
7. Sovereignty, Capitulation, Submission and Political Contracts
8. Acehnese Government, Sultanate and Qadhi Malikul Adil Records
9. International Diplomatic Correspondence Concerning Aceh
10. Confiscated, Removed and Dispersed Archives and Cultural Materials
11. Missing, Destroyed, Restricted and Mis-Catalogued Records
12. Disclosure Standards, Authentication, Metadata and Certification.

For every responsive document, the schedule should require at minimum: **title, date, parties, author/recipient, signatories, official capacity, original language, archival institution, collection/fonds, inventory number, file number, folio/page, provenance, seal/signature details, access status, digitisation information and a high-resolution reproduction**. That matches the disclosure standard already demanded in your principal communication.

Most importantly, Attachment 3 should not ask only for records supporting your position. Your existing letter wisely requires identification of material that may **"support, contradict or complicate"** the propositions advanced. I would preserve that exact evidentiary principle because it makes the archival request much harder to characterise as selective historical advocacy.

I can now draft **Attachment 3 in full, in formal English, ready to attach to the Netherlands letter**—probably around 8–12 pages and including a detailed disclosure table for Nationaal Archief/VOC/Colonies/Foreign Affairs/military/parliamentary collections.

draft **Attachment 3 in full, in formal English**

Below is a full formal-English draft of **Attachment 3**. I have aligned it closely with Section IX of your current Netherlands letter, which already requests a comprehensive search, historical spelling variants, metadata, high-resolution reproductions, disclosure of missing/restricted/dispersed records, and evidence that may support, contradict, or complicate the propositions advanced.

I have also checked the Nationaal Archief catalogue so the schedule can identify actual relevant holdings rather than merely generic categories. For example, the Ministry of Colonies archive **2.10.02** contains an *Archivalia betreffende Atjeh* section and official records concerning the origins of the 1873 war; Foreign Affairs Cabinet Archive **2.05.18** identifies files 771–776 concerning the war with Atjeh from 1872–1897; and the F.N. Nieuwenhuijzen archive **2.21.205.44** contains secret correspondence, Acehnese rulers' letters and negotiation records from 1873.

ATTACHMENT 3

DUTCH ARCHIVAL AND DOCUMENTARY DISCLOSURE SCHEDULE

Concerning Aceh Darussalam, Netherlands–Aceh Relations, the Declaration of War of 26 March 1873, Sovereignty Instruments, Governmental Records, Diplomatic Correspondence, Military Documentation, and Displaced Archival and Cultural Materials

Submitted in support of the Formal Communication to the Kingdom of the Netherlands dated 16 September 2026

Submitted by:
SULTAN 5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e
Proponent of the Aceh Resolution
Descendant of the Aceh Sultanate
Aceh Darussalam

---

1. PURPOSE AND STATUS OF THIS SCHEDULE

1.1 Purpose

This Dutch Archival and Documentary Disclosure Schedule accompanies the formal communication submitted to the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning Aceh Darussalam.

Its purpose is to establish a precise, transparent and reproducible framework for identifying, preserving, locating, describing, authenticating and, where legally permissible, disclosing documentary material relevant to:

a. the historical international personality of Aceh Darussalam;

b. relations between Aceh Darussalam and the Netherlands;

c. treaties, agreements, diplomatic correspondence and other instruments concluded between Acehnese and Dutch authorities;

d. the Dutch declaration of war against Aceh of 26 March 1873;

e. the governmental and constitutional decision-making preceding that declaration;

f. the conduct and subsequent legal characterisation of the Dutch–Aceh conflict;

g. any purported peace, capitulation, submission, cession, transfer, political contract or other instrument affecting Acehnese sovereign authority;

h. Dutch governmental understandings concerning the political and legal status of Aceh;

i. Acehnese governmental, judicial, religious and territorial institutions, including historical references to the Sultanate and Qadhi Malikul Adil;

j. Aceh's diplomatic relations with third States and political authorities;

k. the seizure, removal, transfer, acquisition, dispersal, destruction or relocation of Acehnese governmental records, manuscripts, seals, correspondence, regalia and cultural materials;

and

l. any other matter materially relevant to an independent historical, archival and international-law examination of the relationship between Aceh and the Netherlands.

1.2 Evidentiary neutrality

This Schedule does not request that Dutch institutions identify only material favourable to any particular historical or legal interpretation.

All materially relevant documentation should be identified, including evidence that may:

a. support;

b. contradict;

c. qualify;

d. complicate;

or

e. require reconsideration of

any proposition advanced in the accompanying formal communication or supporting materials.

The objective is documentary completeness rather than selective confirmation.

1.3 No presumption concerning legal effect

The identification of a document under this Schedule shall not, by itself, establish its authenticity, validity, territorial scope, legal effect or capacity to bind Aceh Darussalam.

Those questions should remain subject to independent historical and legal examination.

Likewise, the absence of a document from a particular catalogue should not automatically be treated as proof that such a document never existed.

---

2. DUTCH INSTITUTIONS AND REPOSITORIES TO BE SEARCHED

The Kingdom of the Netherlands is respectfully requested to coordinate a comprehensive search involving, where relevant:

2.1 Nationaal Archief

Including records originating from or relating to:

a. the Ministry of Colonies;

b. the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

c. the Ministry of War;

d. the Ministry of the Navy;

e. the Cabinet and Royal authorities;

f. the Governor-General and governmental authorities formerly operating in Asia;

g. the Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC);

h. military and naval authorities;

i. diplomatic representatives and consular authorities;

j. cartographic and hydrographic institutions;

k. parliamentary bodies;

l. governmental commissions;

m. private archives of relevant ministers, governors, diplomats, commissioners and military officers;

and

n. subsequently acquired private or institutional collections containing records concerning Aceh.

Particular attention should be given to the **Ministerie van Koloniën archive, access number 2.10.02**, whose catalogue includes *Archivalia betreffende Atjeh* and official records concerning the origins of the war against Atjeh in 1873.

2.2 Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The search should include historical diplomatic and Cabinet records concerning:

a. Aceh;

b. foreign diplomatic reactions to Dutch policy toward Aceh;

c. diplomatic communications concerning the 1873 war;

d. correspondence with European and other foreign governments;

e. correspondence concerning Acehnese diplomatic missions;

f. foreign consular activity involving Aceh;

g. diplomatic representations concerning maritime commerce and navigation;

h. international disputes or representations relating to the Dutch–Aceh conflict.

Particular attention should be given to the **Foreign Affairs Cabinet Archive, access number 2.05.18**, whose catalogue identifies files **771–776, "Stukken betreffende de oorlog met Atjeh," covering 1872–1897**, together with records concerning the Atjeh blockade and foreign-power issues.

2.3 Parliamentary records

Relevant records of both:

Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal

and

Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal

should be searched for:

a. parliamentary debates;

b. questions;

c. ministerial statements;

d. committee reports;

e. memoranda;

f. confidential papers where subsequently released;

g. appropriations and military expenditure;

h. reports concerning expeditions against Aceh;

i. correspondence concerning treaties and diplomatic relations;

and

j. governmental explanations concerning the legal or political status of Aceh.

2.4 Defence, military and naval repositories

Relevant surviving records should be identified from:

a. military headquarters;

b. KNIL records;

c. naval records;

d. expeditionary forces;

e. intelligence organisations;

f. military mapping and topographical services;

g. medical services;

h. casualty and burial records;

i. logistical commands;

j. military courts;

and

k. operational commanders.

2.5 Cultural and heritage institutions

The search should extend, where relevant, to:

a. Rijksmuseum;

b. Wereldmuseum and predecessor collections;

c. Museum Bronbeek;

d. Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed;

e. university libraries;

f. manuscript collections;

g. military museums;

h. ethnographic collections;

i. royal collections;

and

j. other Dutch institutions possessing Acehnese material.

---

3. HISTORICAL NAMES AND SEARCH VARIANTS

Archival searches should not be restricted to the modern spelling “Aceh”.

Searches should include, where appropriate:

Aceh
Atjeh
Achin
Acheen
Acheh
Atchin
Atsjin
Achem
Achém
Achen
Atchin
Atjeh Darussalam
Aceh Darussalam
Sultan van Atjeh
Sultan van Achin
Sultan of Achin
Rijk van Atjeh
Koninkrijk Atjeh

and other variants identified by Dutch archivists.

Searches should also use relevant institutional, personal and geographical terminology, including:

Sultan
Sultanaat
Qadhi / Kadhi / Kadi
Malikul Adil / Malikoel Adil
Uleebalang / Oeleëbalang / Oelèëbalang
Mukim
Panglima
Kutaraja / Kota Radja / Koeta Radja
Kraton / Dalam
Pedier / Pidie
Pase / Pasai
Tamiang
Daya
Meulaboh
Teunom / Tenom
Samalanga
Sigli
Lhokseumawe

together with other historical geographical variants.

Searches should additionally examine broader headings including:

Sumatra,
Straits of Malacca,
East Indies,
foreign relations,
Asian rulers,
Islamic rulers,
maritime trade,
treaties,
expeditions,
political contracts,
pacification,
military operations,
and **foreign powers**.

---

4. TREATIES, AGREEMENTS AND DIPLOMATIC INSTRUMENTS

The Netherlands is requested to identify every materially relevant document concerning diplomatic or treaty relations between Dutch authorities and Aceh.

The search should include:

4.1 Treaties

Any treaty concluded or proposed between:

a. the Sultan of Aceh and Dutch authorities;

b. Acehnese governmental authorities and the Netherlands;

c. Acehnese territorial authorities and Dutch representatives;

d. VOC representatives and Acehnese authorities;

or

e. other authorities where the document was subsequently relied upon by the Netherlands as affecting Aceh.

4.2 Commercial instruments

Including:

a. trade agreements;

b. navigation agreements;

c. port agreements;

d. customs arrangements;

e. pepper and other commodity agreements;

f. merchant protections;

g. shipping arrangements;

h. consular arrangements;

and

i. safe-conduct instruments.

4.3 Political instruments

Including:

a. political contracts;

b. declarations;

c. guarantees;

d. undertakings;

e. protectorate proposals;

f. alliance agreements;

g. neutrality arrangements;

h. non-aggression agreements;

i. territorial arrangements;

j. submissions;

and

k. instruments characterised subsequently as creating political dependency.

---

5. DECLARATION OF WAR OF 26 MARCH 1873

This category is of particular importance.

The Netherlands is requested to identify and disclose the complete documentary chain surrounding the decision to declare war against Aceh.

The disclosure should include:

5.1 Pre-declaration records

All:

a. Cabinet discussions;

b. ministerial memoranda;

c. legal opinions;

d. diplomatic correspondence;

e. telegrams;

f. intelligence reports;

g. military assessments;

h. naval assessments;

i. correspondence from Batavia;

j. correspondence from Singapore;

k. communications with foreign governments;

l. communications concerning Acehnese diplomacy;

and

m. communications concerning the Sumatra Treaty and its perceived consequences.

5.2 Decision-making records

Identify:

a. who proposed war;

b. who authorised war;

c. the constitutional authority relied upon;

d. the governmental decision;

e. any Royal involvement requiring documentary record;

f. Cabinet approval;

g. ministerial approval;

h. Governor-General's instructions;

i. instructions to the Government Commissioner;

and

j. instructions to military and naval commanders.

5.3 Declaration itself

Provide:

a. the original declaration;

b. all drafts;

c. translations;

d. authenticated copies;

e. dispatch records;

f. proof or record of communication to Acehnese authorities;

g. instructions accompanying the declaration;

and

h. subsequent governmental interpretation of its legal effect.

The Nationaal Archief's Ministry of Colonies catalogue specifically identifies official governmental documentation concerning the origins of the war against Atjeh in 1873, making this a concrete archival request rather than a speculative category.

6. F.N. NIEUWENHUIJZEN AND THE 1873 DIPLOMATIC RECORD

Particular attention should be given to the archive of **F.N. Nieuwenhuijzen, Nationaal Archief access number 2.21.205.44**.

The catalogue identifies, among other material:

a. secret correspondence between the Governor-General, the Government Commissioner for Atjeh and other correspondents concerning relations with Aceh and the expedition;

b. the Government Commissioner's journal;

c. incoming letters from Acehnese rulers;

d. documentation concerning negotiations with them;

e. correspondence in Arabic script with Malay transcriptions;

f. records concerning the war council aboard the naval vessel *Sourabaya*;

g. ministerial correspondence concerning the expedition;

h. a ministerial memorandum to the Tweede Kamer concerning Dutch relations with Aceh since 1824;

and

i. documentation concerning the Atjeh interpellation in the Tweede Kamer.

Complete high-resolution reproductions of materially relevant documents in these categories are requested.

Special care should be taken to preserve and reproduce the **original Acehnese-language, Malay/Jawi, Arabic-script or other non-Dutch documents**, rather than supplying only Dutch translations or summaries.

---

7. TERMINATION OF WAR, PEACE AND BELLIGERENCY

The Netherlands is requested to identify all records addressing when and how Dutch governmental authorities considered the war or state of belligerency arising in 1873 to have ended.

Searches should identify:

a. peace treaties;

b. proposed peace treaties;

c. peace negotiations;

d. ceasefires;

e. armistices;

f. capitulations;

g. declarations of submission;

h. surrender instruments;

i. political contracts;

j. governmental declarations terminating hostilities;

k. Cabinet or ministerial determinations that war had ended;

l. parliamentary statements concerning termination;

m. military determinations concerning termination;

and

n. subsequent legal opinions concerning whether and when the conflict ceased.

If no formal peace treaty between the Netherlands and the competent sovereign authority of Aceh is located, the search report should state that fact expressly, while identifying the collections and search methodology used.

---

8. SOVEREIGNTY, CESSION, CAPITULATION AND TRANSFER INSTRUMENTS

The Netherlands is requested to identify every document historically or presently relied upon for the proposition that Aceh:

a. surrendered sovereignty;

b. ceded sovereignty;

c. transferred sovereign authority;

d. accepted permanent incorporation;

e. entered into a capitulation affecting sovereign status;

f. accepted protectorate or dependency status;

g. ceased to possess separate political personality;

or

h. otherwise lost or relinquished sovereign authority.

This includes instruments concluded with:

a. the Sultan;

b. members of the royal family;

c. Qadhi or judicial authorities;

d. Uleebalang;

e. territorial chiefs;

f. regional rulers;

g. commanders;

h. religious leaders;

or

i. other individuals.

For each such instrument, the Netherlands is requested to disclose any contemporary or subsequent legal analysis addressing:

1. the territorial jurisdiction of the signatory;
2. the signatory's legal capacity;
3. whether the signatory purported to represent Aceh as a whole;
4. whether the competent Acehnese sovereign institutions authorised the act;
5. the territory purportedly affected;
6. the duration of the arrangement;
7. whether coercion or military circumstances affected its conclusion;
8. whether ratification was required;
9. whether ratification occurred;

and

10. the legal effect attributed to the instrument by Dutch authorities.

---

9. ACEHNESE GOVERNMENTAL AND LEGAL INSTITUTIONS

The archival search should identify documentation concerning the governmental organisation of Aceh, including references to:

a. the Sultan;

b. Sultanate institutions;

c. Qadhi Malikul Adil;

d. judicial authorities;

e. religious authorities;

f. Qanun;

g. royal councils;

h. territorial administration;

i. Panglima;

j. Uleebalang;

k. Mukim;

l. village institutions;

m. taxation;

n. customs;

o. ports;

p. armed forces;

q. diplomatic representatives;

r. seals and official authentication;

and

s. succession to governmental offices.

Particular attention should be paid to Dutch documents describing which Acehnese institutions Dutch officials themselves regarded as competent to:

a. negotiate;

b. conclude treaties;

c. declare or terminate war;

d. represent territory;

e. administer justice;

and

f. exercise sovereign or governmental authority.

10. THIRD-STATE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

The Netherlands is requested to identify records concerning Aceh's diplomatic, treaty or political relations with third States or foreign political authorities.

The search should include Dutch documentation relating to Acehnese communications with, or Dutch assessments of Aceh's relations with:

a. the Ottoman Empire;

b. the United Kingdom;

c. Portugal;

d. France;

e. the United States;

f. Italy;

g. foreign authorities in the Straits Settlements;

h. South Asian political authorities;

i. Middle Eastern authorities;

j. other European governments;

and

k. any other foreign State or political authority identified in Dutch records.

Particular attention should be paid to:

a. diplomatic missions;

b. requests for assistance;

c. treaty negotiations;

d. consular reports;

e. intelligence concerning Acehnese diplomacy;

f. Dutch diplomatic attempts to prevent foreign assistance to Aceh;

and

g. foreign governmental reactions to Dutch military action.

The Foreign Affairs Cabinet archive contains a substantial run of records concerning the war with Atjeh and related foreign-power questions, including blockade issues involving the United States.

11. MILITARY, NAVAL AND INTELLIGENCE DOCUMENTATION

The disclosure should include:

a. expedition plans;

b. operational orders;

c. intelligence assessments;

d. reconnaissance;

e. military maps;

f. naval charts;

g. blockade orders;

h. bombardment records;

i. battle reports;

j. casualty reports;

k. prisoner records;

l. detention records;

m. destruction of settlements;

n. confiscation of property;

o. seizure of archives;

p. seizure of manuscripts;

q. seizure of weapons and regalia;

r. military correspondence;

s. diaries;

t. photographs;

u. engineering reports;

v. fortification plans;

w. burial records;

and

x. reports concerning civilian populations.

The Nationaal Archief's cartographic holdings include maps specifically concerning the 1873 theatre of war in Aceh, including maps produced by expeditionary reconnaissance units and the Topographical Bureau.

---

12. PERSONAL ARCHIVES OF RELEVANT DUTCH OFFICIALS

The search should not be restricted to institutional governmental archives.

Relevant private and personal archives should be identified, including those of:

a. Ministers of Colonies;

b. Ministers of Foreign Affairs;

c. Governors-General;

d. F.N. Nieuwenhuijzen;

e. James Loudon;

f. Fransen van de Putte;

g. military commanders;

h. naval commanders;

i. diplomats;

j. consular officials;

k. advisers;

and

l. officials involved in negotiations or policy concerning Aceh.

The archive of the Van Lansberge family, for example, contains records concerning Johan Wilhelm van Lansberge's diplomatic career and his period as Governor-General, including substantial material relating to the Aceh War.

---

13. MAPS, TERRITORIAL RECORDS AND CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

The Netherlands is requested to identify:

a. maps of Aceh;

b. maps depicting the “Rijk van Atjeh”;

c. territorial boundaries;

d. administrative maps;

e. military maps;

f. hydrographic charts;

g. port maps;

h. trade-route maps;

i. maps showing territorial claims;

j. maps accompanying treaties;

and

k. maps showing changes in Dutch administrative assertions.

For each map, provide:

1. title;
2. date;
3. cartographer;
4. commissioning authority;
5. scale;
6. provenance;
7. annotations;
8. associated correspondence;
9. catalogue reference;

and

10. high-resolution reproduction.

The Nationaal Archief catalogue contains, among other examples, a **"Kaart van het rijk Atjeh"**, a **"Kaart van het oorlogstooneel bij Atjeh"**, and a 1873 map of the theatre of war produced from expeditionary reconnaissance.

---

14. REMOVED, SEIZED OR DISPLACED ACEHNESE ARCHIVES AND CULTURAL MATERIALS

A dedicated provenance search is requested concerning Acehnese materials now located in Dutch institutions.

The search should include:

a. royal correspondence;

b. State correspondence;

c. treaties;

d. manuscripts;

e. Qur'anic and religious manuscripts;

f. legal manuscripts;

g. Qanun;

h. governmental registers;

i. seals;

j. royal insignia;

k. regalia;

l. weapons;

m. flags;

n. maps;

o. genealogical materials;

p. diplomatic gifts;

q. jewellery;

r. ceremonial objects;

s. photographs;

and

t. archaeological material.

For each object or documentary collection, provide, where known:

1. current institution;
2. catalogue number;
3. description;
4. date;
5. place of origin;

6. creator or owner;
7. circumstances of acquisition;
8. person or military unit responsible for acquisition;
9. acquisition date;
10. whether acquired through purchase, donation, seizure, military operation, transfer or another mechanism;
11. chain of custody;
12. provenance documentation;
13. restrictions;

and

14. high-resolution digital images.

---

15. DESTROYED, LOST, REMOVED, TRANSFERRED OR MISSING RECORDS

Where a relevant document is known or reasonably believed to have existed but cannot presently be located, the responsible institution is requested to identify:

a. the document;

b. its known or estimated date;

c. its author;

d. recipient;

e. former archival reference;

f. catalogue entry;

g. last known location;

h. date when last known to exist;

i. whether it was destroyed;

j. whether destruction was authorised;

k. destruction schedule or disposal authority;

l. whether transferred;

m. receiving institution;

n. whether lost;

o. whether removed;

p. whether dispersed;

q. whether miscatalogued;

and

r. surviving copies, extracts, translations, summaries or references.

A missing document should not simply be recorded as “not found”.

The documentary history of its disappearance should be supplied wherever records permit.

---

16. RESTRICTED OR CLOSED RECORDS

For every relevant record that cannot presently be disclosed, provide:

a. archival reference;

b. document title or description;

c. date;

d. responsible institution;

e. nature of restriction;

f. statutory or regulatory basis;

g. date restriction commenced;

h. expected date of review;

i. expected date of opening;

j. whether partial access is possible;

k. whether redacted access is possible;

and

l. procedure for requesting exceptional access.

---

17. DOCUMENT-BY-DOCUMENT DISCLOSURE STANDARD

For every materially relevant document identified under this Schedule, the Netherlands is respectfully requested to provide the following metadata wherever available:

Field	Information Requested
1	Archival institution
2	Fonds/collection
3	Access/toegang number
4	Inventory number
5	File/dossier number
6	Folio/page
7	Complete title
8	Date
9	Place of creation
10	Author/originating authority
11	Recipient
12	Parties
13	Signatories
14	Official capacity of signatories
15	Original language
16	Available translation
17	Original/copy/transcript status
18	Seal details
19	Signature details
20	Provenance
21	Previous archival references
22	Current physical location
23	Access status
24	Digitisation status

Field	Information Requested
25	Related documents
26	High-resolution reproduction
27	Notes concerning authenticity
28	Notes concerning completeness
29	Relevant catalogue description
30	Any known chain-of-custody information

---

18. DIGITAL REPRODUCTION STANDARD

Where legally and technically permissible, reproductions should be supplied:

a. in full;

b. without unnecessary cropping;

c. in colour where the original contains colour;

d. at sufficient resolution for palaeographic, seal, signature and forensic examination;

e. including covers, backs, endorsements, marginalia and attachments;

f. preserving the original page order;

and

g. accompanied by archival metadata.

Where a lower-resolution access copy is provided initially, information should be supplied explaining how a preservation-quality or research-quality reproduction may be obtained.

---

19. ORIGINAL-LANGUAGE DOCUMENTS

Where a record exists in:

a. Dutch;

b. Malay;

c. Jawi;

d. Arabic;

e. Acehnese;

f. Portuguese;

g. English;

h. French;

i. Ottoman Turkish;

or another language,

the original-language document should be disclosed wherever possible.

A translation should not substitute for the original.

Where both an original and a Dutch translation survive, both should be identified and reproduced.

Any material discrepancy between original and translation known to the holding institution should be recorded.

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20. SEALS, SIGNATURES AND AUTHENTICATION

Where documents contain seals, stamps, signatures or other marks of authentication, the Netherlands is requested to provide:

a. high-resolution images;

b. physical dimensions where recorded;

c. catalogue descriptions;

d. provenance;

e. known identity of the seal owner;

f. transcription;

g. translation;

h. authentication studies;

i. comparison with related seals;

and

j. information concerning detached or separately stored seals.

This is particularly important for documents alleged to constitute treaties, submissions, capitulations, political contracts or transfers of authority.

21. SEARCH METHODOLOGY AND AUDIT TRAIL

Each participating institution is respectfully requested to maintain a record of:

a. collections searched;

b. databases searched;

c. search terms used;

d. historical spelling variants used;

e. date ranges examined;

f. responsible archivists or departments;

g. collections excluded from search and reasons for exclusion;

h. restricted collections identified;

i. external repositories referred to;

and

j. unresolved archival leads.

This will permit the completeness of the search to be evaluated independently.

---

22. DISCLOSURE INDEX

The Netherlands is requested to provide a consolidated disclosure index using, where practicable, the following format:

No.	Date	Document	Archive/Collection	Inventory/File	Relevance	Access Status	Digital Copy

Documents should preferably be grouped into:

A — Treaties and diplomatic instruments
B — 1873 declaration of war
C — Governmental decision-making
D — Military and naval records
E — Peace/termination records
F — Sovereignty and political instruments
G — Acehnese governmental institutions
H — Third-State diplomacy
I — Maps and territorial records
J — Removed archives and cultural materials

K — Missing/destroyed records
L — Restricted records
M — Other materially relevant evidence

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23. PRESERVATION NOTICE

Pending completion of this process, all relevant Dutch governmental and archival institutions are respectfully requested to preserve:

a. original documents;

b. copies;

c. microfilms;

d. photographs;

e. scans;

f. digital files;

g. catalogue metadata;

h. databases;

i. finding aids;

j. provenance files;

k. conservation files;

l. acquisition records;

m. deaccession records;

n. destruction schedules;

and

o. correspondence concerning relevant holdings.

No materially relevant record should knowingly be destroyed, discarded, altered or deaccessioned merely because the matters raised in the accompanying communication remain contested.

---

24. INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE

The Nationaal Archief and other responsible Dutch authorities are respectfully requested to identify:

a. the responsible archival contact;

b. participating repositories;

c. the initial collections to be searched;

d. whether additional archival specialists will be required;

e. any access restrictions;

f. digitisation arrangements;

g. anticipated costs, if any;

h. the mechanism for requesting certified reproductions;

and

i. a reasonable timetable for completing the principal search.

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25. PRIORITY DOCUMENTS FOR INITIAL DISCLOSURE

Without limiting the wider Schedule, priority should be given to:

Priority 1: the original and all surviving official versions of the Dutch declaration of war against Aceh of 26 March 1873.

Priority 2: Cabinet, ministerial, Governor-General and diplomatic documentation concerning the decision to declare war.

Priority 3: correspondence and negotiation records immediately preceding the declaration.

Priority 4: the complete relevant F.N. Nieuwenhuijzen documentation.

Priority 5: official records concerning the origins of the 1873 war contained in the Ministry of Colonies holdings.

Priority 6: Foreign Affairs records concerning the war with Atjeh, including the identified 1872–1897 series.

Priority 7: every treaty, capitulation, submission, cession, peace agreement or transfer instrument ever relied upon as affecting the sovereignty of Aceh.

Priority 8: every official Dutch legal opinion interpreting such instruments.

Priority 9: documentation identifying how and when the Netherlands considered the state of war or belligerency to have terminated.

Priority 10: Acehnese originals, letters and diplomatic communications held in Dutch collections.

Priority 11: records concerning Qadhi Malikul Adil and other Acehnese sovereign, judicial and governmental institutions.

Priority 12: provenance records concerning Acehnese State documents, manuscripts, seals and regalia transferred to Dutch institutions.

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26. CERTIFICATION OF SEARCH RESULTS

At the conclusion of the principal archival search, the relevant Dutch authority is respectfully requested to provide a written statement identifying:

a. the repositories consulted;

b. collections examined;

c. principal search terms;

d. records located;

e. records disclosed;

f. records withheld;

g. records known to have been destroyed;

h. records known to have been transferred elsewhere;

i. unresolved archival references;

and

j. any additional collections recommended for examination.

Such certification need not assert that every surviving document has necessarily been discovered.

Its purpose is to create a transparent record of the search actually undertaken.

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27. CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

This Schedule should be treated as a continuing documentary process.

Where additional relevant records are subsequently:

a. discovered;

b. catalogued;

c. digitised;

d. declassified;

e. transferred;

f. donated;

g. acquired;

or

h. identified in another repository,

their existence should be communicated and, where legally permissible, access should be facilitated.

---

28. FINAL REQUEST

The documentary questions raised in the accompanying communication are capable of being examined only through a complete and transparent archival record.

Accordingly, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Nationaal Archief and all other competent Dutch institutions are respectfully requested to cooperate in identifying, preserving, authenticating and making accessible the documentary evidence relevant to the historical relationship between Aceh Darussalam and the Netherlands.

The purpose of this Schedule is not to predetermine the historical or legal conclusions that should ultimately be reached.

It is to ensure that those conclusions are based upon the **primary documentary record rather than assumption, inherited narrative or incomplete archival selection**.

Where evidence supports the propositions advanced in the accompanying communication, it should be disclosed.

Where evidence contradicts those propositions, it should likewise be disclosed.

Where the evidence is incomplete, disputed, missing or requires authentication, that status should be recorded transparently.

Where documents once existed but no longer survive, the documentary evidence of their former existence, movement, loss or destruction should be preserved and disclosed.

And where records remain available, they should be made accessible for independent historical, archival and legal examination to the fullest extent permitted by law.

The objective is therefore straightforward:

preserve the record;
identify the record;
open the record;
authenticate the record;
and permit the evidence itself to be examined.

Respectfully submitted,



SULTAN 5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e
Proponent of the Aceh Resolution
Descendant of the Aceh Sultanate
Aceh Darussalam

Date: 16 September 2026

نڬارا أچيه دار السلام

Negara Aceh Darussalam

ATTACHMENT 3

DUTCH ARCHIVAL AND DOCUMENTARY DISCLOSURE SCHEDULE

Concerning Aceh Darussalam, Netherlands–Aceh Relations, the Declaration of War of 26 March 1873, Sovereignty Instruments, Governmental Records, Diplomatic Correspondence, Military Documentation, and Displaced Archival and Cultural Materials

Submitted in support of the Formal Communication to the Kingdom of the Netherlands dated 16 September 2026

Submitted by:
SULTAN 5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e
Proponent of the Aceh Resolution
Descendant of the Aceh Sultanate
Aceh Darussalam

---

1. PURPOSE AND STATUS OF THIS SCHEDULE

1.1 Purpose

This Dutch Archival and Documentary Disclosure Schedule accompanies the formal communication submitted to the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning Aceh Darussalam.

Its purpose is to establish a precise, transparent and reproducible framework for identifying, preserving, locating, describing, authenticating and, where legally permissible, disclosing documentary material relevant to:

a. the historical international personality of Aceh Darussalam;

b. relations between Aceh Darussalam and the Netherlands;

c. treaties, agreements, diplomatic correspondence and other instruments concluded between Acehnese and Dutch authorities;

d. the Dutch declaration of war against Aceh of 26 March 1873;

e. the governmental and constitutional decision-making preceding that declaration;

f. the conduct and subsequent legal characterisation of the Dutch–Aceh conflict;

g. any purported peace, capitulation, submission, cession, transfer, political contract or other instrument affecting Acehnese sovereign authority;

h. Dutch governmental understandings concerning the political and legal status of Aceh;

i. Acehnese governmental, judicial, religious and territorial institutions, including historical references to the Sultanate and Qadhi Malikul Adil;

j. Aceh's diplomatic relations with third States and political authorities;

k. the seizure, removal, transfer, acquisition, dispersal, destruction or relocation of Acehnese governmental records, manuscripts, seals, correspondence, regalia and cultural materials;

and

l. any other matter materially relevant to an independent historical, archival and international-law examination of the relationship between Aceh and the Netherlands.

1.2 Evidentiary neutrality

This Schedule does not request that Dutch institutions identify only material favourable to any particular historical or legal interpretation.

All materially relevant documentation should be identified, including evidence that may:

a. support;

b. contradict;

c. qualify;

d. complicate;

or

e. require reconsideration of

any proposition advanced in the accompanying formal communication or supporting materials.

The objective is documentary completeness rather than selective confirmation.

1.3 No presumption concerning legal effect

The identification of a document under this Schedule shall not, by itself, establish its authenticity, validity, territorial scope, legal effect or capacity to bind Aceh Darussalam.

Those questions should remain subject to independent historical and legal examination.

Likewise, the absence of a document from a particular catalogue should not automatically be treated as proof that such a document never existed.

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2. DUTCH INSTITUTIONS AND REPOSITORIES TO BE SEARCHED

The Kingdom of the Netherlands is respectfully requested to coordinate a comprehensive search involving, where relevant:

2.1 Nationaal Archief

Including records originating from or relating to:

a. the Ministry of Colonies;

b. the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

c. the Ministry of War;

d. the Ministry of the Navy;

e. the Cabinet and Royal authorities;

f. the Governor-General and governmental authorities formerly operating in Asia;

g. the Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC);

h. military and naval authorities;

i. diplomatic representatives and consular authorities;

j. cartographic and hydrographic institutions;

k. parliamentary bodies;

l. governmental commissions;

m. private archives of relevant ministers, governors, diplomats, commissioners and military officers;

and

n. subsequently acquired private or institutional collections containing records concerning Aceh.

Particular attention should be given to the **Ministerie van Koloniën archive, access number 2.10.02**, whose catalogue includes *Archivalia betreffende Atjeh* and official records concerning the origins of the war against Atjeh in 1873.

2.2 Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The search should include historical diplomatic and Cabinet records concerning:

a. Aceh;

b. foreign diplomatic reactions to Dutch policy toward Aceh;

c. diplomatic communications concerning the 1873 war;

d. correspondence with European and other foreign governments;

e. correspondence concerning Acehnese diplomatic missions;

f. foreign consular activity involving Aceh;

g. diplomatic representations concerning maritime commerce and navigation;

h. international disputes or representations relating to the Dutch–Aceh conflict.

Particular attention should be given to the **Foreign Affairs Cabinet Archive, access number 2.05.18**, whose catalogue identifies files **771–776, "Stukken betreffende de oorlog met Atjeh," covering 1872–1897**, together with records concerning the Atjeh blockade and foreign-power issues.

2.3 Parliamentary records

Relevant records of both:

Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal

and

Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal

should be searched for:

a. parliamentary debates;

b. questions;

c. ministerial statements;

d. committee reports;

e. memoranda;

f. confidential papers where subsequently released;

g. appropriations and military expenditure;

h. reports concerning expeditions against Aceh;

i. correspondence concerning treaties and diplomatic relations;

and

j. governmental explanations concerning the legal or political status of Aceh.

2.4 Defence, military and naval repositories

Relevant surviving records should be identified from:

a. military headquarters;

b. KNIL records;

c. naval records;

d. expeditionary forces;

e. intelligence organisations;

f. military mapping and topographical services;

g. medical services;

h. casualty and burial records;

i. logistical commands;

j. military courts;

and

k. operational commanders.

2.5 Cultural and heritage institutions

The search should extend, where relevant, to:

a. Rijksmuseum;

b. Wereldmuseum and predecessor collections;

c. Museum Bronbeek;

d. Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed;

e. university libraries;

f. manuscript collections;

g. military museums;

h. ethnographic collections;

i. royal collections;

and

j. other Dutch institutions possessing Acehnese material.

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3. HISTORICAL NAMES AND SEARCH VARIANTS

Archival searches should not be restricted to the modern spelling “Aceh”.

Searches should include, where appropriate:

Aceh
Atjeh
Achin
Acheen
Acheh
Atchin
Atsjin
Achem
Achém
Achen
Atchin
Atjeh Darussalam
Aceh Darussalam
Sultan van Atjeh
Sultan van Achin
Sultan of Achin
Rijk van Atjeh
Koninkrijk Atjeh

and other variants identified by Dutch archivists.

Searches should also use relevant institutional, personal and geographical terminology, including:

Sultan
Sultanaat
Qadhi / Kadhi / Kadi
Malikul Adil / Malikoel Adil
Uleebalang / Oeleëbalang / Oelèëbalang
Mukim
Panglima
Kutaraja / Kota Radja / Koeta Radja
Kraton / Dalam
Pedier / Pidie
Pase / Pasai

Tamiang
Daya
Meulaboh
Teunom / Tenom
Samalanga
Sigli
Lhokseumawe

together with other historical geographical variants.

Searches should additionally examine broader headings including:

Sumatra,
Straits of Malacca,
East Indies,
foreign relations,
Asian rulers,
Islamic rulers,
maritime trade,
treaties,
expeditions,
political contracts,
pacification,
military operations,
and **foreign powers**.

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4. TREATIES, AGREEMENTS AND DIPLOMATIC INSTRUMENTS

The Netherlands is requested to identify every materially relevant document concerning diplomatic or treaty relations between Dutch authorities and Aceh.

The search should include:

4.1 Treaties

Any treaty concluded or proposed between:

a. the Sultan of Aceh and Dutch authorities;

b. Acehnese governmental authorities and the Netherlands;

c. Acehnese territorial authorities and Dutch representatives;

d. VOC representatives and Acehnese authorities;

or

e. other authorities where the document was subsequently relied upon by the Netherlands as affecting Aceh.

4.2 Commercial instruments

Including:

a. trade agreements;

b. navigation agreements;

c. port agreements;

d. customs arrangements;

e. pepper and other commodity agreements;

f. merchant protections;

g. shipping arrangements;

h. consular arrangements;

and

i. safe-conduct instruments.

4.3 Political instruments

Including:

a. political contracts;

b. declarations;

c. guarantees;

d. undertakings;

e. protectorate proposals;

f. alliance agreements;

g. neutrality arrangements;

h. non-aggression agreements;

i. territorial arrangements;

j. submissions;

and

k. instruments characterised subsequently as creating political dependency.

5. DECLARATION OF WAR OF 26 MARCH 1873

This category is of particular importance.

The Netherlands is requested to identify and disclose the complete documentary chain surrounding the decision to declare war against Aceh.

The disclosure should include:

5.1 Pre-declaration records

All:

a. Cabinet discussions;

b. ministerial memoranda;

c. legal opinions;

d. diplomatic correspondence;

e. telegrams;

f. intelligence reports;

g. military assessments;

h. naval assessments;

i. correspondence from Batavia;

j. correspondence from Singapore;

k. communications with foreign governments;

l. communications concerning Acehnese diplomacy;

and

m. communications concerning the Sumatra Treaty and its perceived consequences.

5.2 Decision-making records

Identify:

a. who proposed war;

b. who authorised war;

c. the constitutional authority relied upon;

d. the governmental decision;

e. any Royal involvement requiring documentary record;

f. Cabinet approval;

g. ministerial approval;

h. Governor-General's instructions;

i. instructions to the Government Commissioner;

and

j. instructions to military and naval commanders.

5.3 Declaration itself

Provide:

a. the original declaration;

b. all drafts;

c. translations;

d. authenticated copies;

e. dispatch records;

f. proof or record of communication to Acehnese authorities;

g. instructions accompanying the declaration;

and

h. subsequent governmental interpretation of its legal effect.

The Nationaal Archief's Ministry of Colonies catalogue specifically identifies official governmental documentation concerning the origins of the war against Atjeh in 1873, making this a concrete archival request rather than a speculative category.

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6. F.N. NIEUWENHUIJZEN AND THE 1873 DIPLOMATIC RECORD

Particular attention should be given to the archive of **F.N. Nieuwenhuijzen, Nationaal Archief access number 2.21.205.44**.

The catalogue identifies, among other material:

a. secret correspondence between the Governor-General, the Government Commissioner for Atjeh and other correspondents concerning relations with Aceh and the expedition;

b. the Government Commissioner's journal;

c. incoming letters from Acehnese rulers;

d. documentation concerning negotiations with them;

e. correspondence in Arabic script with Malay transcriptions;

f. records concerning the war council aboard the naval vessel *Sourabaya*;

g. ministerial correspondence concerning the expedition;

h. a ministerial memorandum to the Tweede Kamer concerning Dutch relations with Aceh since 1824;

and

i. documentation concerning the Atjeh interpellation in the Tweede Kamer.

Complete high-resolution reproductions of materially relevant documents in these categories are requested.

Special care should be taken to preserve and reproduce the **original Acehnese-language, Malay/Jawi, Arabic-script or other non-Dutch documents**, rather than supplying only Dutch translations or summaries.

---

7. TERMINATION OF WAR, PEACE AND BELLIGERENCY

The Netherlands is requested to identify all records addressing when and how Dutch governmental authorities considered the war or state of belligerency arising in 1873 to have ended.

Searches should identify:

a. peace treaties;

b. proposed peace treaties;

c. peace negotiations;

d. ceasefires;

e. armistices;

f. capitulations;

g. declarations of submission;

h. surrender instruments;

i. political contracts;

j. governmental declarations terminating hostilities;

k. Cabinet or ministerial determinations that war had ended;

l. parliamentary statements concerning termination;

m. military determinations concerning termination;

and

n. subsequent legal opinions concerning whether and when the conflict ceased.

If no formal peace treaty between the Netherlands and the competent sovereign authority of Aceh is located, the search report should state that fact expressly, while identifying the collections and search methodology used.

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8. SOVEREIGNTY, CESSION, CAPITULATION AND TRANSFER INSTRUMENTS

The Netherlands is requested to identify every document historically or presently relied upon for the proposition that Aceh:

a. surrendered sovereignty;

b. ceded sovereignty;

c. transferred sovereign authority;

d. accepted permanent incorporation;

e. entered into a capitulation affecting sovereign status;

f. accepted protectorate or dependency status;

g. ceased to possess separate political personality;

or

h. otherwise lost or relinquished sovereign authority.

This includes instruments concluded with:

a. the Sultan;

b. members of the royal family;

c. Qadhi or judicial authorities;

d. Uleebalang;

e. territorial chiefs;

f. regional rulers;

g. commanders;

h. religious leaders;

or

i. other individuals.

For each such instrument, the Netherlands is requested to disclose any contemporary or subsequent legal analysis addressing:

1. the territorial jurisdiction of the signatory;
2. the signatory's legal capacity;
3. whether the signatory purported to represent Aceh as a whole;
4. whether the competent Acehnese sovereign institutions authorised the act;
5. the territory purportedly affected;
6. the duration of the arrangement;
7. whether coercion or military circumstances affected its conclusion;
8. whether ratification was required;
9. whether ratification occurred;

and

10. the legal effect attributed to the instrument by Dutch authorities.

---

9. ACEHNESE GOVERNMENTAL AND LEGAL INSTITUTIONS

The archival search should identify documentation concerning the governmental organisation of Aceh, including references to:

a. the Sultan;

b. Sultanate institutions;

c. Qadhi Malikul Adil;

d. judicial authorities;

e. religious authorities;

f. Qanun;

g. royal councils;

h. territorial administration;

i. Panglima;

j. Uleebalang;

k. Mukim;

l. village institutions;

m. taxation;

n. customs;

o. ports;

p. armed forces;

q. diplomatic representatives;

r. seals and official authentication;

and

s. succession to governmental offices.

Particular attention should be paid to Dutch documents describing which Acehnese institutions Dutch officials themselves regarded as competent to:

a. negotiate;

b. conclude treaties;

c. declare or terminate war;

d. represent territory;

e. administer justice;

and

f. exercise sovereign or governmental authority.

---

10. THIRD-STATE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

The Netherlands is requested to identify records concerning Aceh's diplomatic, treaty or political relations with third States or foreign political authorities.

The search should include Dutch documentation relating to Acehnese communications with, or Dutch assessments of Aceh's relations with:

a. the Ottoman Empire;

b. the United Kingdom;

c. Portugal;

d. France;

e. the United States;

f. Italy;

g. foreign authorities in the Straits Settlements;

h. South Asian political authorities;

i. Middle Eastern authorities;

j. other European governments;

and

k. any other foreign State or political authority identified in Dutch records.

Particular attention should be paid to:

a. diplomatic missions;

b. requests for assistance;

c. treaty negotiations;

d. consular reports;

e. intelligence concerning Acehnese diplomacy;

f. Dutch diplomatic attempts to prevent foreign assistance to Aceh;

and

g. foreign governmental reactions to Dutch military action.

The Foreign Affairs Cabinet archive contains a substantial run of records concerning the war with Atjeh and related foreign-power questions, including blockade issues involving the United States.

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11. MILITARY, NAVAL AND INTELLIGENCE DOCUMENTATION

The disclosure should include:

a. expedition plans;

b. operational orders;

c. intelligence assessments;

d. reconnaissance;

e. military maps;

f. naval charts;

g. blockade orders;

h. bombardment records;

i. battle reports;

j. casualty reports;

k. prisoner records;

l. detention records;

m. destruction of settlements;

n. confiscation of property;

o. seizure of archives;

p. seizure of manuscripts;

q. seizure of weapons and regalia;

r. military correspondence;

s. diaries;

t. photographs;

u. engineering reports;

v. fortification plans;

w. burial records;

and

x. reports concerning civilian populations.

The Nationaal Archief's cartographic holdings include maps specifically concerning the 1873 theatre of war in Aceh, including maps produced by expeditionary reconnaissance units and the Topographical Bureau.

---

12. PERSONAL ARCHIVES OF RELEVANT DUTCH OFFICIALS

The search should not be restricted to institutional governmental archives.

Relevant private and personal archives should be identified, including those of:

a. Ministers of Colonies;

b. Ministers of Foreign Affairs;

c. Governors-General;

d. F.N. Nieuwenhuijzen;

e. James Loudon;

f. 5.1.2.e ;

g. military commanders;

h. naval commanders;

i. diplomats;

j. consular officials;

k. advisers;

and

l. officials involved in negotiations or policy concerning Aceh.

The archive of the Van Lansberge family, for example, contains records concerning Johan Wilhelm van Lansberge's diplomatic career and his period as Governor-General, including substantial material relating to the Aceh War.

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13. MAPS, TERRITORIAL RECORDS AND CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

The Netherlands is requested to identify:

a. maps of Aceh;

b. maps depicting the “Rijk van Atjeh”;

c. territorial boundaries;

d. administrative maps;

e. military maps;

f. hydrographic charts;

g. port maps;

h. trade-route maps;

i. maps showing territorial claims;

j. maps accompanying treaties;

and

k. maps showing changes in Dutch administrative assertions.

For each map, provide:

1. title;
2. date;
3. cartographer;
4. commissioning authority;
5. scale;
6. provenance;
7. annotations;
8. associated correspondence;
9. catalogue reference;

and

10. high-resolution reproduction.

The Nationaal Archief catalogue contains, among other examples, a **"Kaart van het rijk Atjeh"**, a **"Kaart van het oorlogstooneel bij Atjeh"**, and a 1873 map of the theatre of war produced from expeditionary reconnaissance.

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14. REMOVED, SEIZED OR DISPLACED ACEHNESE ARCHIVES AND CULTURAL MATERIALS

A dedicated provenance search is requested concerning Acehnese materials now located in Dutch institutions.

The search should include:

a. royal correspondence;

b. State correspondence;

c. treaties;

d. manuscripts;

e. Qur'anic and religious manuscripts;

f. legal manuscripts;

g. Qanun;

h. governmental registers;

i. seals;

j. royal insignia;

k. regalia;

l. weapons;

m. flags;

n. maps;

o. genealogical materials;

p. diplomatic gifts;

q. jewellery;

r. ceremonial objects;

s. photographs;

and

t. archaeological material.

For each object or documentary collection, provide, where known:

1. current institution;
2. catalogue number;
3. description;
4. date;
5. place of origin;
6. creator or owner;
7. circumstances of acquisition;
8. person or military unit responsible for acquisition;
9. acquisition date;
10. whether acquired through purchase, donation, seizure, military operation, transfer or another mechanism;
11. chain of custody;
12. provenance documentation;

13. restrictions;

and

14. high-resolution digital images.

---

15. DESTROYED, LOST, REMOVED, TRANSFERRED OR MISSING RECORDS

Where a relevant document is known or reasonably believed to have existed but cannot presently be located, the responsible institution is requested to identify:

a. the document;

b. its known or estimated date;

c. its author;

d. recipient;

e. former archival reference;

f. catalogue entry;

g. last known location;

h. date when last known to exist;

i. whether it was destroyed;

j. whether destruction was authorised;

k. destruction schedule or disposal authority;

l. whether transferred;

m. receiving institution;

n. whether lost;

o. whether removed;

p. whether dispersed;

q. whether miscatalogued;

and

r. surviving copies, extracts, translations, summaries or references.

A missing document should not simply be recorded as “not found”.

The documentary history of its disappearance should be supplied wherever records permit.

16. RESTRICTED OR CLOSED RECORDS

For every relevant record that cannot presently be disclosed, provide:

a. archival reference;

b. document title or description;

c. date;

d. responsible institution;

e. nature of restriction;

f. statutory or regulatory basis;

g. date restriction commenced;

h. expected date of review;

i. expected date of opening;

j. whether partial access is possible;

k. whether redacted access is possible;

and

l. procedure for requesting exceptional access.

---

17. DOCUMENT-BY-DOCUMENT DISCLOSURE STANDARD

For every materially relevant document identified under this Schedule, the Netherlands is respectfully requested to provide the following metadata wherever available:

	Field Information Requested
1	Archival institution
2	Fonds/collection
3	Access/toegang number
4	Inventory number
5	File/dossier number
6	Folio/page

Field	Information Requested
7	Complete title
8	Date
9	Place of creation
10	Author/originating authority
11	Recipient
12	Parties
13	Signatories
14	Official capacity of signatories
15	Original language
16	Available translation
17	Original/copy/transcript status
18	Seal details
19	Signature details
20	Provenance
21	Previous archival references
22	Current physical location
23	Access status
24	Digitisation status
25	Related documents
26	High-resolution reproduction
27	Notes concerning authenticity
28	Notes concerning completeness
29	Relevant catalogue description

Field Information Requested

30 Any known chain-of-custody information

---

18. DIGITAL REPRODUCTION STANDARD

Where legally and technically permissible, reproductions should be supplied:

a. in full;

b. without unnecessary cropping;

c. in colour where the original contains colour;

d. at sufficient resolution for palaeographic, seal, signature and forensic examination;

e. including covers, backs, endorsements, marginalia and attachments;

f. preserving the original page order;

and

g. accompanied by archival metadata.

Where a lower-resolution access copy is provided initially, information should be supplied explaining how a preservation-quality or research-quality reproduction may be obtained.

---

19. ORIGINAL-LANGUAGE DOCUMENTS

Where a record exists in:

a. Dutch;

b. Malay;

c. Jawi;

d. Arabic;

e. Acehnese;

f. Portuguese;

g. English;

h. French;

i. Ottoman Turkish;

or another language,

the original-language document should be disclosed wherever possible.

A translation should not substitute for the original.

Where both an original and a Dutch translation survive, both should be identified and reproduced.

Any material discrepancy between original and translation known to the holding institution should be recorded.

---

20. SEALS, SIGNATURES AND AUTHENTICATION

Where documents contain seals, stamps, signatures or other marks of authentication, the Netherlands is requested to provide:

a. high-resolution images;

b. physical dimensions where recorded;

c. catalogue descriptions;

d. provenance;

e. known identity of the seal owner;

f. transcription;

g. translation;

h. authentication studies;

i. comparison with related seals;

and

j. information concerning detached or separately stored seals.

This is particularly important for documents alleged to constitute treaties, submissions, capitulations, political contracts or transfers of authority.

---

21. SEARCH METHODOLOGY AND AUDIT TRAIL

Each participating institution is respectfully requested to maintain a record of:

a. collections searched;

b. databases searched;

c. search terms used;

d. historical spelling variants used;

e. date ranges examined;

f. responsible archivists or departments;

g. collections excluded from search and reasons for exclusion;

h. restricted collections identified;

i. external repositories referred to;

and

j. unresolved archival leads.

This will permit the completeness of the search to be evaluated independently.

---

22. DISCLOSURE INDEX

The Netherlands is requested to provide a consolidated disclosure index using, where practicable, the following format:

No.	Date	Document	Archive/Collection	Inventory/File	Relevance	Access Status	Digital Copy

Documents should preferably be grouped into:

A — Treaties and diplomatic instruments
B — 1873 declaration of war
C — Governmental decision-making
D — Military and naval records
E — Peace/termination records
F — Sovereignty and political instruments
G — Acehnese governmental institutions
H — Third-State diplomacy
I — Maps and territorial records
J — Removed archives and cultural materials
K — Missing/destroyed records
L — Restricted records
M — Other materially relevant evidence

---

23. PRESERVATION NOTICE

Pending completion of this process, all relevant Dutch governmental and archival institutions are respectfully requested to preserve:

a. original documents;

b. copies;

c. microfilms;

d. photographs;

e. scans;

f. digital files;

g. catalogue metadata;

h. databases;

i. finding aids;

j. provenance files;

k. conservation files;

l. acquisition records;

m. deaccession records;

n. destruction schedules;

and

o. correspondence concerning relevant holdings.

No materially relevant record should knowingly be destroyed, discarded, altered or deaccessioned merely because the matters raised in the accompanying communication remain contested.

---

24. INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE

The Nationaal Archief and other responsible Dutch authorities are respectfully requested to identify:

a. the responsible archival contact;

b. participating repositories;

c. the initial collections to be searched;

d. whether additional archival specialists will be required;

e. any access restrictions;

f. digitisation arrangements;

g. anticipated costs, if any;

h. the mechanism for requesting certified reproductions;

and

i. a reasonable timetable for completing the principal search.

---

25. PRIORITY DOCUMENTS FOR INITIAL DISCLOSURE

Without limiting the wider Schedule, priority should be given to:

Priority 1: the original and all surviving official versions of the Dutch declaration of war against Aceh of 26 March 1873.

Priority 2: Cabinet, ministerial, Governor-General and diplomatic documentation concerning the decision to declare war.

Priority 3: correspondence and negotiation records immediately preceding the declaration.

Priority 4: the complete relevant F.N. Nieuwenhuijzen documentation.

Priority 5: official records concerning the origins of the 1873 war contained in the Ministry of Colonies holdings.

Priority 6: Foreign Affairs records concerning the war with Atjeh, including the identified 1872–1897 series.

Priority 7: every treaty, capitulation, submission, cession, peace agreement or transfer instrument ever relied upon as affecting the sovereignty of Aceh.

Priority 8: every official Dutch legal opinion interpreting such instruments.

Priority 9: documentation identifying how and when the Netherlands considered the state of war or belligerency to have terminated.

Priority 10: Acehnese originals, letters and diplomatic communications held in Dutch collections.

Priority 11: records concerning Qadhi Malikul Adil and other Acehnese sovereign, judicial and governmental institutions.

Priority 12: provenance records concerning Acehnese State documents, manuscripts, seals and regalia transferred to Dutch institutions.

26. CERTIFICATION OF SEARCH RESULTS

At the conclusion of the principal archival search, the relevant Dutch authority is respectfully requested to provide a written statement identifying:

a. the repositories consulted;

b. collections examined;

c. principal search terms;

d. records located;

e. records disclosed;

f. records withheld;

g. records known to have been destroyed;

h. records known to have been transferred elsewhere;

i. unresolved archival references;

and

j. any additional collections recommended for examination.

Such certification need not assert that every surviving document has necessarily been discovered.

Its purpose is to create a transparent record of the search actually undertaken.

---

27. CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

This Schedule should be treated as a continuing documentary process.

Where additional relevant records are subsequently:

a. discovered;

b. catalogued;

c. digitised;

d. declassified;

e. transferred;

f. donated;

g. acquired;

or

h. identified in another repository,

their existence should be communicated and, where legally permissible, access should be facilitated.

---

28. FINAL REQUEST

The documentary questions raised in the accompanying communication are capable of being examined only through a complete and transparent archival record.

Accordingly, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Nationaal Archief and all other competent Dutch institutions are respectfully requested to cooperate in identifying, preserving, authenticating and making accessible the documentary evidence relevant to the historical relationship between Aceh Darussalam and the Netherlands.

The purpose of this Schedule is not to predetermine the historical or legal conclusions that should ultimately be reached.

It is to ensure that those conclusions are based upon the **primary documentary record rather than assumption, inherited narrative or incomplete archival selection**.

Where evidence supports the propositions advanced in the accompanying communication, it should be disclosed.

Where evidence contradicts those propositions, it should likewise be disclosed.

Where the evidence is incomplete, disputed, missing or requires authentication, that status should be recorded transparently.

Where documents once existed but no longer survive, the documentary evidence of their former existence, movement, loss or destruction should be preserved and disclosed.

And where records remain available, they should be made accessible for independent historical, archival and legal examination to the fullest extent permitted by law.

The objective is therefore straightforward:

preserve the record;
identify the record;
open the record;
authenticate the record;
and permit the evidence itself to be examined.

Respectfully submitted,

SULTAN 5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e
Proponent of the Aceh Resolution
Descendant of the Aceh Sultanate
Aceh Darussalam

Date: 10 September 2026

Signature: _____

Seal: _____

This is substantially stronger than a generic archival request because it gives the Dutch authorities an actual **disclosure protocol**. I have deliberately included the verified Dutch archival identifiers—particularly **2.10.02, 2.05.18 and 2.21.205.44**—because they demonstrate that you are pointing the authorities toward identifiable existing collections rather than asking them to conduct an undefined search.

One thing I would **not** do yet is insert unverified inventory numbers for every alleged treaty or document. Where we have verified catalogue identifiers, we can state them precisely; where we do not, Attachment 3 should require the Netherlands to locate them rather than risk weakening the dossier with an incorrect archival reference.

This attachemebt become 1 please **Attachment 4**

Preliminary Register of Aceh–Netherlands Treaties, Agreements and Diplomatic Instruments

Attachment 5

Documentation Concerning the Netherlands' Declaration of War against Aceh of 26 March 1873

Attachment 6

Proposed Terms of Reference for the Netherlands–Aceh Historical, Archival and International Law Commission

Attachment 7

Proposed Instrument of State Endorsement and Sponsorship of the Aceh Resolution

Attachment 8

Preliminary Register of Relevant Dutch Archival Holdings Concerning Aceh

Yes. I agree. Those five separate attachments are closely connected and can be consolidated into **one integrated attachment**. This will make the Netherlands dossier considerably easier for the MFA, Nationaal Archief, Parliament, and legal advisers to register and review.

I would replace current Attachments **4–8** with one:

ATTACHMENT 4

ACEH–NETHERLANDS HISTORICAL, TREATY, ARCHIVAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW DOSSIER

Preliminary Register of Treaties, Agreements and Diplomatic Instruments; Documentation Concerning the Netherlands' Declaration of War against Aceh of 26 March 1873; Preliminary Register of Relevant Dutch Archival Holdings; Proposed Terms of Reference for the Netherlands–Aceh Historical, Archival and International Law Commission; and Proposed Instrument of State Endorsement and Sponsorship of the Aceh Resolution

This should contain five Parts:

PART I — Preliminary Register of Aceh–Netherlands Treaties, Agreements and Diplomatic Instruments

This absorbs former Attachment 4. It should catalogue each treaty/agreement/document separately with date, parties, Acehnese signatory, Dutch signatory, place, original language, subject, archival location, authenticity/status, and legal relevance.

PART II — Documentation Concerning the Netherlands' Declaration of War against Aceh of 26 March 1873

This absorbs former Attachment 5 and should include the declaration itself, preceding correspondence, Dutch governmental authorisation, Nieuwenhuijzen documentation, instructions, negotiations, parliamentary materials, and documents concerning the legal termination—or absence of an identified formal termination—of the resulting conflict.

PART III — Preliminary Register of Relevant Dutch Archival Holdings Concerning Aceh

This absorbs former Attachment 8. This is where we catalogue the actual Nationaal Archief and other Dutch holdings. It should cross-reference **Attachment 3 — Dutch Archival and Documentary Disclosure Schedule**, rather than repeat the entire disclosure protocol.

PART IV — Proposed Terms of Reference for the Netherlands–Aceh Historical, Archival and International Law Commission

This absorbs former Attachment 6. It establishes mandate, composition, independence, evidentiary methodology, archival access, treaty authentication, legal questions, expert participation, reporting, and procedural safeguards.

PART V — Proposed Instrument of State Endorsement and Sponsorship of the Aceh Resolution

This absorbs former Attachment 7. This should be kept clearly marked **DRAFT — FOR CONSIDERATION** so there can be no suggestion that the Netherlands has already endorsed anything.

I would also add a short introductory provision at the beginning:

PURPOSE OF ATTACHMENT 4

This consolidated dossier brings together the principal historical, treaty, archival and institutional materials relevant to the formal communication addressed to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

It is intended to provide the Government of the Netherlands, the States General, the Nationaal Archief and other competent Dutch authorities with a single structured documentary framework through which the historical and legal questions raised in the principal communication may be examined.

This Attachment does not predetermine the conclusions to be reached from the evidence. Documents and archival references contained herein are presented for verification, authentication, contextual examination and, where appropriate, independent historical and international-law assessment.

This is especially appropriate because your principal letter already asks for disclosure of sovereignty instruments, comprehensive archival access, an independent historical/legal process and governmental consideration of the Aceh Resolution.

Your attachments list would consequently become much cleaner:

1. **Attachment 1 — Aceh Resolution on the Recognition, Restoration and International Protection of Aceh Darussalam as an Independent and Sovereign State**
2. **Attachment 2 — Supporting Annexes I–X to the Aceh Resolution**
3. **Attachment 3 — Dutch Archival and Documentary Disclosure Schedule**
4. **Attachment 4 — Aceh–Netherlands Historical, Treaty, Archival and International Law Dossier**

5. **Attachment 5 — Documentation Concerning Köhler's Grave and Kerkhof/Peutjoet**
6. **Attachment 6 — Proposed United Nations and International Diplomatic Roadmap**
7. **Attachment 7 — Documentary Record Concerning the Establishment, Mandate and Territorial Structure of Qadhi Malikul Adil, 15 August 2026**

That reduces your present **11 attachments to 7**, without removing substantive material.

There is one structural improvement I strongly recommend: **do not merge Attachment 3 into this dossier.** Attachment 3 serves a different function. Attachment 3 tells the Netherlands *what it is being formally requested to search for and disclose*. Attachment 4 tells the Netherlands *what you have already identified and how it should be investigated*. Keeping those functions separate creates a much stronger documentary architecture:

Attachment 3 = Disclosure Request/Protocol → Attachment 4 = Existing Evidence/Register/Investigation Framework.

That distinction will be useful later when you assess the Dutch response: you can compare what Attachment 3 requested against what the Netherlands actually disclosed, while Attachment 4 remains your evidentiary dossier.

please write this **Attachment 4**

Preliminary Register of Aceh–Netherlands Treaties, Agreements and Diplomatic Instruments

Attachment 5

Documentation Concerning the Netherlands' Declaration of War against Aceh of 26 March 1873

Attachment 6

Proposed Terms of Reference for the Netherlands–Aceh Historical, Archival and International Law Commission

Attachment 7

Proposed Instrument of State Endorsement and Sponsorship of the Aceh Resolution

Attachment 8
Preliminary Register of Relevant Dutch Archival Holdings Concerning Aceh become proper document please

Yes. Below is a formal, integrated set of **Attachments 4–8**, drafted so they can stand as proper documents behind your principal communication. I have kept the evidentiary language careful: where the archive establishes that a class of document exists, I say so; where a treaty, instrument, or legal effect still requires authentication, the text expressly says that it requires verification rather than presenting an unverified proposition as fact.

Your principal letter already requests disclosure of treaties, cessions, capitulations, sovereignty instruments, archival holdings, an independent commission, and Dutch consideration of the Aceh Resolution.

ATTACHMENT 4

PRELIMINARY REGISTER OF ACEH–NETHERLANDS TREATIES, AGREEMENTS AND DIPLOMATIC INSTRUMENTS

Submitted in Support of the Formal Communication to the Kingdom of the Netherlands dated 10 September 2026

Submitted by:
SULTAN 5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e
Proponent of the Aceh Resolution
Descendant of the Aceh Sultanate
Aceh Darussalam

I. PURPOSE OF THE REGISTER

1.1

This Preliminary Register is submitted for the purpose of identifying, organising, authenticating and examining treaties, agreements, correspondence, declarations, political instruments and other documentary materials relevant to the historical relations between Aceh Darussalam and the Netherlands.

1.2

The Register is deliberately described as **preliminary**.

It does not purport to establish that every relevant instrument has already been located, authenticated or correctly characterised.

Its purposes are:

a. to identify instruments presently known or reasonably indicated by surviving archival material;

b. to provide a structured framework for further archival investigation;

c. to distinguish direct Aceh–Netherlands instruments from instruments concluded between third States but materially affecting Netherlands–Aceh relations;

d. to identify documents requiring authentication;

e. to determine the identity and legal capacity of the parties and signatories;

f. to establish the territorial scope and subject matter of each instrument;

g. to determine whether any instrument has been relied upon as affecting the sovereign status of Aceh;

and

h. to determine whether an instrument alleged to have legal consequences for Aceh was in fact authorised by the competent Acehnese authority.

1.3 Evidentiary principle

Inclusion in this Register does not constitute acceptance of:

a. authenticity;

b. legal validity;

c. translation;

d. interpretation;

e. territorial scope;

f. authority of a signatory;

or

g. alleged legal consequence.

Each instrument must be independently examined.

II. CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIAL

For purposes of this Register, materials shall be classified as follows:

Category A — Formal treaties

Category B — Agreements and conventions

Category C — Diplomatic correspondence and exchanges

Category D — Political contracts and declarations

Category E — Military or wartime instruments

Category F — Agreements with territorial or local authorities

Category G — Third-State instruments materially affecting Netherlands–Aceh relations

Category H — Proposed or draft instruments that did not enter into force

Category I — Instruments whose authenticity, authority or legal effect requires further investigation

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III. PRE-1873 DIPLOMATIC AND TREATY RELATIONS

The Dutch authorities are respectfully requested to identify and provide all surviving records of direct negotiations, agreements and diplomatic exchanges with Acehnese sovereign authorities prior to 1873.

This should include records generated under:

a. the Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie;

b. later Dutch governmental administrations;

c. Dutch diplomatic and consular authorities;

d. Dutch representatives operating through Batavia;

e. Dutch representatives stationed in or operating through the Straits of Malacca;

and

f. special governmental missions to Aceh.

The preliminary register should not be confined to documents formally titled “Treaty”.

Relevant documents may be catalogued historically as:

overeenkomst;
contract;
tractaat;
verbond;
akte;
verklaring;
briefwisseling;
politiek contract;
nota;
memorie;
proclamatie;
or similar terminology.

IV. 1819 BRITISH–ACEH TREATY AS CONTEXTUAL MATERIAL

A surviving Nationaal Archief inventory records that the F.N. Nieuwenhuijzen papers contain a copy of the **1819 agreement between the English East India Company and the Sultan of Aceh**, together with copies of the 1824 London Treaty.

This is not presented here as a Netherlands–Aceh bilateral treaty.

Its significance lies in the fact that Dutch governmental records themselves preserved it as part of the documentary framework concerning Dutch policy toward Aceh.

It should therefore be examined for:

a. the status in which Aceh was treated by foreign powers;

b. rights or guarantees recognised in 1819;

c. the relationship between that instrument and subsequent Dutch policy;

d. whether Dutch authorities considered themselves bound to respect rights recognised under the earlier arrangement;

and

e. how Dutch officials subsequently interpreted the instrument.

V. THE ANGLO-DUTCH TREATY OF 1824

The Treaty of London of 1824 was concluded between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

It was not an agreement concluded by Aceh.

The F.N. Nieuwenhuijzen archival collection contains copies of the 1824 treaty alongside the 1819 British–Aceh agreement, demonstrating that these instruments were considered relevant within the Dutch documentary record concerning Aceh.

The Netherlands is requested to provide:

1. the complete treaty text relied upon by Dutch authorities;
2. accompanying diplomatic correspondence;
3. Dutch legal interpretations;
4. British interpretations communicated to the Netherlands;
5. records concerning Aceh specifically;

6. subsequent governmental memoranda interpreting the treaty;

and

7. material concerning any claimed modification of constraints governing Dutch conduct toward Aceh.

Nothing in this Register presumes that an agreement between third States was legally capable, by itself, of transferring Acehnese sovereign authority.

That question requires independent legal examination.

VI. SUBSEQUENT NINETEENTH-CENTURY ARRANGEMENTS

The Netherlands is requested to identify every direct agreement concluded before 26 March 1873 with:

a. the Sultan of Aceh;

b. authorised representatives of the Sultan;

c. central Acehnese governmental authorities;

d. Acehnese territorial authorities;

or

e. other persons whom Dutch authorities regarded as competent to conclude political agreements.

For each instrument, provide:

Field	**Required Information**
Instrument	Full title
Date	Date of conclusion
Place	Place of conclusion
Acehnese party	Name and institutional capacity
Dutch party	Name and institutional capacity
Signatories	Complete names
Authority	Legal basis for representation
Languages	All surviving versions

Field	Required Information
Seals	Description and reproduction
Subject	Principal obligations
Territorial scope	Area purportedly covered
Ratification	Whether required and completed
Archive	Repository and reference
Legal status	Current Dutch interpretation
Authenticity	Verified / disputed / pending
Notes	Material evidentiary issues

VII. DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGES IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING WAR

The Register shall include the complete documentary sequence between Dutch and Acehnese authorities immediately preceding the declaration of war of 26 March 1873.

Particular importance attaches to:

a. letters transmitted to the Sultan;

b. replies from Acehnese rulers;

c. Dutch demands;

d. requests for explanation or satisfaction;

e. records of negotiations;

f. deadlines or ultimatums;

g. reports to the Governor-General;

h. instructions to F.N. Nieuwenhuijzen;

and

i. contemporaneous translations.

The Nationaal Archief confirms that the Nieuwenhuijzen archive contains incoming letters from Acehnese rulers and records concerning negotiations with them.

VIII. DECLARATION OF WAR OF 26 MARCH 1873

The Dutch declaration of war shall be entered in the Register as a distinct instrument.

The Nationaal Archief inventory expressly identifies a secret governmental decision appointing Nieuwenhuijzen Government Commissioner for Aceh, together with instructions and a copy of the declaration of war against the "Rijk van Atjeh".

The following information is requested:

a. exact Dutch title;

b. date;

c. signatory;

d. constitutional authority;

e. issuing authority;

f. recipient;

g. method and date of delivery;

h. original language;

i. translations;

j. all surviving drafts;

k. copies;

l. governmental registration details;

and

m. subsequent Dutch legal interpretation.

IX. POLITICAL CONTRACTS AND LOCAL AGREEMENTS AFTER 1873

The Netherlands is requested to identify every political contract, declaration, submission or agreement concluded during or after the armed conflict with:

a. Acehnese territorial rulers;

b. Uleebalang;

c. regional authorities;

d. religious leaders;

e. commanders;

f. village authorities;

or

g. other local persons.

For every such instrument the Register shall state whether the signatory:

1. represented only a local jurisdiction;
2. purported to represent a larger territory;
3. possessed authority from the Sultan;
4. possessed authority from a central Acehnese institution;
5. was acting under military occupation or coercive circumstances;
6. accepted only local administrative arrangements;

or

7. purported to address sovereignty itself.

No agreement with a local authority should automatically be categorised as an instrument affecting Aceh as a whole without examination of the signatory's jurisdiction and competence.

X. PEACE, CAPITULATION, CESSION AND TERMINATION INSTRUMENTS

A separate category shall record every document alleged to constitute:

a. a treaty of peace;

b. capitulation;

c. surrender;

d. cession;

e. transfer of sovereignty;

f. extinguishment of sovereign authority;

g. termination of belligerency;

or

h. comprehensive political settlement.

If the Dutch Government cannot identify such an instrument, that result should itself be recorded in the completed Register.

XI. DIPLOMATIC INSTRUMENT REGISTER

The completed Register should eventually use the following format:

No. Date Instrument Parties Signatories Subject Archive Status

A further column should record:

"Legal Effect Asserted by Netherlands"

and another:

"Legal Effect Requiring Independent Examination."

XII. REQUEST FOR DUTCH COOPERATION

The Government of the Netherlands and the Nationaal Archief are respectfully requested to supplement this Preliminary Register with every additional instrument located through their archival searches.

The objective is to create a complete documentary corpus capable of independent examination.

Respectfully submitted,

SULTAN 5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e

Date: 10 September 2026

Signature: _____

ATTACHMENT 5

DOCUMENTATION CONCERNING THE NETHERLANDS' DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST ACEH OF 26 MARCH 1873

I. PURPOSE

This Attachment establishes the documentary framework for examination of the declaration of war delivered against the Sultanate of Aceh on 26 March 1873.

Its purpose is to identify:

a. the declaration itself;

b. the political and governmental decisions leading to it;

c. negotiations immediately preceding it;

d. the constitutional and administrative authority under which it was issued;

e. the documentary circumstances of its delivery;

f. subsequent military implementation;

g. contemporary scrutiny of the expedition;

and

h. the later Dutch understanding of the declaration and termination of the resulting conflict.

II. VERIFIED ARCHIVAL BASIS

The Nationaal Archief inventory of the F.N. Nieuwenhuijzen collection records that Nieuwenhuijzen served as **Gouvernements-commissaris voor Atjeh in 1873**.

The inventory identifies a **secret decision of the Governor-General appointing Nieuwenhuijzen as Government Commissioner for Aceh, with instructions and the declaration of war against the realm of Aceh**.

The archival description further states that in February 1873 Nieuwenhuijzen was appointed Government Commissioner for Aceh under Governor-General James Loudon and that, after unsuccessful negotiations, he delivered the declaration signed by Loudon on **26 March 1873**.

This provides a concrete documentary basis for the present request.

III. DOCUMENTARY CHAIN REQUESTED

The Netherlands is requested to disclose the complete chain of documentation relating to:

A. Political background

1. policy memoranda concerning Aceh;
2. Foreign Affairs correspondence;
3. Ministry of Colonies correspondence;
4. correspondence of Governor-General James Loudon;

5. communications concerning British policy;
6. communications relating to foreign diplomatic activity involving Aceh;
7. reports concerning Acehnese diplomatic initiatives;
8. intelligence concerning foreign support for Aceh.

The Nieuwenhuijzen archive, for example, contains correspondence concerning rumours that an American fleet might assist the Sultan of Aceh.

B. Appointment of Nieuwenhuijzen

Provide:

1. the secret appointment decision;
2. accompanying instructions;
3. ministerial correspondence;
4. governmental authorisation;
5. mandate;
6. limits of authority;

and

7. all revisions or supplementary instructions.

C. Negotiations

Provide all:

1. Acehnese letters;
2. Dutch letters;
3. translations;
4. minutes of meetings;
5. records of oral exchanges;
6. memoranda;
7. deadlines;
8. demands;
9. proposals;
10. rejected proposals;

and

11. reports to superiors.

D. Decision to declare war

Provide:

1. initiating recommendation;
2. decision-making memorandum;
3. legal advice;
4. military advice;
5. naval advice;
6. Governor-General's decision;
7. ministerial communications;
8. Royal or Cabinet material, if any;

and

9. final authorisation.

E. Declaration

Provide:

1. original;
2. signed version;
3. certified copy;
4. draft versions;
5. official translation;
6. Acehnese/Malay/Jawi version if one existed;
7. record of delivery;
8. identity of recipient;
9. location and time of delivery;
10. acknowledgement;

and

11. proof of transmission.

IV. NATIONAAL ARCHIEF — MINISTRY OF COLONIES

Particular attention is requested to **Nationaal Archief access 2.10.02, Ministerie van Koloniën, 1850–1900**.

The inventory contains a specific section titled **"Archivalia betreffende Atjeh."**

Among the identified records are:

Inv. no. 6550 — overview of proceedings and governmental decisions concerning Atjeh, 1874–1916.

Inv. no. 6551A — *Officiële bescheiden betreffende het ontstaan van den oorlog tegen Atjeh in 1873*, government publication, 1881.

Inv. no. 6551B — report of the Commission created by Governor-General's decision of 18 May 1873 No. 1 to investigate the expedition against Aceh, 1874.

Inv. no. 6551C — records of examinations conducted by that Commission, 1874.

Inv. no. 6551D — report of the Commander of the Army concerning the course of the Aceh expedition, responding to the Commission report, 1874.

Inv. nos. 6552–6555 — general reports of military operations in Aceh.

These materials should be treated as priority disclosure material.

V. NIEUWENHUIJZEN COLLECTION

The F.N. Nieuwenhuijzen collection, Nationaal Archief **2.21.205.44**, should be comprehensively examined.

Its inventory specifically records:

a. appointment and instructions;

b. declaration of war;

c. secret correspondence concerning relations with Aceh;

d. journal of the Government Commissioner;

e. incoming letters from Acehnese rulers;

f. negotiation documents;

g. records relating to investigation of the expedition;

h. maps;

and

i. correspondence concerning transfer of archival material about Aceh.

The entire collection is described by the Nationaal Archief as fully public and available for consultation, subject to ordinary reproduction rules.

VI. QUESTIONS REQUIRING DOCUMENTARY ANSWERS

The Dutch Government is respectfully requested to answer:

1. Who legally authorised the declaration?
2. Under what constitutional authority?
3. Was additional approval required?
4. To whom was it formally addressed?
5. In what language was it communicated?
6. What negotiations preceded it?
7. What demands were presented?
8. What response was received?
9. What legal consequences did Dutch authorities attribute to the declaration?
10. When did the Netherlands consider the state of war or belligerency to have ended?
11. By what act or instrument?
12. Was a peace treaty subsequently concluded?
13. Was a capitulation concluded by an authority competent to bind Aceh as a whole?
14. Was any instrument of cession concluded?
15. Was any instrument of transfer of sovereign authority concluded?

VII. TERMINATION OF THE CONFLICT

A comprehensive search is requested for:

a. peace treaties;

b. armistices;

c. ceasefire agreements;

d. surrender instruments;

e. capitulations;

f. political settlements;

g. governmental declarations ending war;

h. parliamentary statements identifying termination;

and

i. legal opinions on termination.

If no formal peace or comparable instrument is identified, the Netherlands is requested to state that result explicitly.

VIII. DOCUMENTARY STANDARD

Every disclosed record should identify:

archive;
collection;
access number;
inventory number;
folio/page;
date;
author;
recipient;
language;
status as original/copy;
seal/signature;
and provenance.

High-resolution copies should be supplied wherever legally and technically possible.

IX. FINAL REQUEST

The declaration of war should be examined through the primary documentary record rather than subsequent historical shorthand.

The central documentary questions are straightforward:

Who authorised it?

What negotiations preceded it?

What was declared?

Against whom was it declared?

What legal effect was attributed to it?

And by what identifiable legal or governmental act did the Netherlands subsequently consider the resulting state of war or belligerency to have ended?

Respectfully submitted,

SULTAN 5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e

Date: 10 September 2026

ATTACHMENT 6

PROPOSED TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE NETHERLANDS–ACEH HISTORICAL, ARCHIVAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

I. ESTABLISHMENT

It is proposed that the Kingdom of the Netherlands and authorised Acehnese representatives establish an independent body to be known as:

THE NETHERLANDS–ACEH HISTORICAL, ARCHIVAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

hereafter **"the Commission."**

II. PURPOSE

The Commission shall provide an independent, evidence-based and multidisciplinary examination of unresolved historical, archival and legal questions concerning relations between Aceh Darussalam and the Netherlands.

Its purpose shall not be to predetermine political or legal conclusions.

Its purpose shall be to establish the documentary record and provide independent analysis.

III. MANDATE

The Commission shall examine:

1. the historical political organisation of Aceh;
2. historical international relations of Aceh;
3. Dutch diplomatic relations with Aceh;
4. treaties and agreements;
5. the declaration of war of 26 March 1873;
6. governmental authority for that declaration;
7. negotiations preceding war;
8. conduct and duration of the conflict;
9. any peace, capitulation, cession or transfer instrument;
10. political agreements concluded with Acehnese authorities;
11. the legal capacity of signatories;
12. Dutch legal and governmental interpretations of Aceh's status;
13. archival destruction, removal, dispersal and displacement;
14. Acehnese governmental documents and cultural materials held in Dutch institutions;
15. international-law questions arising from the historical evidence;
16. historical treatment of Aceh by third States;
17. relevant Dutch parliamentary records;

and

18. any additional issue agreed by the participants.

IV. CORE QUESTIONS

The Commission shall address, without prejudice to its independence:

Question 1

What was the governmental and international status of Aceh immediately before 26 March 1873?

Question 2

What treaties and diplomatic relations existed between Aceh and foreign political authorities?

Question 3

Under what authority did the Netherlands declare war on 26 March 1873?

Question 4

What negotiations immediately preceded that declaration?

Question 5

Was a peace treaty subsequently concluded?

Question 6

Was there any legally relevant instrument by which the competent sovereign authority of Aceh ceded or transferred sovereign authority?

Question 7

What instruments did the Netherlands historically rely upon in characterising Aceh's subsequent political status?

Question 8

What authority did the respective Acehnese signatories to local agreements possess?

Question 9

What archives and cultural materials were removed, transferred, seized, destroyed or dispersed?

Question 10

What legal conclusions can properly be drawn from the verified documentary record?

V. PRINCIPLES

The Commission shall operate according to:

independence;

impartiality;

documentary transparency;

methodological pluralism;

evidentiary integrity;

equality of access to evidence;

respect for original languages;

non-selective disclosure;

peaceful engagement;

and

academic and professional independence.

VI. COMPOSITION

The Commission should consist of an odd number of independent experts, preferably between **seven and eleven members**.

Expertise should include:

a. public international law;

b. treaty law;

c. international legal history;

d. Dutch history;

e. Acehnese history;

f. diplomatic history;

g. archival science;

h. palaeography;

i. Southeast Asian studies;

j. Islamic legal history;

k. cultural heritage law;

and

l. transitional justice.

VII. APPOINTMENT

A balanced appointment mechanism is proposed.

One-third may be nominated by the Netherlands.

One-third may be nominated by authorised Acehnese representatives.

The remaining members should be jointly selected for independence and international expertise.

No member should serve as a political advocate for either side while acting as Commissioner.

VIII. INDEPENDENT SECRETARIAT

The Commission should have an independent professional Secretariat responsible for:

a. document management;

b. evidence registration;

c. translation;

d. archival liaison;

e. hearings;

f. research;

g. publication;

and

h. preservation of the record.

IX. ARCHIVAL ACCESS

The Commission should be granted the fullest lawful access to relevant Dutch archival records.

It should also be authorised to request material from:

a. foreign archives;

b. universities;

c. libraries;

d. museums;

e. private collections;

f. religious institutions;

and

g. diplomatic archives.

X. DOCUMENT AUTHENTICATION

Documents should be assessed according to:

a. provenance;

b. chain of custody;

c. handwriting;

d. paper;

e. ink;

f. seals;

g. signatures;

h. diplomatic form;

i. contemporaneous references;

j. archival context;

and

k. comparison with independent copies.

XI. TREATY ANALYSIS

Each claimed treaty or sovereignty-related instrument should be examined separately.

The Commission should determine:

1. parties;
2. signatories;
3. authority;
4. scope;
5. territorial application;
6. language;
7. authenticity;
8. ratification;

9. coercive circumstances where relevant;
10. contemporary understanding;

and

11. claimed legal effect.

XII. ORIGINAL-LANGUAGE RULE

Translations shall not replace originals.

Where available, the Commission shall examine:

Dutch;
Acehnese;
Malay/Jawi;
Arabic;
English;
Portuguese;
French;
Ottoman Turkish;

and other relevant originals.

Material discrepancies between versions shall be recorded.

XIII. PUBLIC HEARINGS

The Commission may conduct public or expert hearings where appropriate.

Evidence may be received from:

historians;
archivists;
international lawyers;
descendants;
community representatives;
former officials;
museum specialists;
and other competent witnesses.

XIV. STANDARD OF EVIDENTIARY DESCRIPTION

The Commission should distinguish:

Verified documentary evidence

Corroborated evidence

Probable attribution

Evidence requiring authentication

Disputed evidence

Allegation

and

Matter on which insufficient evidence is available

XV. NO PRESUMPTION FROM ABSENCE

The absence of a surviving document shall not automatically establish that an event did not occur.

Equally, the assertion that a document once existed shall not establish its contents without corroborating evidence.

XVI. INTERIM REPORT

The Commission should produce an interim report identifying:

a. records examined;

b. principal findings;

c. missing documentation;

d. unresolved issues;

and

e. further archival work required.

XVII. FINAL REPORT

The final report should include:

1. historical findings;
2. archival findings;

3. treaty register;
4. documentary annex;
5. legal analysis;
6. areas of agreement;
7. disputed questions;
8. cultural-property findings;
9. recommendations;

and

10. proposals for continuing Netherlands–Aceh dialogue.

XVIII. PUBLICATION

Except where lawful restrictions require otherwise, the final report and principal documentary evidence should be publicly accessible.

XIX. NON-PREJUDICE CLAUSE

Participation in the Commission shall not, by itself, constitute:

recognition of a State;
recognition of a government;
acceptance of a sovereignty claim;
waiver of a legal position;
or admission of responsibility.

The purpose of the Commission is evidence-based examination.

XX. PROPOSED DURATION

An initial period of **twenty-four months** is proposed, extendable where substantial archival work remains outstanding.

XXI. FUNDING

Funding arrangements should preserve the Commission's independence.

Financial contributions should not create control over findings or conclusions.

XXII. FINAL PRINCIPLE

The Commission should be guided by one overriding principle:

historical and legal conclusions should follow the evidence; the evidence should not be selected to fit a predetermined conclusion.

Respectfully proposed,

SULTAN 5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e

Date: 10 September 2026

ATTACHMENT 7

DRAFT — FOR GOVERNMENTAL CONSIDERATION ONLY

PROPOSED INSTRUMENT OF STATE ENDORSEMENT AND SPONSORSHIP OF THE ACEH RESOLUTION

IMPORTANT STATUS NOTICE

This document is a **proposed model instrument only**.

It does not represent an existing endorsement, recognition, sponsorship or decision of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

It shall acquire no governmental status unless formally approved and executed by a competent Dutch authority.

INSTRUMENT

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands,

Having received for consideration the proposed **Aceh Resolution on the Recognition, Restoration and International Protection of Aceh Darussalam as an Independent and Sovereign State**;

Having received supporting historical, archival, treaty, legal and institutional documentation;

Recognising the importance of peaceful international dialogue and evidence-based examination of contested historical and legal questions;

Recognising the extensive historical documentary relationship between Dutch institutions and Aceh;

Recognising the particular importance of primary archival materials held within the Netherlands;

Affirming that disputed historical and legal questions should be addressed through peaceful means, archival transparency, professional research and applicable international procedures;

may, subject to completion of its own governmental and legal review, determine as follows:

Article 1 — Receipt and Review

The Government formally acknowledges receipt of the proposed Aceh Resolution and accompanying documentation and agrees that the materials warrant serious governmental, historical, archival and legal consideration.

Article 2 — Archival Cooperation

The Government supports appropriate cooperation by Dutch archival institutions in identifying and facilitating lawful access to records relevant to Netherlands–Aceh relations.

Article 3 — Independent Examination

The Government supports, in principle, an independent historical, archival and international-law examination of the relevant evidence.

Article 4 — Historical Commission

The Government is prepared to consider participation in the proposed Netherlands–Aceh Historical, Archival and International Law Commission, subject to agreement upon its mandate, composition and terms.

Article 5 — Aceh Resolution

Following governmental review, the Government may determine whether it is prepared to:

a. endorse;

b. support;

c. sponsor;

d. co-sponsor;

or

e. recommend further international consideration of

the proposed Aceh Resolution or an appropriately revised international text based upon it.

Article 6 — International Consideration

Where procedurally appropriate, the Netherlands may consult with other States and competent international institutions concerning peaceful consideration of the historical, legal and humanitarian questions presented.

Article 7 — United Nations Procedures

Nothing in this Instrument shall be interpreted as bypassing procedures established under the Charter of the United Nations.

Any future question of United Nations membership shall proceed only through the procedures applicable under the Charter.

Article 8 — Peaceful Process

All support contemplated by this Instrument is conditioned upon peaceful, lawful and diplomatic methods.

Article 9 — Further Dialogue

The Government is prepared to designate an appropriate contact point for further communication concerning:

historical documentation;
archival access;
the proposed Commission;
the proposed Resolution;
and related diplomatic matters.

Article 10 — Form of Any Recognition Decision

Nothing in this model Instrument predetermines whether the Kingdom of the Netherlands will make a separate decision concerning recognition.

Any such decision shall require an express act of the competent Dutch authorities.

Article 11 — No Implied Determination

No historical or legal claim shall be deemed accepted merely because the Netherlands participates in archival examination, dialogue or a Commission.

Article 12 — Entry into Effect

If adopted, this Instrument shall enter into effect on the date determined by the competent Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

For the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Name: _____

Office: _____

Authority: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Official Seal: _____

ATTACHMENT 8

PRELIMINARY REGISTER OF RELEVANT DUTCH ARCHIVAL HOLDINGS CONCERNING ACEH

I. PURPOSE

This Register identifies Dutch archival collections already known to contain material materially relevant to the historical relationship between Aceh and the Netherlands.

It is not exhaustive.

Its purpose is to:

a. provide immediate research leads;

b. identify priority holdings;

c. facilitate official Dutch archival cooperation;

d. prevent a general response that relevant material cannot be located;

and

e. create a foundation for the wider search required under Attachment 3.

II. NATIONAAL ARCHIEF — F.N. NIEUWENHUIJZEN

Repository

Nationaal Archief, The Hague

Collection

Collectie 442 F.N. Nieuwenhuijzen [1819–1892]

Access number

2.21.205.44

Period

1835–1876, with material dating from 1819.

Significance

Nieuwenhuijzen was directly involved in the 1873 Aceh expedition as Government Commissioner.

The archive contains material relating to his contacts with rulers and higher governmental authorities and specifically his role in the 1873 Aceh conflict.

Priority material identified in the catalogue

The collection includes:

1. correspondence concerning relations with Aceh;
2. correspondence regarding possible American support for the Sultan;
3. secret governmental decision appointing Nieuwenhuijzen Government Commissioner;
4. his instructions;
5. the declaration of war against Aceh;
6. secret correspondence concerning relations with Aceh and the expedition;
7. journal of the Government Commissioner;
8. letters from Acehnese rulers;
9. negotiation papers;
10. investigation documentation;
11. topographical maps;
12. documentation concerning the Second Aceh Expedition;
13. correspondence concerning transfer of archival material about Aceh;
14. copies of the 1824 Anglo-Dutch Treaty;
15. copy of the 1819 British–Aceh agreement.

The Nationaal Archief states that this collection is fully public and not subject to special reproduction restrictions beyond ordinary archival rules.

III. NATIONAAL ARCHIEF — MINISTRY OF COLONIES

Repository

Nationaal Archief, The Hague

Archive

Ministerie van Koloniën, 1850–1900

Access number

2.10.02

Dedicated Aceh section

3.3 Archivalia betreffende Atjeh

The official inventory identifies:

6550

Overview of proceedings and decisions concerning Aceh, 1874–1916.

6551A

"Officiële bescheiden betreffende het ontstaan van den oorlog tegen Atjeh in 1873", government publication, 1881.

6551B

Report of the Commission established by decision of the Governor-General of 18 May 1873, No. 1, concerning the course of the Aceh expedition.

6551C

Records of examinations conducted by the Commission.

6551D

Report of the Commander of the Army concerning the Aceh expedition in response to the Commission.

6552–6555

General reports of military operations in Aceh.

These holdings should be treated as **Priority Category A**.

IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS RECORDS

The diplomatic archive of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be comprehensively examined for:

a. British communications;

b. American communications;

c. Ottoman-related correspondence;

d. European diplomatic communications;

e. Dutch diplomatic instructions;

f. consular reports from Singapore and the Straits;

g. legal memoranda;

h. blockade issues;

i. neutrality;

and

j. foreign responses to the 1873 conflict.

The existence of international-policy material is independently corroborated by records in the Nieuwenhuijzen collection, including correspondence concerning possible American assistance to Aceh.

V. GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND GENERAL SECRETARIAT RECORDS

Priority searches should cover:

1. decisions of Governor-General James Loudon;
2. secret decisions;
3. instructions to Nieuwenhuijzen;
4. Cabinet communications;
5. telegrams;
6. military authorisations;
7. reports from the expedition;

and

8. communications with the Ministry of Colonies.

VI. MILITARY RECORDS

Records should be identified relating to:

First Aceh Expedition;
Second Aceh Expedition;
subsequent military campaigns;
military intelligence;
casualty records;
maps;
fortifications;
transport;
naval support;
occupation administration;
and political agreements arising from military campaigns.

The Ministry of Colonies archive already contains major official reports of these operations.

VII. NAVAL RECORDS

The search should cover:

a. blockade records;

b. fleet movements;

c. instructions to naval commanders;

d. port operations;

e. shipping;

f. hydrographic surveys;

g. bombardment records;

h. foreign vessels;

i. neutrality incidents;

and

j. communications with foreign consuls.

VIII. PARLIAMENTARY ARCHIVES

Both Houses of the States General should be searched for:

a. debates;

b. interpellations;

c. questions;

d. budget discussions;

e. ministerial statements;

f. committee materials;

g. confidential annexes subsequently released;

and

h. documentation concerning the causes and conduct of the Aceh war.

The Nieuwenhuijzen archival history itself records that the Aceh question became the subject of considerable public and political controversy in the Netherlands.

IX. PRIVATE PAPERS

Searches should include the personal papers of, among others:

James Loudon

F.N. Nieuwenhuijzen

I.D. Fransen van de Putte

J. van Swieten

and other governors, ministers, diplomats and commanders materially involved in Aceh policy.

The Nieuwenhuijzen archive is particularly important because the Nationaal Archief records that some original papers relating to rulers, including letters from Aceh, remained in his personal archive rather than being completely transferred into the governmental archive.

That fact is important: relevant material may therefore be divided between **official government archives and private/personal collections**.

X. CARTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

The search should include:

a. maps of the Sultanate;

b. military maps;

c. reconnaissance maps;

d. administrative maps;

e. hydrographic charts;

f. territorial descriptions;

g. campaign maps;

and

h. maps accompanying governmental reports.

The Nieuwenhuijzen inventory specifically identifies topographical maps of Aceh produced by the Topographical Bureau in Batavia.

XI. ACEHNESE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS IN DUTCH CUSTODY

Particular priority should be placed on original documents originating from Acehnese authorities, including:

letters;
treaties;
royal correspondence;
Jawi documents;
Arabic-script documents;
seals;
government records;
Qanun;
diplomatic communications;
and political instruments.

Where an original survives alongside a Dutch translation, **both must be examined**.

The Nieuwenhuijzen collection is already known to contain original letters from rulers, including Acehnese rulers.

XII. CULTURAL AND MUSEUM HOLDINGS

Relevant records should also be sought from:

Rijksmuseum;
Museum Bronbeek;
Wereldmuseum and predecessor collections;
Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed;
university collections;
libraries;
military collections;
and other Dutch institutions.

Searches should identify provenance records for:

manuscripts;
royal objects;
arms;
seals;
flags;
regalia;
religious manuscripts;
state records;
maps;
and materials removed during military operations.

XIII. PRIORITY CLASSIFICATION

Priority A — Immediate

Declaration of war;
instructions;
negotiations;
government decisions;
Acehnese letters;
commission reports;
legal opinions.

Priority B — High

Treaties;
political contracts;
capitulations;
peace instruments;
local agreements;
Foreign Affairs records.

Priority C — Supporting

Military records;
maps;
parliamentary materials;
personal archives.

Priority D — Provenance

Removed archives;
manuscripts;
seals;
regalia;
museum objects.

XIV. REGISTER FORMAT

The completed archival register should contain:

No.	Repository	Collection	Access No.	Inventory No.	Date	Description	Relevance	Access

A separate field should record:

Original / copy / translation / printed version

and:

Digital reproduction obtained: Yes / No.

XV. CROSS-REFERENCE TO ATTACHMENT 3

This Preliminary Register should be read together with:

Attachment 3 — Dutch Archival and Documentary Disclosure Schedule.

Attachment 3 defines the disclosure standard.

Attachment 8 identifies presently known holdings from which that disclosure process should begin.

XVI. FINAL REQUEST

The Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Nationaal Archief are respectfully requested to:

1. verify the holdings identified above;
2. correct any inaccurate or superseded references;
3. identify related files;
4. locate additional relevant collections;
5. disclose complete archival references;
6. facilitate access;
7. supply high-resolution reproductions where possible;
8. identify restricted material;
9. identify transferred or missing files;

and

10. assist in building a complete Netherlands–Aceh documentary record.

This Preliminary Register should therefore be treated not as the conclusion of archival research, but as the beginning of a systematic documentary examination.

Respectfully submitted,



SULTAN 5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e
Proponent of the Aceh Resolution
Descendant of the Aceh Sultanate
Aceh Darussalam

Date: 16 September 2026

نڬارا أچيه دار السلام

Negara Aceh Darussalam

ATTACHMENT 4

DOCUMENTATION CONCERNING KÖHLER'S GRAVE AND KERKHOF/PEUTJOET

Historical Context, Legal Status, Commemoration, Preservation, Provenance, and Proposed Framework for Lawful Netherlands–Aceh Consultation

Submitted in support of the Formal Communication to the Kingdom of the Netherlands dated 16 September 2026

Submitted by:
SULTAN 5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e
Proponent of the Aceh Resolution
Descendant of the Aceh Sultanate
Aceh Darussalam

Date: 16 September 2026

I. PURPOSE OF THIS ATTACHMENT

1.1

This Attachment concerns the grave associated with **Major General Johan Harmen Rudolf Köhler** and the Dutch military cemetery commonly known as **Kerkhof/Peutjoet** in Aceh.

1.2

Its purpose is to establish a structured documentary, historical and legal basis for dialogue between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and appropriate Acehnese representatives concerning:

a. the historical origin of the sites;

b. the identity and status of persons buried or commemorated there;

c. the relationship of the sites to the Dutch–Aceh War;

d. their present legal, administrative and heritage status;

e. responsibility for maintenance and preservation;

f. historical interpretation and public presentation;

g. documentary and archival records relating to the sites;

h. the interests of identifiable descendants and families;

i. the dignity and appropriate treatment of human remains;

j. possible preservation, reinterpretation, relocation or repatriation measures where lawful and appropriate;

and

k. the establishment of a formal Netherlands–Aceh consultative process concerning their future status.

1.3

This Attachment is not intended to authorise or encourage any unlawful interference with graves, memorials or human remains.

Its purpose is precisely the opposite: to ensure that all questions relating to these sites are addressed through documentation, law, historical examination, dignity, consultation and peaceful negotiation.

II. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITES

2.1

The grave associated with Major General Johan Harmen Rudolf Köhler and the cemetery known as Kerkhof/Peutjoet are physical remnants of the armed conflict between the Netherlands and Aceh.

2.2

They therefore possess more than one historical meaning.

From a Dutch perspective, they may be understood as places associated with:

a. Dutch military history;

b. military casualties;

c. commemoration;

d. the memory of individuals who died during the conflict;

and

e. the historical experience of Dutch military personnel and their families.

2.3

From an Acehnese perspective, however, the same sites may be associated with:

a. foreign military intervention;

b. the declaration of war of 26 March 1873;

c. prolonged armed conflict;

d. loss of life;

e. destruction;

f. displacement;

g. military occupation;

h. suffering experienced by local communities;

and

i. unresolved historical questions concerning the Netherlands–Aceh relationship.

2.4

Any credible treatment of the sites should therefore acknowledge their **plural historical meaning**.

A commemorative interpretation that presents only one side of the conflict would be incomplete.

III. MAJOR GENERAL JOHAN HARMEN RUDOLF KÖHLER

3.1

The Netherlands is respectfully requested to provide a complete documentary record concerning Major General Johan Harmen Rudolf Köhler in relation to the first Dutch military expedition against Aceh.

3.2

The requested documentation should include:

a. his military appointment;

b. rank and command responsibilities;

c. orders received;

d. military instructions;

e. correspondence preceding the expedition;

f. operational plans;

g. reports concerning the landing and military operations;

h. records concerning his death;

i. contemporaneous reports identifying the place and circumstances of death;

j. burial records;

k. subsequent exhumation or reburial documentation, if applicable;

l. records concerning the establishment or movement of his grave;

m. memorialisation records;

n. correspondence with surviving relatives or descendants, where preserved;

and

o. subsequent Dutch governmental or military decisions concerning his grave.

3.3

Where multiple burial, reburial or memorial locations are recorded historically, the Netherlands is requested to provide the complete documentary chain establishing:

1. the original burial location;
2. any subsequent exhumation;
3. transportation of remains;
4. reburial;
5. erection of monuments;
6. later alteration or relocation;

and

7. present status.

IV. KERKHOF/PEUTJOET

4.1

The cemetery commonly known as Kerkhof/Peutjoet constitutes an important material record of the Dutch–Aceh conflict.

4.2

The Kingdom of the Netherlands is respectfully requested to cooperate in identifying and documenting:

a. the date of establishment of the cemetery;

b. the authority responsible for its establishment;

c. the ownership or control of the land at the time;

d. its historical boundaries;

e. subsequent expansion or alteration;

f. the number of persons buried or commemorated there;

g. the identity of those persons;

h. their ranks and military units;

i. dates and places of death;

j. causes of death where recorded;

k. burial locations within the cemetery;

l. relocations of graves;

m. memorial inscriptions;

n. maps and plans;

o. maintenance records;

p. restoration projects;

q. Dutch governmental involvement;

r. diplomatic involvement;

s. heritage designation or protection;

and

t. current responsibility for administration and maintenance.

V. COMPLETE REGISTER OF PERSONS BURIED OR COMMEMORATED

5.1

A verified register should be prepared, where documentary evidence permits, identifying each person buried or formally commemorated at Kerkhof/Peutjoet.

5.2

The register should contain:

	Field Information Requested
1	Full name
2	Rank
3	Military/civil status
4	Unit or institution
5	Nationality
6	Date of birth
7	Date of death
8	Place of death
9	Recorded cause of death
10	Original burial place
11	Reburial information
12	Present grave location
13	Grave/plot number
14	Inscription
15	Archival source
16	Identifiable descendants/family status where publicly documented
17	Notes concerning identification

5.3

Where identity is uncertain, the record should clearly distinguish between:

verified identity;

probable identity;

historical attribution;

and

unknown identity.

VI. ARCHIVAL AND DOCUMENTARY DISCLOSURE

The Netherlands is requested to identify and facilitate lawful access to records relating to Köhler's grave and Kerkhof/Peutjoet held by:

a. Nationaal Archief;

b. Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

c. Ministry of Defence and predecessor institutions;

d. former Ministry of Colonies records;

e. military archives;

f. naval archives;

g. diplomatic records;

h. parliamentary archives;

i. Museum Bronbeek;

j. Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed;

k. relevant museums;

l. municipal or provincial institutions;

m. private collections;

and

n. other relevant Dutch repositories.

VII. DOCUMENT CATEGORIES REQUESTED

The search should include:

1. burial registers;
2. casualty lists;
3. military death records;
4. hospital records;
5. exhumation records;
6. reburial records;

7. cemetery maps;
8. grave maps;
9. photographs;
10. architectural plans;
11. memorial plans;
12. maintenance contracts;
13. restoration records;
14. correspondence concerning preservation;
15. diplomatic correspondence;
16. heritage assessments;
17. land records;
18. ownership records;
19. agreements concerning maintenance;
20. correspondence with relatives;
21. correspondence concerning repatriation;
22. records relating to unidentified remains;
23. archaeological assessments;
24. inscriptions and transcription records;
25. inventories of graves;

and

26. records relating to any alteration, relocation or destruction of graves or memorial structures.

VIII. OWNERSHIP, CUSTODY AND LEGAL STATUS

8.1

The present legal status of the relevant sites should be clarified.

The competent authorities are respectfully requested to identify:

a. present land ownership;

b. registered title;

c. custodial authority;

d. maintenance authority;

e. heritage status;

f. applicable protection legislation;

g. obligations affecting graves or human remains;

h. agreements involving Dutch authorities;

i. agreements involving local authorities;

j. financial responsibility for maintenance;

and

k. any international or bilateral arrangement concerning the sites.

8.2

Where legal responsibility is divided between different institutions, each institution and its area of competence should be identified separately.

IX. HUMAN REMAINS AND DIGNITY

9.1

Any consideration of the future status of human remains shall be governed by respect for the dignity of the deceased.

9.2

No excavation, disturbance, identification, relocation or repatriation should occur except pursuant to applicable law and appropriate professional standards.

9.3

Any such process should consider:

a. archaeological methodology;

b. forensic standards;

c. reliable identification;

d. chain of custody;

e. religious considerations;

f. cultural considerations;

g. family interests;

h. public-health requirements where applicable;

and

i. legal authorisation.

9.4

Where descendants can reasonably be identified, their views should be sought before any final decision concerning individual remains is made.

X. HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION

10.1

The future presentation of the sites should not isolate Dutch military casualties from the wider historical context in which those deaths occurred.

10.2

Consideration should therefore be given to interpretative material addressing:

a. the existence of the Sultanate of Aceh Darussalam;

b. Netherlands–Aceh relations before 1873;

c. the declaration of war of 26 March 1873;

d. the first and subsequent military expeditions;

e. Acehnese resistance;

f. Dutch military casualties;

g. Acehnese military and civilian losses;

h. the duration of the conflict;

i. consequences for local communities;

and

j. the continuing historical significance of the conflict.

10.3

The purpose should not be to replace one national narrative with another.

The objective should be historically responsible contextualisation supported by evidence.

XI. PROPOSED JOINT HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION

The Netherlands is respectfully invited to consider cooperation in preparing a joint or independently reviewed historical interpretation for the sites.

Such a process could include:

a. Dutch historians;

b. Acehnese historians;

c. archivists;

d. archaeologists;

e. heritage specialists;

f. military historians;

g. legal historians;

h. representatives of relevant communities;

and

i. independent international experts where useful.

XII. PRESERVATION OPTION

One possible outcome is continued preservation of the sites in their present location.

If this option is chosen, consideration should be given to:

a. maintenance;

b. conservation;

c. accurate signage;

d. historical contextualisation;

e. bilingual or multilingual interpretation;

f. digital documentation;

g. public access;

h. educational materials;

and

i. appropriate acknowledgement of the wider history of the conflict.

XIII. JOINT MEMORIALISATION OPTION

Consideration may also be given to transforming the relevant site or parts of it into a place of broader historical reflection.

Such an approach might include recognition of:

a. Dutch military dead;

b. Acehnese dead;

c. civilian victims;

d. the long duration of the conflict;

and

e. the importance of peaceful resolution of historical disputes.

Any such arrangement should be developed through consultation rather than unilateral alteration.

XIV. LAWFUL RELOCATION OPTION

14.1

Where continued preservation in a particular location is considered inappropriate, impracticable or inconsistent with an agreed future arrangement, lawful relocation may be examined.

14.2

Relocation should occur only where:

a. legally authorised;

b. archaeologically appropriate;

c. technically feasible;

d. respectful of the deceased;

e. appropriately documented;

and

f. undertaken after consultation with relevant authorities and, where possible, identifiable families.

14.3

Relocation should never be confused with destruction or desecration.

XV. REPATRIATION OPTION

15.1

Where specific Dutch military remains can be reliably identified, the Netherlands and relevant Acehnese authorities may consider dignified repatriation to the Netherlands.

15.2

A repatriation process would require consideration of:

a. individual identification;

b. family consent or consultation where possible;

c. Dutch legal requirements;

d. applicable local legal requirements;

e. forensic evidence;

f. religious considerations;

g. transportation arrangements;

h. reburial location;

and

i. permanent documentary records.

15.3

Repatriation should be treated as one possible outcome of consultation, not as a predetermined requirement.

XVI. KÖHLER'S GRAVE AS A DISTINCT QUESTION

The grave associated with Major General Köhler should be examined separately from the cemetery as a whole because of its particular symbolic and historical significance.

The Netherlands is respectfully requested to state whether it is prepared to discuss:

1. continued preservation;
2. enhanced historical contextualisation;
3. joint interpretation;
4. documentary examination;
5. archaeological confirmation where appropriate;
6. lawful relocation;
7. repatriation where legally and ethically appropriate;

or

8. another mutually agreed arrangement.

XVII. NO DESECRATION OR UNLAWFUL INTERFERENCE

For absolute clarity:

Nothing in this Attachment advocates, authorises, encourages or condones:

a. desecration of graves;

b. destruction of memorials;

c. unlawful excavation;

d. disturbance of human remains;

e. vandalism;

f. intimidation;

g. violence;

or

h. any other unlawful act.

The purpose of submitting this Attachment is to establish a lawful alternative to unilateral or destructive action.

XVIII. PEACEFUL PUBLIC EXPRESSION

18.1

The historical importance of the sites does not remove the right of individuals or communities to engage in lawful and peaceful public expression concerning their historical meaning.

18.2

Any peaceful demonstration or public commemoration should remain consistent with:

a. public-order law;

b. respect for graves and human remains;

c. protection of property;

d. non-violence;

and

e. lawful instructions of competent authorities.

18.3

Peaceful political expression and respectful protection of human remains are compatible objectives.

XIX. PROPOSED NETHERLANDS–ACEH CONSULTATION

It is proposed that a structured consultation be established involving appropriate representatives of:

the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands;

relevant Acehnese representatives;

heritage authorities;

archival institutions;

archaeologists;

military historians;

forensic specialists where required;

and

representatives of families or descendants where identifiable.

XX. PROPOSED AGENDA

The initial consultation should consider:

1. complete historical documentation;
2. grave registers;
3. ownership and legal status;
4. preservation responsibilities;
5. historical interpretation;
6. family and descendant interests;
7. archaeological status;
8. options for preservation;
9. options for contextualisation;
10. lawful relocation;
11. possible repatriation;
12. long-term maintenance;

and

13. arrangements for future commemoration.

XXI. DOCUMENTATION AND DIGITAL PRESERVATION

Regardless of the eventual physical future of the sites, a comprehensive digital record should be created.

This should include:

a. high-resolution photographs;

b. three-dimensional documentation where feasible;

c. grave plans;

d. inscriptions;

e. individual burial records;

f. archival references;

g. historical photographs;

h. restoration records;

i. translations;

and

j. publicly accessible historical information where legally permissible.

XXII. PROVENANCE OF MEMORIAL OBJECTS

Any plaques, monuments, military artefacts, inscriptions or other objects associated with Köhler or the cemetery should be inventoried.

For each object, the record should state:

1. creator;
2. date;
3. commissioning authority;
4. original location;
5. present location;
6. alterations;
7. ownership;
8. conservation status;

and

9. relevant archival documentation.

XXIII. FAMILY AND DESCENDANT ENGAGEMENT

Where reasonable research permits identification of descendants of persons buried at the site, mechanisms may be created allowing them to:

a. receive information;

b. provide family documentation;

c. correct identification errors;

d. express views concerning relocation or repatriation;

and

e. participate appropriately in commemorative processes.

Personal data should be handled in accordance with applicable law.

XXIV. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND FORENSIC SAFEGUARDS

No archaeological or forensic intervention should occur without:

a. proper legal authority;

b. qualified professionals;

c. documented methodology;

d. chain-of-custody procedures;

e. site recording;

f. appropriate storage;

g. ethical standards;

and

h. a clear plan for final disposition of any human remains recovered.

XXV. EVIDENTIARY NEUTRALITY

The Netherlands–Aceh process concerning these sites should remain evidence-based.

Documentation should be disclosed whether it:

a. supports;

b. contradicts;

c. qualifies;

or

d. complicates

any particular historical interpretation.

The purpose is to establish an accurate record rather than to create a commemorative narrative predetermined by either party.

XXVI. REQUEST FOR A FORMAL DUTCH POSITION

The Kingdom of the Netherlands is respectfully requested to state:

First

Whether it is prepared to participate in structured discussions concerning Köhler's grave and Kerkhof/Peutjoet.

Second

Which Dutch ministry or institution is competent to coordinate such discussions.

Third

Whether it will cooperate in providing relevant archival documentation.

Fourth

Whether it supports comprehensive identification and documentation of the persons buried or commemorated at the site.

Fifth

Whether it is prepared to consider enhanced historical contextualisation.

Sixth

Whether it is prepared to discuss lawful relocation where appropriate.

Seventh

Whether it is prepared to consider dignified repatriation of identifiable Dutch remains where legally, technically and ethically appropriate.

Eighth

Whether it is willing to involve relevant historical, heritage, archaeological and family stakeholders.

XXVII. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WIDER NETHERLANDS–ACEH HISTORICAL PROCESS

The issue of Köhler's grave and Kerkhof/Peutjoet should not be considered entirely in isolation.

The sites arose directly from the historical Netherlands–Aceh conflict.

Their interpretation is therefore connected to broader questions concerning:

a. the declaration of war of 26 March 1873;

b. the conduct of the conflict;

c. historical memory;

d. Dutch archival records;

e. military documentation;

f. the treatment of Aceh in Dutch historical records;

and

g. the contemporary relationship between Dutch institutions and Acehnese historical memory.

The principal communication therefore requests that the issue form part of a wider evidence-based Netherlands–Aceh historical and legal dialogue.

XXVIII. FINAL PRINCIPLES

The following principles should govern any future process concerning Köhler's grave and Kerkhof/Peutjoet:

Historical truth should be pursued through evidence.

Human remains should be treated with dignity.

Graves should not be desecrated.

Memorialisation should not erase the experience of those on the other side of the conflict.

Archival records should be disclosed and examined.

Any relocation should be lawful, documented and professionally conducted.

Any repatriation should be dignified and based upon reliable identification.

Affected families and communities should be treated respectfully.

Historical disagreement should be addressed through dialogue rather than destruction.

And:

the continuing presence, interpretation and future status of these sites should be determined through a lawful, transparent, historically informed and peaceful process.

XXIX. FORMAL REQUEST

The Kingdom of the Netherlands is respectfully invited to:

1. acknowledge receipt of this Attachment;

2. identify the Dutch authority responsible for the matter;
3. preserve and disclose relevant historical documentation;
4. cooperate in establishing a complete grave and memorial register;
5. participate in a structured discussion concerning historical interpretation and future status;
6. consider preservation, contextualisation, lawful relocation and dignified repatriation as possible options without predetermining the outcome;

and

7. incorporate this matter into the wider Netherlands–Aceh historical, archival and legal dialogue proposed in the principal communication.

Respectfully submitted,



SULTAN 5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e
Proponent of the Aceh Resolution
Descendant of the Aceh Sultanate
Aceh Darussalam

Date: 16 September 2026

نڬارا أچيه دار السلام

Negara Aceh Darussalam

ATTACHMENT 5

PROPOSED UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMATIC ROADMAP

For the Peaceful International Consideration of the Aceh Resolution, Historical Documentation, Recognition Questions, Archival Cooperation, and Future International Procedures

Submitted in support of the Formal Communication to the Kingdom of the Netherlands dated 16 September 2026

Submitted by:
SULTAN 5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e
Proponent of the Aceh Resolution
Descendant of the Aceh Sultanate
Aceh Darussalam

Date: 16 September 2026

I. PURPOSE OF THIS ROADMAP

This Roadmap sets out a proposed peaceful, lawful and sequential international process through which the historical, archival, diplomatic and legal questions raised in the principal communication may be presented for consideration by States, international organisations, United Nations bodies and other competent institutions.

It is intended to provide a structured pathway for:

a. bilateral engagement with the Kingdom of the Netherlands;

b. archival disclosure and historical verification;

c. diplomatic outreach to States;

d. consideration of the proposed Aceh Resolution;

e. engagement with appropriate United Nations organs and procedures;

f. development of an independent historical and legal record;

g. international consideration of recognition-related questions;

and

h. any future process concerning United Nations membership, should the relevant legal and political conditions arise.

This Roadmap does not presume that any State, United Nations organ or international institution has already accepted the claims advanced in the accompanying materials.

Its purpose is to define a peaceful procedural pathway through which those claims may be examined.

II. FOUNDATIONAL PRINCIPLES

The proposed international process should be governed by the following principles:

1. peaceful engagement;
2. non-violence;
3. documentary transparency;
4. archival verification;
5. respect for international law;
6. diplomatic dialogue;
7. independent historical examination;
8. accurate distinction between historical evidence, legal argument and political request;
9. respect for applicable United Nations procedures;
10. avoidance of any representation that recognition or United Nations membership has already been secured;
11. respect for differing legal and historical interpretations;

and

12. commitment to evidence-based international consideration.

III. PHASE ONE — CONSOLIDATION OF THE DOCUMENTARY RECORD

Before broad international diplomatic circulation, the documentary record should be consolidated into a structured evidentiary dossier.

The dossier should include, at minimum:

a. the proposed Aceh Resolution;

b. its supporting annexes;

c. the Dutch Archival and Documentary Disclosure Schedule;

d. the preliminary register of treaties, agreements and diplomatic instruments;

e. documentation concerning the declaration of war of 26 March 1873;

f. archival references;

g. documentary evidence concerning Acehnese governmental institutions;

h. historical diplomatic correspondence;

i. maps and territorial documentation;

j. records concerning cultural and archival materials;

k. the proposed Netherlands–Aceh Commission framework;

and

l. documentary materials concerning contemporary institutional arrangements relied upon by the proponents.

The purpose of this phase is to ensure that international engagement is supported by an organised record rather than by general political assertions alone.

IV. PHASE TWO — FORMAL ENGAGEMENT WITH THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS

The Kingdom of the Netherlands should be invited to act as a principal historical and archival interlocutor because of the substantial volume of Dutch governmental, diplomatic, military and archival material concerning Aceh.

The first phase of Netherlands engagement should seek:

a. formal acknowledgement of the principal communication;

b. designation of a coordinating governmental authority;

c. archival cooperation;

d. identification of treaties and political instruments;

e. disclosure of documentation concerning the declaration of war of 26 March 1873;

f. clarification concerning any peace, capitulation, cession or termination instrument;

g. participation in an independent historical and legal examination;

h. consideration of the proposed Aceh Resolution;

and

i. consideration of whether the Netherlands is prepared to support further international discussion.

A Dutch response should not be represented as recognition unless the competent Dutch authorities expressly make such a decision.

V. PHASE THREE — HISTORICAL AND ARCHIVAL VERIFICATION

A structured historical and archival process should then be pursued.

This may include:

a. the proposed Netherlands–Aceh Historical, Archival and International Law Commission;

b. independent academic review;

c. archival cooperation with third States;

d. expert authentication of treaties;

e. analysis of original-language documents;

f. comparison of Dutch, Acehnese and third-State records;

g. examination of maps and diplomatic correspondence;

and

h. development of a consolidated documentary chronology.

Particular attention should be given to distinguishing:

verified documentary facts;

historical interpretation;

legal argument;

and

political claim.

VI. PHASE FOUR — DIPLOMATIC OUTREACH TO STATES

Following consolidation of the documentary dossier, structured diplomatic outreach may be undertaken to States with historical, treaty, diplomatic, religious, commercial or archival connections to Aceh.

The objectives of such outreach may include:

a. requesting examination of archival records;

b. identifying historical treaties or correspondence;

c. requesting diplomatic engagement;

d. seeking expressions of support for historical clarification;

e. seeking support for peaceful international consideration;

f. seeking sponsorship or co-sponsorship of a future international initiative where appropriate;

and

g. requesting consideration of recognition questions by competent national authorities.

Diplomatic correspondence should avoid implying that a State has endorsed the Aceh Resolution unless it has formally done so.

VII. PRIORITY CATEGORIES OF STATES

Diplomatic outreach may be organised by historical and strategic category.

A. States with historical diplomatic or treaty relations

Priority may be given to States whose archives may contain direct diplomatic correspondence, treaties, consular records or governmental reports concerning Aceh.

B. States holding relevant archives

Particular attention should be given to States whose national archives contain records relevant to:

a. Acehnese diplomacy;

b. nineteenth-century international relations;

c. maritime trade;

d. military conflict;

e. Ottoman relations;

f. British diplomatic activity;

g. Portuguese relations;

h. European diplomacy;

and

i. Indian Ocean and Southeast Asian networks.

C. States potentially willing to support peaceful international consideration

Outreach may also be directed toward States willing to support:

a. archival transparency;

b. historical clarification;

c. peaceful dispute resolution;

d. human-rights-oriented dialogue;

e. international mediation;

or

f. consideration of a draft international resolution.

VIII. PHASE FIVE — INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

Following sufficient documentary preparation and diplomatic consultation, engagement may be pursued with relevant international organisations.

Such engagement should be tailored to the specific competence of each institution.

Possible areas include:

a. human rights;

b. archives and documentary heritage;

c. cultural heritage;

d. indigenous and minority issues where legally relevant;

e. historical memory;

f. transitional justice;

g. peacebuilding;

and

h. international legal dialogue.

No institution should be asked to exercise powers it does not possess.

IX. UNITED NATIONS ENGAGEMENT — GENERAL PRINCIPLE

Engagement with the United Nations should proceed through competent organs and established procedures.

Different United Nations bodies have different mandates.

The submission of a communication to a United Nations body should therefore identify:

1. the legal basis for the submission;
2. the competence of the body;
3. the specific action requested;

4. the supporting evidence;

and

5. the procedural mechanism available.

X. UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly may become relevant where a matter reaches the stage of intergovernmental consideration.

Any proposed resolution would require:

a. one or more Member States willing to sponsor or co-sponsor a draft;

b. a competent agenda pathway;

c. diplomatic consultations;

d. circulation of draft language;

e. negotiation among delegations;

and

f. voting under the applicable rules.

The proposed Aceh Resolution should therefore initially be treated as a **proposed text for consideration and possible State sponsorship**, not as an already introduced General Assembly resolution.

XI. SECURITY COUNCIL

Any future question involving admission to United Nations membership would require consideration by the Security Council in accordance with the Charter and applicable procedural rules.

The relevant pathway requires a recommendation of the Security Council before a decision of the General Assembly.

The existence of a political claim or recognition by one or more States does not by itself create United Nations membership.

XII. UNITED NATIONS MEMBERSHIP — SEPARATE PROCEDURE

Recognition and United Nations membership are distinct legal and political questions.

Should a future competent authority seek United Nations membership, a separate application process would be required.

A future membership dossier would normally need to establish, among other matters:

a. the identity of the applicant;

b. competent authority;

c. acceptance of Charter obligations;

d. relevant governmental declarations;

e. documentary evidence supporting the application;

f. diplomatic support;

and

g. compliance with the admission procedure under Article 4 of the Charter.

Accordingly, the present Roadmap does not represent an application for United Nations membership.

It establishes preparatory steps only.

XIII. PHASE SIX — STATE SPONSORSHIP OF AN INTERNATIONAL TEXT

A State willing to advance international consideration may be invited to:

a. endorse the principle of historical and archival examination;

b. support the proposed Commission;

c. sponsor or co-sponsor an international resolution;

d. facilitate diplomatic consultations;

e. transmit relevant documents to competent international bodies;

or

f. support a revised text developed through intergovernmental consultation.

Any sponsoring State should remain free to propose amendments.

The text ultimately introduced before an international body may therefore differ from the original proposed Aceh Resolution.

XIV. SPONSORSHIP PACKAGE

A State considering sponsorship should receive a concise diplomatic package containing:

1. executive summary;
2. proposed resolution;
3. legal memorandum;

4. documentary chronology;
5. archival register;
6. principal treaties and instruments;
7. declaration-of-war documentation;
8. proposed Commission terms of reference;
9. list of requested actions;

and

10. contact details for authorised representatives.

A short diplomatic package should accompany the larger evidentiary dossier.

XV. PHASE SEVEN — MULTILATERAL CONSULTATIONS

Where sufficient State interest exists, informal multilateral consultations may be proposed.

Such consultations may involve:

a. interested States;

b. archival experts;

c. legal scholars;

d. international mediators;

e. human-rights experts;

f. cultural-heritage specialists;

and

g. representatives authorised to present the Aceh case.

The objective should be to identify:

1. areas of documentary agreement;
2. disputed historical questions;
3. legal issues requiring further examination;
4. possible diplomatic mechanisms;

and

5. whether a formal intergovernmental process is warranted.

XVI. PHASE EIGHT — INTERNATIONAL HISTORICAL AND LEGAL REVIEW

If international support develops, an expanded expert review may be established.

This review could examine:

a. historical statehood evidence;

b. treaty practice;

c. diplomatic relations;

d. the 1873 declaration of war;

e. the duration and termination of conflict;

f. sovereignty-related instruments;

g. archival displacement;

h. historical legal personality;

and

i. contemporary international-law questions.

Such a review should be independent of political advocacy and should publish its methodology.

XVII. HUMAN RIGHTS AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE TRACK

Historical sovereignty questions should be distinguished from contemporary human-rights questions.

Where credible evidence concerns:

a. killings;

b. torture;

c. disappearances;

d. sexual violence;

e. forced displacement;

f. destruction of cultural heritage;

g. archival destruction;

or

h. other serious violations,

those matters may be presented separately to competent human-rights mechanisms using their established procedures.

This track should not be confused with the separate question of recognition.

XVIII. CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARCHIVAL TRACK

A parallel cultural and archival track should address:

a. displaced manuscripts;

b. state records;

c. seals;

d. regalia;

e. maps;

f. museum objects;

g. military trophies;

h. provenance;

i. restitution;

j. shared custody;

k. digital repatriation;

and

l. preservation.

This process may involve Dutch heritage institutions and relevant international cultural bodies.

XIX. DOCUMENTARY HERITAGE

Where historically significant records meet applicable criteria, consideration may also be given to international documentary-heritage mechanisms.

The objective would be preservation and access rather than adjudication of sovereignty.

XX. PHASE NINE — RECOGNITION OUTREACH

If sufficient documentary, legal and diplomatic preparation has occurred, individual States may be requested to consider recognition.

Each State would make its own decision under its domestic constitutional arrangements and foreign-policy practice.

A recognition request should therefore include:

a. formal request;

b. legal memorandum;

c. historical evidence;

d. institutional information;

e. territorial and governmental information;

f. commitment to peaceful international conduct;

and

g. contact details for authorised representatives.

No State should be publicly described as recognising Aceh unless a competent authority of that State has expressly done so.

XXI. POSSIBLE FORMS OF STATE RESPONSE

States may respond at different levels.

These should be distinguished carefully:

Level 1 — acknowledgement of receipt

Level 2 — willingness to examine documentation

Level 3 — support for archival investigation

Level 4 — support for dialogue

Level 5 — support for an independent commission

Level 6 — endorsement of an international initiative

Level 7 — sponsorship or co-sponsorship of a resolution

Level 8 — formal political support

Level 9 — formal recognition

These categories should not be conflated.

XXII. PHASE TEN — PREPARATION FOR ANY FUTURE UNITED NATIONS APPLICATION

Only if the necessary political and legal conditions develop should a formal United Nations membership package be prepared for submission.

The package should contain:

a. formal application;

b. declaration accepting Charter obligations;

c. constitutional and governmental documentation;

d. recognition evidence;

e. territorial and institutional documentation;

f. supporting diplomatic communications;

g. legal memorandum;

and

h. supporting annexes.

The application should be separate from the broader historical dossier.

XXIII. SECURITY COUNCIL DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY

Before any future membership application, extensive consultations would normally be required with Security Council members.

The purpose would be to determine:

a. whether there is sufficient support;

b. principal legal or political objections;

c. documentation requested by members;

d. whether further diplomatic work is necessary;

and

e. whether submission is procedurally and politically realistic.

No State outside the Security Council should be represented as able by itself to secure a Security Council recommendation.

XXIV. GENERAL ASSEMBLY DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY

If a Security Council recommendation were ever obtained, General Assembly support would then need to be organised.

Diplomatic preparation should include:

a. regional consultations;

b. bilateral meetings;

c. explanatory memoranda;

d. legal and historical summaries;

e. voting analysis;

f. responses to objections;

and

g. coordinated diplomatic representation.

XXV. REGIONAL AND INTERREGIONAL DIPLOMACY

International outreach should not be confined to a single geographic region.

Consultations may be organised across:

a. Europe;

b. the Middle East;

c. Africa;

d. South Asia;

e. Southeast Asia;

f. the wider Islamic world;

g. Commonwealth States;

and

h. other regions with historical or diplomatic relevance.

Different regions may require different diplomatic framing.

XXVI. ROLE OF HISTORICAL TREATY PARTNERS

Where authentic historical treaties or diplomatic instruments are identified with particular States or political authorities, those States may be approached for:

a. archival confirmation;

b. certified copies;

c. historical interpretation;

d. acknowledgment of the historical relationship;

e. diplomatic dialogue;

and

f. possible support for international consideration.

Historical treaty relations should not automatically be represented as present-day recognition.

XXVII. INTERNATIONAL LEGAL MEMORANDUM

A consolidated international-law memorandum should accompany later diplomatic stages.

It should address:

1. historical legal personality;
2. treaty-making practice;
3. diplomatic recognition;
4. war and belligerency;
5. territorial sovereignty;
6. legal capacity of signatories;
7. state continuity questions;
8. recognition doctrine;
9. self-determination where applicable;
10. United Nations admission procedures;

and

11. the distinction between historical evidence and contemporary legal consequence.

XXVIII. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

Public communications should remain consistent with the formal diplomatic record.

They should distinguish clearly between:

a request for recognition

and

recognition already granted;

between

a proposed resolution

and

an adopted resolution;

between

a historical treaty

and

present diplomatic recognition;

and between

submission to an institution

and

acceptance by that institution.

This distinction is essential for the credibility of the international process.

XXIX. RECORD OF DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT

A central diplomatic register should be maintained recording:

Field	**Information**
State/Institution	Recipient
Date	Date transmitted
Document	Material submitted
Delivery	Confirmation
Response	Nature of response
Official	Responsible contact
Follow-up	Next action
Status	Pending/engaged/declined/etc.

This record should distinguish formal governmental responses from informal conversations.

XXX. EVIDENCE MANAGEMENT

Every document circulated internationally should have:

a. document number;

b. date;

c. version number;

d. source;

e. authentication status;

f. language;

g. translation status;

h. archival citation;

and

i. custody record where relevant.

Amended versions should not silently replace earlier versions.

XXXI. DIPLOMATIC SEQUENCING

The recommended sequence is:

Stage 1 — Consolidate evidence

Stage 2 — Secure Dutch archival engagement

Stage 3 — Authenticate principal historical instruments

Stage 4 — Establish expert historical/legal review

Stage 5 — Conduct bilateral State outreach

Stage 6 — Seek archival cooperation from third States

Stage 7 — Build diplomatic support

Stage 8 — Seek State endorsement or sponsorship

Stage 9 — Pursue appropriate international-organisational consideration

Stage 10 — Consider recognition requests

Stage 11 — Prepare any future United Nations procedure only if the necessary conditions have developed

This sequence is intended to maximise evidentiary credibility and avoid premature procedural claims.

XXXII. IMMEDIATE DIPLOMATIC ACTIONS

The immediate actions proposed are:

1. obtain formal registration of the Netherlands communication;
2. obtain acknowledgement from competent Dutch authorities;
3. initiate archival requests;

4. complete the treaty register;
5. authenticate the 1873 documentary sequence;
6. prepare a concise diplomatic briefing paper;
7. identify archival holdings in relevant foreign States;
8. circulate requests for documentary cooperation;
9. establish a diplomatic-response register;
10. identify States potentially willing to host, facilitate or support peaceful historical dialogue;

and

11. prepare a revised sponsorship-ready version of the Aceh Resolution if required.

XXXIII. MEDIUM-TERM ACTIONS

Within the medium term, the proposed process should seek:

a. creation of the historical and legal commission;

b. publication of an initial archival inventory;

c. independent expert participation;

d. structured State consultations;

e. clarification of potential sponsors;

f. development of a diplomatic coalition where support exists;

and

g. preparation of an internationally usable documentary dossier.

XXXIV. LONG-TERM ACTIONS

Longer-term possibilities may include:

a. a formal intergovernmental conference;

b. an internationally supported historical commission;

c. negotiated instruments;

d. international resolutions;

e. formal recognition decisions by States;

f. international monitoring arrangements;

and

g. where legally and politically appropriate, a future application for United Nations membership.

None of these outcomes is presumed in advance.

XXXV. NON-VIOLENCE AND PEACEFUL DIPLOMATIC COMMITMENT

Every stage of this Roadmap shall be pursued through peaceful means.

Nothing in this Roadmap authorises:

a. violence;

b. armed coercion;

c. intimidation;

d. attacks on persons;

e. attacks on property;

f. desecration;

or

g. unlawful interference with public institutions.

The proposed strategy is diplomatic, archival, legal and political.

XXXVI. NO FALSE ATTRIBUTION OF SUPPORT

No State, minister, parliament, diplomat, international organisation or United Nations body should be represented as supporting the Aceh Resolution unless an authorised source has expressly communicated such support.

Informal interest should not be represented as endorsement.

Receipt should not be represented as approval.

Dialogue should not be represented as recognition.

Sponsorship should not be represented as adoption.

XXXVII. RELATIONSHIP TO THE PROPOSED ACEH RESOLUTION

The Aceh Resolution should serve as the principal proposed substantive instrument around which diplomatic consideration may develop.

However, diplomatic engagement may produce:

a. amendments;

b. revised language;

c. alternative resolution texts;

d. separate declarations;

e. memoranda of understanding;

or

f. other negotiated instruments.

The international process should therefore preserve the core objectives while allowing lawful diplomatic negotiation.

XXXVIII. RELATIONSHIP TO ATTACHMENT 3

This Roadmap should be read together with:

Attachment 3 — Dutch Archival and Documentary Disclosure Schedule

because credible international diplomacy depends upon a reliable evidentiary record.

XXXIX. RELATIONSHIP TO ATTACHMENT 4

This Roadmap should also be read together with:

Attachment 4 — Documentation Concerning Köhler's Grave and Kerkhof/Peutjoet

where questions of historical memory, cultural dignity and Netherlands–Aceh consultation are addressed separately.

XL. FORMAL REQUEST TO THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS

The Kingdom of the Netherlands is respectfully invited to:

1. take note of this proposed Roadmap;
2. designate an appropriate governmental contact point;
3. cooperate with archival verification;
4. participate in structured historical and legal dialogue;
5. consider participation in the proposed Commission;
6. consider whether it is willing to facilitate wider international dialogue;
7. consider the proposed Aceh Resolution on its merits;
8. consider whether, following governmental review, it is prepared to support, endorse, sponsor or co-sponsor an appropriate international initiative;

and

9. communicate its position through a substantive written response.

XLI. FINAL PRINCIPLE

The proposed international process should proceed in the following order:

evidence before assertion;

verification before conclusion;

dialogue before escalation;

State support before sponsorship;

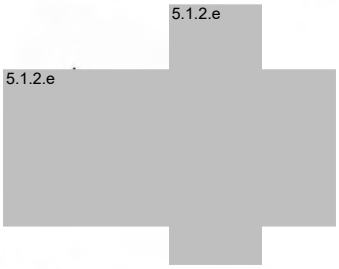
sponsorship before intergovernmental adoption;

and

applicable United Nations procedure before any claim of United Nations status.

The central objective of this Roadmap is to create a peaceful, credible and documented route through which the historical, legal and political questions concerning Aceh may be considered by competent international actors.

Respectfully submitted,



SULTAN 5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e
Proponent of the Aceh Resolution
Descendant of the Aceh Sultanate
Aceh Darussalam

Date: 16 September 2026