

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF EAST-TIMOR  
PRESIDENCY OF THE MINISTERS' OFFICE**

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# **IV CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM**

**2007-2012**

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## FOREWORD

After 5 years of governance, during which the Country took its first steps in the creation of democratic institutions, the Timorese people revealed its will to change, opting for a reforming political project, attesting in a clear way, their will to change their governing entities.

On 30th June 2007, the Timorese people, by voting conscientiously, supported in an unequivocal way four parties that established a platform to carry out the required reforms, enabling the creation of a stable Government, led by a team which is firmly determined to govern with the Timorese and for the Timorese.

The prevailing parliamentary arithmetic, assures the Government a solid base of parliamentary and social support and, through it, the required tranquillity for the programming and execution of a reforming political project, that guarantees the Country, and mostly to future generations the hope in the future where the respect for others and tolerance walks hand in hand with the social and economical development of the Country.

Because of this all, the governing model of the IV Legislature consists in a Parliamentary Majority Alliance Government, with independent members, inspired by understandable homogeneity concerns, which, right from the start grants the Government a reference of stability and governing capacity.

Above all and notwithstanding the parliamentary majority, the Government is proposing to govern through dialogue: with the political parties, dialoguing with the economical agents, dialoguing with the civil society, with the church, with the NGOs and other associations. The Government expects a constructive participation from everybody for East Timor's wellbeing.

The Government Program being hereby submitted is ruled by the convergence in the Electoral Programs of the four political parties and was prepared with the wide participation of citizens outside the political parties' spheres, comprising several contributions, deriving from the different sectors of the Timorese society.

It was proposed to the voters the beginning of a new political cycle in East-Timor, in which the exercise of the politics and the governing practice take upon an ethical dimension. This Government is structured in such a way as to correspond to a factual reforming objective, supported by a framework of systematized principles and values which will guide the political behaviour, promoting:

- i) The values of the civil and human rights;
- ii) The values of tolerance and respect;

- iii) The peaceful solution of problems;
- iv) The good governance principles, assured by the existence of strong and effective mechanisms to fight corruption, collusion and nepotism;
- v) Everybody's participation to respond efficiently to the population's basic needs;
- vi) The fundamental principle that everyone should abide by the law.

It was proposed to the voters that the new political cycle should change East-Timor present and its near future, through reforms that mobilize every Timorese for the national development objective, as a condition to improve the life of the population. This Government is determined to create conditions to decentralize the power, dividing, administration wise, the Country, so that the decision making of some decisions is delivered to local governments and so that the people feel that the capacity for taking decisions is not a monopoly of the top powers.

Therefore, it is vital the consultation and involvement processes of the different partners, both internal and external, namely at sector, district, sub-district and community levels and in the planning of activities, both in the follow-up and in the assessment of the Country developing policies.

This Government is also undertaking the commitment to work, right from the start, in strict collaboration with the other Sovereign Bodies, as the latter, together with the Government, have the duty and the obligation to carry out the noble mission of serving and dignify the People.

## INTRODUCTION

Consubstantiating a commitment with East-Timor, the IV Constitutional Government Program wants, before anything else, to be a fundamental instrument for the fulfilment of the stability, loyalty, honesty, solidarity, firmness and mutual respect pact, that the parties comprising the Parliamentary Majority Alliance (AMP) have undertaken with all the Timorese Nation at the balloting boxes, as well as for the guarantee of national stability, appropriate for the development and prosperity of East-Timor, taken upon on 8<sup>th</sup> August 2007, the day that this Government took office.

The recuperation of the population's trust in the State Bodies passes by launching progressive growth dynamics, capable of fighting against unemployment and social inequalities. Only with an Economical Development Strategic Plan the people may understand and follow-up the phases and stages of the National Reconstruction process, in which, the people will be the major role player.

Thus:

- ▶ The Government undertakes the obligation to carry out a deep **reform of the State Management** aiming at capacitating it to effectively achieve the public interest;
- ▶ The Government is going to **respect and promote the citizens' freedom and equality rights, promoting the values of civil and human rights and the values of tolerance and respect, in a full citizenship perspective** and in syntony with a Democratic State under the rule of law;
- ▶ Together with the **fight against poverty, through the social and economical development**, this Program deepens and proceeds with the required efforts regarding the **consolidation of national unity, peace and democracy; of the citizens' self-esteem spirit; of the fight against corruption, collusion and nepotism; the reinforcement of national sovereignty and of the international cooperation**;
- ▶ The **agriculture** is a fundamental sector of the economical and social activity in East-Timor, having a particular importance in the production of food and in the creation of jobs and other supports regarding the populations' life conditions improvement. Its role in food safety is unquestionable. The Government shall guide its intervention in this sector within the framework of the regional development policy, environmental preservation and the elaboration of a development strategic plan, within the perspective of productivity and sustainability;

► In relation to the **fishing and livestock breeding activities**, the Government has as its prime objective the maximization of the economic and social benefits of these important sectors of the national life.

Either in agriculture, in fishing or livestock breeding, other specific objectives will be taken in consideration, such as contributing for the improvement of population's safety level, food quality and stock contributing for the balance of payments equilibrium and to generate jobs.

► This Government rejects the philosophy of a poor Country with its people living in misery, proud of having much Money, in rich countries' banks'. In that sense, this Government intends to use the Country's **natural and mineral resources** in a controlled and efficient way to improve the life conditions of the population, investing in the national construction.

Only a National Development Strategic Plan can guide the controlled and efficient use of the revenues deriving from these resources and can guarantee a safe investment plan to generate new revenues. For that purpose, it is essential the transparency of that process management and that transparency can only exist if the natural resources matter is not exclusive for the governance bodies and politicians in power.

To implement a non-party following system of this sector shall be a priority, both in the organizations that work in the sector and in the control mechanisms that should essentially obey to technical and professional knowledge criteria. On the other hand, it is a pressing matter to re-assess the use of the revenues, defining clear investment criteria for their multiplication, as well as establish an adequate system for the Timorese reality, of saving those funds.

► The general overview of this Government for the development of an **energetic policy**, is based on the principles that it is necessary to assure the security of the national supply and to provide a generalized supply to the population of East-Timor, both for domestic and for industrial consumption.

The electrical power is essential for the sustainable development of the Country. The Government is going to motivate national competitiveness, making the Timorese play an active role in the process, assuring the sustainable development by making good use of all the energy sources, emphasizing the exploitation of more renewable resources and still within the environmental protection principle.

► The Government is bent on turning this legislature in an era of **economical development based on a sustained growth standard** which the Timorese nation is entitled to, with the perspective of achieving everybody's welfare.

The economical policy that the Government is proposing to implement shall always have as its centre of attention the **life conditions of the Timorese and as objective the improvement of those conditions**. Our Country is poor and poverty strikes more than half the Timorese population, especially in the interior of the Country.

East-Timor continues to be one of the 20 poorest countries of the world, where almost half the population survives with less than 1 USD a day, which is a poverty indicator. More than half the population lives an insecurity situation in what concerns hunger and only approximately 30% of land which is appropriate for agriculture is being used for small cultures or in combination with cattle breeding.

**An effective fight against poverty** should be enforced, through the increase of the economical growth generated by public investment, by the increase of the investment in the private sector, by higher food products availability, resulting from the increase of productivity and farming diversity.

Public resources have to be used in accordance with policies in favour of the poor and the creation of a social security network for the more vulnerable groups. As well as the prevention of humanitarian crisis emergencies, have to be a priority.

► A fundamental concern is to **assure the reduction of social inequalities and to promote the inclusion of unemployed people in the national productive tissue**. These are essential factors for the economy growth and therefore, for the significant improvement of the Timorese welfare level and for the fight against social exclusion.

► The Government believes that the **private sector** is a fundamental partner in the national development, because it generates wealth and employment, outside the State's activities and employment.

The national private sector shall receive support from the State, subordinated to competence criteria, project value, professional honesty and technical capacity, combating political patronage that only harm the Country's construction process and the national entrepreneurs' capacity building.

It will also promote the **creation of small and medium sized companies**, valorising national products and stimulating productive activities, this way creating more jobs within the population.

The Government is also going to review the investment policy to promote the **external investment**, which might become one of the development motors and of job creation for young people, thus being necessary to promote a peace and tolerance environment so that East-Timor is considered an attraction pole for foreign investment.

► The **Government defines job creation as a priority objective**, mostly to occupy

young Timorese, many times responsible for the Country's instability. Political measures, immediate economic programs and projects, to speed up job creation and the obtainment of income, shall be prepared at short term. Also, under this angle, **professional training shall deserve the highest efforts and shall be faced within a cross-cutting perspective in all activity sectors.**

► The Government is committed to **develop a structured tourism** which will act towards a sustainable and responsible development of tourism, through the planning, coordination and harmonization of transversal policies, taking into account the need to render compatible the environment preservation, natural resources management and the land use planning.

► Within **good governance** framework, the Government is going to reform and modernize Public Administration, namely placing it, full time, within legal parameters and public interest, rationalizing the use of public assets and resources, rehabilitating public service image and role, implementing accuracy and control mechanisms, promoting impartiality criteria and the merit in the professional development and stability of public servants, which namely implies the acceleration the review of the legislation regarding the career regime.

► The Government considers the **reinforcement of local power** one of the main focus of the legislature. It considers an indispensable condition the decentralized participation for the exercise of good citizenship, therefore, within the national limitations, it is going to assure to Local Power, in strict partnership with Traditional Power, the adequate means and resources to exercise its attributions and competences.

For that purpose, this Government is going to define a decentralization policy and speed up the production of the required legislation related to local power.

► **Public finance** is the required condition for the economical development and therefore, a transparent, rigorous and true management is fundamental in the public accounts control, assuring a competitive economy, as well the State credibility, at national and international level.

► The Government is electing **Education** as an investment in the Country's future and therefore is going to accentuate priority intervention areas, through the creation of an action plan guided towards the reform of the educational system.

The Government believes that human resources are the social-economical development motor of the Country and thus it is necessary to generate the adequate qualifications for the labour market in East-Timor.

The constitution of an educational system which is financially sustainable, of quality and towards responding to the development requirements of East-Timor, is, for the Government, a national mandatory.

Thus, it is going to implement measures for the generalization of education with quality, for the promotion of free primary schooling, for the expansion of the technical-professional schooling, the Professional dignification of the teachers, the creation of coherence in the technical education and the implementation of a rigorous and transparent policy for the student grants, to raise the intellectual capacity of the new generation.

► In this legislature stands out the need for a decided and strong bet in the **preparation and valorisation of the national human resources**, within a cross-cutting perspective to all the activity sectors of the Country. This bet will only be effective with a decisive investment in education and professional training.

► The Government will dispense all its attention to **Culture**, taking into account its superior importance in the construction of the national identity and in the promotion of the spirit of belonging of a Nation.

Within this context it is pressing the definition of a coherent and effective Cultural Policy and the definition of management models within a Cultural Heritage Management Plan of East-Timor, that works as an interface among the different cultural heritage management scopes (namely at the legislative, educational, cultural and scientific level).

► The Government is going to be specially committed in the reform of the **Health sector**, with the objective of obtaining a substantial gain in this field, which is fundamental for the population's life quality, also betting on a disease prevention system and in a sanitary and feeding education which is crucial especially in the most remote areas of the Country.

► The Government is going to carry out **social policies**, because it is the State duty to safeguard the welfare of the population.

In this sense, the social security system will be one of the priorities. The social services of the State should be effective and be capacitated to offer a set of programs directed at the needy population and aiming at the development and promotion of human dignity.

The payment of pensions to the **national liberation fighters and their legitimate heirs** will be a mandatory item in this legislature, because besides being a moral issue is also a legal obligation.

Also the **aged and the widows**, who contributed for the liberation of the Nation, will be the target of factual projects that will assure their protection.

► **Young people and women** shall also be in the forefront of the Government priorities in the social policies sector. Thus, specific policies in the employment, education and sports, professional training and entrepreneurial promotion areas addressed to young people and women shall be implemented.

This Government is going to define an adjusted policy for women, which will be based in an integrated approach to gender, in the cultural promotion, in the establishment of central points in the districts and also in the combat against women's illiteracy.

Still in relation to women, the Government will monitor the creation of mechanisms that will encourage their participation in political activities and that reduce the levels of domestic violence to which they have been subject.

► The Government shall have as one of its priorities the improvement, in a sustained way, of all Timorese people life quality, which will pass through political actions that have as their main goal the improvement of the existing **infrastructures** and the creation of new ones, essential to the development of all activity sectors, namely: housing, public works, transports and roads, telecommunications, water, electricity and basic sanitation, throughout the whole Country.

Sure that infrastructures play a relevant role within the sustained development framework of the Country, the Government believes that it is determinant the adoption of an investment and modernization program that comprises the infrastructures spectrum.

► Within the Government's perspective, the intended sustained development implies **an economical and social policy that respects the environment**, especially committed in the prudent and rational use of natural resources and in the fulfilment of responsibilities towards future generations.

► **PNTL operational capacity and efficacy** will be increased so that it may ensure public order. **The safety of people and assets and social stability** play a relevant role in the Country's development and in the population's quality of life, without ignoring the favourable psychological effect it has in potential national and international investors. Within this scope, the Government is committed in the **dignification of the police institution**, and therefore will carry out the review of its structure and territorial layout, introducing mechanisms, procedures and ways of actuation which will lead to its effective approach to the population, serving them in a permanent and effective way.

The Government shall also dedicate all its attention to the **technical-professional training of the PNTL agents**, an essential condition, so that, in the achievement of its objectives, the constitutional principles are complied with and the fundamental rights of the citizens are rigorously respected.

► The Government is going to introduce changes in the **Justice** sector, as this is one of the essential purposes of the State, due to its indeclinable function. Promoting a culture of justice, which is credible, independent and impartial.

The Government believes that democracy depends on Justice, as well as the development and the population's welfare, for this reason Justice should be reorganized, which implies electing the primacy of legality and the respect for the guaranties as the backbone of the judiciary policy. Thus, the magistrature will be dignified and the independence of judges safeguarded.

The Courts have the competence to administer justice on behalf of the people, therefore special importance will be given to this entity, endowing it with sufficient and competent human resources, as well as material resources, fundamental to succeed in its mission.

So that justice rules and that there is an effective combat to impunity **prisons** also have to be the target of a deep restructuring. It is mandatory the recuperation of the existing prison establishments and the requalification of its services but also the construction of new prisons so that together with the application of justice, dignity is given to those that assume their responsibilities for the crimes done.

The Office of the Attorney General will also be structured and endowed with human and material resources so that it may render qualified assistance to the State, thus allowing that the performance of Public Administration gets increasingly clarified and guided by lawfully concepts.

► The Government is going to pay special attention to the **Social Communication** sector, within the constitutionally foreseen realization scope, creating for that purpose legislation including the sector, guaranteeing the required conditions to the freedom and independence of the media, in a perspective of quality, seriousness and rigour, at the service of citizenship.

The Media may be an important vehicle to develop civic education and the promotion of good citizenship and, in an innovative way, to contribute for the comprehension of the national political process, counting for that purpose with the support of the Governance Bodies.

► For the Government, the **national defence policy** will have to take in consideration the Defence sector restructuring, making the military an example in their professional behaviours and in their actions,

not only so that they take an active part in the Country construction, but also participate with dignity in the international missions, contributing for World Peace, which is the wish of all the Peoples.

The Government is going to reinforce the role of the Armed Forces, creating adequate laws for the improvement of the Army's performance, namely the National Defence and Armed Forces Law, in order to design a structure and establish a methodology that defines the National Forces System and its operational body, as well as the required human and material resources for the fulfilment of missions.. It is also becoming urgent to implement the reforms that are coming deriving from the Forces Study Group 2020, for the institutional capacity building of the F-FDTL.

► The Government believes that **foreign policy** is a sector of capital importance for East-Timor and therefore will actively work to reinforce the credibility and effectiveness of the international action in East-Timor. It will also continue to promote a friendship and cooperation policy with all the countries in the world.

This Government, like the previous Governments, will continue to promote an active presence in the United Nations and to encourage the multilateral cooperation with the different agencies of the United Nations System, as well as the bilateral cooperation agencies.

Due to its geographical insertion and historic past, the Timorese economy evolution is especially connected to the economic development and the political influence of the countries that constitute ASEAN, the Pacific Islands Forum, where Australia and new Zealand are included, and also dominant Asian countries, such as China and Japan.

The active participation in CPLP (Community of Portuguese Language Countries) and to reinforce the relations with the European union, is also one of this Government goals, especially in the first case, in a perspective of cultural promotion of the Portuguese language, in the second case, because this reinforcement may play a determinant role in the Timorese political situation structuring but also in the guaranty of opening East-Timor to the World.

Countries such as Norway, Ireland, the United States of America, Korea, Cuba and the counties integrated in the above referred institutions, have contributed in determinant areas, for the consolidation of East-Timor and therefore the relations with all these countries will not be neglected.

The Government is committed in working to **reinforce unity, solidarity and friendship among the Timorese** spread out throughout the world, to which it will pay special attention, as they are an integrant part of the Timorese society, with the same constitutional rights and duties.

This program guidelines include objectives that can be reached in a short, medium and long term, integrated in the national, regional and sector development plans, which will be updated, and in the fight against poverty strategies already successfully developed in other countries, as well as the regional and international scope programs, with high emphasis in the Millennium Development Goals.

The IV Constitutional Government, despite the huge challenges that it is going to face within the next five years, its starting with optimism its work to successfully achieve its Program, and it will be the Timorese people responsibility to judge its results.

## SHORT TERM PRIORITIES

The governmental action considered to be a priority and therefore to be implemented until the end of this year, passes in the first place by recovering the trust in the State organizations and institutions.

In order to fulfil this commitment, the Government undertakes the obligation in a short term to:

→ Consolidate security in Dili and in the whole country, assuring the return to their homes of those that are living in a serious type of humanitarian situation, in shelter camps, thus providing the required resources so that they can restart their lives;

→ Solve the petitioners' problem, analyzing and implementing the recommendations of the Notable Members' Commission Report, promoting the dialogue with F-FDTL and applying social justice measures;

→ Solve, within the scope of the already developed efforts, Alfredo Reinado's and his group problem, assuring right now that Justice values will prevail;

→ Contribute for the community development, through the recently distributed funds by the previous Government to the *suco* leaders, ensuring its effective application in the communities development and creating community centres, in which all the community will be involved, making on its own the survey of their main requirements and promoting its responsible development and wealth generator, with its main focus in young people's occupation;

→ Activate audits to public organizations to promote a transparent management and start the public administration reform process;

→ Foster the development of the Private Sector to propel the economic start-up of the Country and foster the creation of jobs, especially for the youngsters of this Country;

→ Speed-up the payment of pensions to the national liberation fighters and their legitimate heirs in accordance with the law and create legislation acts to provide social protection to the more needy population, giving priority to aged people;

→ Approve a Transition Budget that corresponds to the priority requirements as well as goods and services until the 31st December 2007;

→ Prepare a General Budget of the State for Fiscal Year 2008, adjusted to the real needs of the Country, with the purpose of proceeding with an integrated national development plan, that allows the radical transformation of the population's life conditions, changing as of now the Fiscal Year to Calendar Year.

This Government has a vision of what the Country can become by 2020, to offer the deserved dignity to the Timorese people, that is:

- A prosperous country, where all Timorese will have access to food, housing and clothing;
- A country where all children have access to education and do, at least, primary school;
- A country with low levels of infant mortality rate;
- A country, where all population has access to the basic health services;
- A country, where there is no place for social inequalities and based in gender;
- A country with the required infra-structures, affording a better quality of life to its citizens and which allows the sustainable development and the suppression of regional asymmetries;
- A country where all Timorese have a profitable occupation and where unemployment will be almost non-existent;
- A country where a culture of Peace, stability and tolerance prevails.

In order to make this possible, this Government is determined to create the required conditions that allow national development and is going to develop consolidated strategies in a factual action plan, for the next five years, which will allow the achievement of this vision, for that purpose the Government is going to:

→ Develop a **National Development Strategic Plan** by updating the 2002 plan, supported by an adequate economical planning to the real needs of the Country and making all the plans and projects that have been developed converge in order to create a development framework that will allow national unity at all levels: economical, social, cultural, political and administrative.

## **PROGRAMMING GUIDELINES OF THE GOVERNMENT**

The programming guidelines submitted in this document will be developed along this legislature, with its time scheduled execution defined in accordance to its priorities included in the National Development Plan and brought into prominence in the State Budgets to be annually submitted to the National Parliament.

### **Chapter I** **Economic Growth**

#### **1. Agriculture**

Agriculture is the main economic activity in East-Timor. It is subsistence agriculture, employing family labour. The actual farming practices in many parts of the country do not only produce low quantities of goods but also cause a huge ecological degradation, namely through its burnt land, deforestation and soil erosion. Low productivity is the result of poor and inadequate technologies and the lack of human resources preparation. Besides this, the region's climate and topography also affect agricultural production.

The objectives of this Government are:

- To go from the subsistence agriculture level to a market agriculture;
- To go from the small production dispersion stage, to the regional specialization of products;
- To go from the constant cycle of droughts to the water reserve and irrigation channels infrastructuring, assuring the production and thus stimulating, in an irreversible way, the agriculture development;
- To reduce the regional discrepancies, through the rehabilitation of rural extension centres, of roads and the dynamization of markets.

The Government wants to substantiate an agricultural production diversification and intensification plan, in order to be able to establish an internal market, that will assure the products sale, in a self- sufficiency food perspective, thus contributing to consider, at medium term, the creation of external "market niches".

The Government undertakes the obligation of endeavouring all efforts in order to coordinate the different initiatives, both locally and with development partners, with the purpose of carrying out the integrated rural development, including training and education, research and agricultural resources centres.

This way the Government will follow an agricultural policy and of rural development that will allow:

- The promotion and training of human resources, creating agricultural training centres at district level;
- The adoption of a priority referential that will valorise competitiveness, the defence of the environment, quality and specificity, innovation, multi-functionalities and the diversification of agricultural production;
- The review and creation of adequate national legislation for agriculture and arboriculture;
- The technological investment towards agriculture mechanization;
- The production and promotion of products liable to be commercialized in the regional and international market;
- The optimization of the rice, corn, sweet potato, manioc, yam, peanut, asparagus bean, soy, beans production; the production of horticulture and the production of the industrial plantation, such as coconut, coffee, sandal, etc.
- The optimization of non-forest products such as rattan, bamboo and honey;
- The protection against edible plants diseases;
- The extension of zones to flood plains and green gardens in the abandoned areas;
- The subsidy for fertilizers and basic equipment for farmers, as well as the promotion of organic fertilizers production;
- The conduction of studies by phases for: i) the rehabilitation of the existing irrigation schemes, ii) the establishment of dykes and new irrigation methods, iii) the development of management systems that support the plans to be adopted within the irrigation scope, e iv) the development of agriculture mechanization;
- The promotion of Farmers and Water Users Associations;
- The creation of Food Processing Centres;
- The creation of Farming Seeds Centres, at regional and district level;
- The creation of Food Reserve Centres, for eventual humanitarian crisis situations or market failures;
- The promotion of agricultural cooperatives creation and the establishment of agricultural credit mechanisms, including micro-credit schemes, especially for women and other groups removed from the formal labour market;
- The promotion of soil and water preservation to prevent erosion;
- The promotion of bio-diversity preservation and also of the indigenous species;
- The increase of the number of new plants from reproduction and seed treatment centres, through the creation of seed beds, which will enable the development and multiplication of

coffee, “madre” cocoa, coconuts and vanilla, etc.

- The sustained procurement of the best services for the development of agriculture, through the infrastructures improvement, such as roads, transports, markets and processing and extension centres.

## **2. Fishing and Aquaculture**

East-Timor has the potentiality to produce large quantities of fish but the activity continues to be sub-developed. The main fishing regions are the Northern and Southern coasts of the country, rendering available a wide variety of fish and seafood, most of it for internal consumption, not always getting inland.

Besides the 700 Km of coast, the country also has fresh water resources, favourable to the development of aquaculture activities to be developed.

This Government intends to contribute to the fact that the inland population may consume fish in their meals, improving the fishing system and exploiting the aquatic resources, by managing them in a sustainable way.

The development of small and medium industries in this sector will not be just a source of employment, but also a source of foreign currency for the country, if the export of these products is promoted.

The Government proposes to develop this sector through:

- The investment in adequate equipment to promote the infrastructures, the technology and the labour to exploit the potential resources of East-Timor coast;
- The reinforcement of technical training in the Fishing and Aquaculture areas;
- The improvement of the Management in this Sector, through promoting the creation of Fishermen’s Centres and Associations;
- Creation of incentives for the Associations duly framed in control and efficiency mechanisms;
- Development of Fishing Industries and fish processing, conservation and transformation;
- Development of Aquaculture processes (fresh water, brackish water and sea water);
- Development of researches in the sector;
- Improvement of the sector’s follow-up, assessment and monitoring system.

### **3. Livestock Breeding**

Livestock breeding is an activity with potential in East-Timor that can contribute to improve the food diet of the population.

Without underestimating that this activity is intrinsically related to cultural and traditional factors, taking into account the sentimental value and the prestige that some animal species represent to the population, the Government defends that livestock breeding should be supported and encouraged, in order to assure as well the development basis of small and medium livestock industries (meat, milk, butter and cheese) for internal consumption or in the future, to be exported.

The Government is going to, in what concerns the sector development:

- Establish a livestock and veterinary development policy and review and create adequate legislation for the sector development, namely: Quarantine Law, about the import/export of animals and derivative products, veterinary, livestock production and slaughterhouses Laws and Regulations;
- Improve veterinary services;
- Invest in reproduction and vaccination campaigns to enable number of animals to increase;
- Promote the technical formation in the agriculture and cattle and veterinary area;
- Develop pastures and promote agricultural research and information, contributing for the eradication of weeds that prejudice the healthy feeding of the animals in natural pastures.
- Develop the establishment of small and medium agricultural-livestock industries.

### **4. Human Resources**

East-Timor is rich in natural and mineral resources, including oil and gas. Some of these resources are already being exploited but most of it is not and is still waiting to be developed for the benefit of the economical and social development of the country.

This Government advocates a clear policy in the use of the natural and mineral resources, taking into account the country's context, privileging the national role players, creating jobs and promoting the sustainable development, through the planning, coordination and harmonization of cross-cutting policies, taking into account the need to render compatible the environment preservation, the management of natural and mineral resources and the improvement of the population's quality of life.

Only a National Development Strategic Plan can guide the controlled and efficient use of the revenues deriving from those resources and can guarantee a safe investment plan to generate new revenues. For that purpose, it is fundamental management transparency of that process and that transparency can only exist if the natural resources matter is not exclusive of the governing parties and of the politicians in power.

Another fundamental aspect is to combat political parties' one sided decision in this sector, both in the organizations working this matter and in the control mechanisms that should essentially comply with technical and professional competences recognition criteria.

The Government undertakes the obligation to do the natural resources management guaranteeing their sustainability in order to develop a macro-economic framework that protects the this generation's interests and safeguard the interests of future generations; thus it is going to define, in its National Development Plan, the priorities that should be addressed right away and is also going to define the time and amount for saving, with a clear investment plan of the revenues deriving from the natural and mineral resources to generate new revenues which will promote an irreversible economic growth of East-Timor.

To achieve that goal, the Government will give priority to the following aspects:

- Establish an integrated program for human resources development in this sector. Which will include the granting of student grants and the creation of a Geology and Oil Institute, in close articulation with National University;
- Proceed, in articulation with the sector authorities and under the coordination of the State Secretary for Natural Resources, with a reform that will include the remodelling of the technical staff and management staff allocated to the sector;
- Promote the approval of Laws and Regulations to respond to the real needs of the country;
- Establish policies and create national sustainable management mechanisms that enable the Government to exercise an effective supervision, regulation and control in this area;
- Regulate the activities and establish international agreements, favourable to the creation of jobs for the Timorese;
- Promote and attract the investment in the oil sector in national territory, with the purpose of bringing the pipeline to East-Timor;
- Promote environment protection policies in the exploitation of mineral resources;
- Formulate, in cooperation with the Secretary of State for the Energy Policy;
- Establish a National Oil Company;
- Develop studies and geological surveys in the whole territory, with the purpose of producing a new geological map of the country and do the first mineral and oil resources inventory

“onshore”;

- Create mechanisms so that the Oil Sector becomes gradually separated from political issues;
- Promote transparency and rigour in this sector through the creation of a “Initiative for Transparency, of the IV Constitutional Government”, denominated: “East-Timor Transparency Model”;
- Create a “Non-Renewable Natural Resources Commission”, composed by members appointed by the five largest political parties, this Commission should be autonomous and will operate as an organization of a consulting nature, submitting recommendations to the Sovereignty Bodies;
- Maintain a population information policy about this sector development, as a strategic matter for the national development.

## **5. Energy Policy**

The Timorese society in its economical development scope can never be disconnected from energy exploitation and consumption, in its quantitative and qualitative form, deriving from the different production sources.

Thus, it is fundamental to define a clear energy policy that conciliates the different interests of the market, within a competitive scope and respecting the environment quality, avoiding disorderly industrialization without any appropriate regulations.

The energy sector, is one of the most complex economy sectors of the country, affecting the whole population; despite the country being very rich in terms of energy sources and alternative energy, it continues to be totally dependent of external sources, namely the import of fuels and gas for domestic use.

The general overview of the Country is characterized by the almost non-existence of power supply infrastructures which results in the insufficient supply to the population. The implementation of a global, adjusted and by phases plan will contribute to the widespread distribution of energy in the whole country, with strong impact in the improvement of the quality of life of people and in the promotion of the investment and industrial growth, potential sources of Job creation and revenues for the State.

This Government undertakes to do in a short-term:

- To analyse the already developed studies and projects about hydro-electrical plants, bio-masses, bio-gas, gas, oil from the Timor sea, with the purpose of developing the exploitation and production of energy to produce electricity and other domestic uses, with special emphasis for *Gas Seep Aliambata*, the project of the hydro-electrical dams of Ira Lalaro, Ainaro and Maununo, as well as bio-masses;

- Establish control and inspection models and regulating standards of the projects already carried out or to be carried out;
- Prepare legislation that regulates and unifies the study, exploitation and production studies on renewable or non-renewable energy sources;
- Speed up the Ira Lalaro energy project;
- Monitor the bio-masses activities and the Gariwai mini-hydro-electrical plant;
- Establish an electrical power network for Oe-Cusse Ambeno, based on the use of alternative energies.

The major power policy guidelines of this Government are mostly based in the search for renewable alternative energies to assure the required power for domestic and industrial consumption, taking into account the environment preservation, proceeding with the following objectives:

- Reduce the intensity of energy dependence, minimizing the import flow, through the use of alternative and renewable energy sources, such as: hydro-electrical, bio-masses, bio-gases, solar energy, turbines, wind kinetic energy; chemical energy stored in vegetables and micro-organisms, potentially abundant in the country;
- Promote the good multi-purposes hydro-electrical use for the production of energy and the good use of water;
- Regulate the exploitation of alternative or renewable energy sources, also contributing for the uniformization and integration of several projects to be developed in the country in this field;
- Supply/provide energy to the population living in isolated areas;
- Assure the benefit of the country's energetic richness to future generation, through the definition and preservation of "obligatory reserves", both from renewable sources and from non-renewable sources;
- Create adequate regulations so that the national operators will play a relevant paper in the energy resources exploitation;
- Develop balanced safety standards, with the purpose of the exploitation, production, supply and provision continuity;
- Develop training programs for operators and consumers, also encouraging the consumption environmentally cleaner energies;
- Adapt investment programs of electrical power network operators with the purpose of interlinking the decentralized production;

In order to promote national competitiveness, the Government undertakes the obligation to create conditions to provision the market, liberalizing it (improving the services and promoting cooperatives and the privatization of the

sector), carry out feasibility studies on energy production for the national and international market and finally create foreign investment attracting mechanisms.

## **6. Commerce, Industry, Private Sector and Services**

Commerce, transforming activities, the private sector development and the promotion of foreign investment, together with the development of services that are the investors' financial support and protection, which are the fundamental driving motor of the economic growth of East-Timor.

The Government will be firmly committed in these sectors' development as a very important mechanism in the reduction of poverty and in the fight against unemployment, contributing undoubtedly for the social and political stability of the country.

One of the cross-cutting measures for this sector as a way to stimulate the Country's economy will be the creation of training and capacity building tools, which will include the financial support in the shape of loans with minimum interest rates, with the required follow-up and control, so that youngsters and long term unemployed people have the capacity to start their own businesses, this measure will also fight unemployment.

### **6.1 Commerce**

The domestic trade is one of the wealth creation sources, which have not been subject to the adequate interventions that push on the national capacity of the Timorese tradesmen, inverting the current tendency of the small foreign tradesmen being in control of commerce in East-Timor.

As to foreign trade it is resumed to the export of some goods, mostly farming products, as the almost non-existence of transforming industries implies that exported goods are not manufactured, transformed, rendering unfeasible the occupation of national labour.

The Government proposes:

- To foster the training of national tradesmen on their knowledge level about capital and management capacity;
- To regulate trade practices in a logic of respect for the rules, promoting a healthy competitive market prone to eliminate speculative trade practices and

as a way to safeguard most of the population still with a low purchasing power;

- To legislate on foreign trade, namely in what concerns customs regulations to reduce discretionary powers of the administration when imposing certain commercial restrictions;
- To foster the increase of exports, allying this purpose to the agriculture, livestock and fishing development aiming at trading the goods resulting from those sectors;
- To find trade partners, especially in the closest neighbours such as Australia and the ASEAN countries.

## **6.2 Industry**

East-Timor industrial fabric is mostly comprised by rudimentary industries, exclusively directed to the domestic market: local handicraft mostly in the weaving area, artistic artefacts in wood, sawmills, ceramics, small manufacturing units such as rice mills and for the processing of coffee and extracting industries, such as the rudimentary extraction of salt.

The immediate potential for the country industrialization is limited taking into account the scarcity of qualified labour, the high cost of living and the relatively low salaries, besides the insufficient transports that allow the development of large industries.

Despite the best option seem to be the fostering of foreign investment, the Government is also going to assist in the development of small industries so that they get modernized and are able to satisfy the domestic requirements, promoting incentive systems aiming, in the future, at the domestic market.

The Government proposes to:

- Create regulation that privileges Timorese industries to fight against the proliferation of transforming industries headed by foreign entrepreneurs, so that the essential goods for the development process, such as construction materials, kitchen utensils, clothing, food and wood transforming industries are led by national investors;
- Promote import replacement policies, in accordance with comparative advantages, for the development of industries that promote many jobs, especially focused in the rural areas, resorting whenever possible to local raw material, deriving from the agricultural production, fishing and mineral extraction;
- Support the development of small and medium industrial companies in the rural areas, as potential agents of technological innovation.

### 6.3 Private Sector, SMC and Cooperatives

The private sector is an essential partner in national development because it generates wealth and self-sustained employment outside the activities framework and working for the State, producing revenues that finance the sustained economic development of the Country.

The Government undertakes the obligation to give all the required support to the creation of small and medium companies, not only to valorise national products but also to encourage productive activities, thus creating more employment within the population. The Government is also committed in promoting the creation of cooperatives to overcome the difficulties faced by the small individual producers.

The private sector deserves special attention and should receive more support from the State, subordinated to competence, value, honesty and technical-professional criteria, fighting political party favouring that only prejudice the country's reconstruction process.

Direct foreign investment, in the country, will be another development and job creation driving motors, especially for young people, thus being necessary to assure that the investors are aware of the investment opportunities and that they invest in accordance with the country's interests, creating benefits for the people and not just for a small group.

Within the scope of this legislature the Government is focused in:

- The optimization of a "Specialized Investment Agency", as a required and fundamental condition for the development of this type of activities, which, having more autonomy in relation to the political power, will guarantee more and better transparency, contributing for the correction of favouritism benefiting the political elites installed in power positions and to improve the country's image by promoting an active economic diplomacy;
- The revision of the Investment Law, so that it will become, in fact, an attraction tool for foreign investment;
- The creation of juridical security and certainty mechanisms that the country offers;
- The definition of the property system, for real estate and other assets subject to registration;
- The urgent approval of the Land and Property Law and in the development of the tools to register the land ownership rights, thus preventing potential investors having any concerns in channelling their resources to East-Timor, due to the risk of renting land plots that later on may originate conflicts and illegal occupations;
- Providing institutional support with more efficiency, mainly thinking how can it simplify the investor's life, by creating the conditions and the financing and incentive tools for the national companies, so that all can achieve the competitiveness objective;

- The creation of jobs, building partnerships with the private sector;
- The establishment of a simplified tax system, eliminating tax duality (natural person's salary and income), replacing it by a single one, with a lower rate and socially just, with exemption for the small and medium salaries;
- The reduction of the tax load to about half to better serve the interests of the country, by applying tax justice;
- The review of the movements/transactions licensing and registration procedures with foreign countries that should be simplified.

The Government is going to promote the establishment of Cooperatives throughout the country, proposing right away to:

- Review the Legislation related to Cooperatives;
- Review the role of cooperatives so that they can function well and become important economic agencies;
- Facilitate and give support to the Cooperatives' sector;
- Form the Cooperatives Supporting Institutions, small and medium businesses;

#### **6.4 Services – Banking and Insurance**

The development of bank agencies and national insurances is becoming increasingly imperative for a country that is sovereign. The Government is going to develop studies in order to create these agencies, considering the hypothesis of being the State itself to stimulate these services, through the participation of public funds.

Taking into account that it is the Banking and Payments Authority of East-Timor (future Central Bank) the licensing, regulation and supervision competence of the commercial banks, the Insurance Companies and Insurance Brokers in the country, it will be necessary in the first place to review the legislation already approved on these issues and to urgently approve the Organic Law of the Central Bank of East-Timor.

Within this scope, the Government proposes to develop the following measures for the implementation of these services:

- To review the legislative framework that already exists on insurance companies and other entities related to this activity and to encourage the establishment of these companies, granting the required licensings, as this is a determinant to attract foreign investment;

- To develop micro-credit institutions by promoting regulations and adequate supervision and control mechanisms;
- To create a National Development Bank as a financial instrument to provide support to a Sustained Economic Development Model of East-Timor, with its capital mostly made-up by public funds.

## **7. Tourism**

As East-Timor is a country with many tourism attractions of which we highlight its beaches and mountains it is expected that it may become one of the likely destinations for tourists from all over the world. Tourism development is an important factor for the economic development of the country, not only due to the revenues it generates, labour absorption as well as for the development that is associated to it: restaurants, hotels, entertainment, the airports of Díli and Baucau, transports and other varied infrastructures.

We will promote a tourism promotion policy that will do the following:

- To render operational the National Tourism Strategic Plan as the main tool for the outline and execution of the national policies for the sector;
- To encourage the creation of specific legislation to dynamize the Tourism sector;
- To create protected zones, especially dedicated to tourism;
- To create a National Tourism Centre, with delegations in the thirteen districts;
- To initiate a national contest of tourism development, promoting private initiative;
- To promote national, regional and international exhibits/fairs;
- To promote the development of national products turned to the tourism market;
- To promote training actions in the Tourism area to build the capacity of the human resources in this area;
- To protect sea life, especially corals, in order to prevent its destruction and to make them in the future centres of tourism attraction;
- To capitalize the unexplored nature of East-Timor, focusing the attention in eco tourism;
- To expand the tourism industry in close cooperation with the communities, so that the communitarian involvement assures that the Timorese people is the partner and beneficiary in this process;
- To promote the internal tourism so that the Timorese can enjoy the activities provided by tourism development, benefiting from a recreational and cultural environment, thus reinforcing the national identity;
- To promote the interchange among the several tourism agencies at community level, aiming at

sharing experiences and good practices, so that tourism in East-Timor gets a national dimension;

- To promote foreign investment in the tourism area but assuring the occupation of national labour and the transfer of know-how to the Timorese.

## **Chapter II**

### **State Management Reform**

For the application of bold political measures which allow for the socio-economic development of the country and the reduction of poverty, it is necessary that, firstly, the State itself goes through a radical transformation which accuses the existing partisanship in Public Administration, centralist, heavy and inefficient which corrupts mentalities.

It is the duty of this Government, which assumes the political promise of not agreeing with schemes and favouritism, to supervise the members of the Government so that they never place their individual interests above collective interest and promote an environment of responsibility and integrity in the Cabinet Council so that it is an exemplary model to be followed by all public agents.

The first measure to guarantee integrity and transformation in the performance of the members of the Government is to consolidate the availability of all of the Government members to present a declaration of all of their assets which will be deposited at the Court of Appeal and subject to a verification at the end of the mandate. This is clearly a political commitment on behalf of the Government members which shows that they are determined to have good control where rigor and truth in all acts prevails.

The recuperation of trust in the future is associated to the prestige of democratic institutions and their dignification in the eyes of the people which demands credibility in the political system by implying reforms in their structure and also in the way they act.

In order for this to occur, the Government prioritizes:

- The fight against corruption in the Government and in Public Administration;
- The implementing of the Good Governance principle and encouraging the participation from the people in political decisions;
- The creation of transparency mechanisms in the taking of political decisions;
- The creation of legislation on consultation with the communities and civil society;

- The activating of a media and effective publicity system so that the entire population can be aware of the political decisions taken by their representatives;
- The revision of the legislation on Public Tenders and the conducive implementation for a culture of transparency;
- The revision and improvement of the recruitment system of civil servants;
- The creation of conditions for the dignification of civil servants thereby promoting equality among them. In this context, evaluation studies will be carried out for the possibility of attributing isolation subsidies keeping in mind specific locations in the Country, the difficult living conditions and costs associated for example in transportation and the acquisition of materials which create situations of inequality among civil servants. With this, we also fight against the prudence which some employees have in working in the interior of the Country.

In order for this Reform to be possible, it is necessary to approach all of the aspects which are relevant to the Public Administration and to prepare an improved action plan which provokes substantial improvements. For this, the Government will carry out a survey of the existing frame to implement reformed actions which will keep in mind: the tasks of the Administration, its structure, the administrative organisation, personnel (management, representation, global volume, professional improvement, statutes and careers, salaries and benefits), installations and equipment, work methods, public relations, training in the administrative area and the control system (juridical and non-juridical) of Administration activities.

It is also worth mentioning that the Government will dedicate itself to reforming all entities which make up Public Administration which also includes institutes, associations and public companies, State services abroad, civil administration, justice, police and the military.

The Government hopes that this Reform will not only contribute to maintaining social order and ensure essential public services, but also contribute to a development administration of the Country which is capable of guiding and impelling economic and social progress.

The Public Administration Reform will also allow for the development of the following principles:

- The De-Bureaucratization Principle, keeping in mind greater organisation and functionality thereby promoting efficiency and facilitating the life of its citizens;
- The Approximation of Public Services to Populations Principle, even in the most remote areas, which will be structured in a manner in which its services will be located as close as possible to the populations to be served, not only physically but also in a psychological and human sense, multiplying contacts with the populations and listening to their problems, their

proposals and complaints so as to satisfy the public's aspirations and not the interests of political power;

- The Participation Principle of all those interested, especially the representatives of the Civil Society, in the management of Public Administration, means that these should be called upon to intervene in the actual operating of public administration and, when possible, participate in the taking of administrative decisions;
- The Decentralisation Principle in accordance with the Constitution, the Public Administration should be decentralised and therefore, measures will be taken that will contradict centralised policies;
- The Deconcentration Policy, which means that the Public administration will be more and more preoccupied with its competences.

## **1. Public Administration**

Public Service is the Foundation of State management. The Government will take all of the measures necessary to turn Public Service into a professional State device, efficient and capable of corresponding to forthcoming demands which result from the growth in the operation capacity of the State.

For this, there should be a legislative revision and the creation of diplomas which provide the legal frame necessary to inspire these reforms. If, on one hand, the Government demands from the Public Service a professional and efficient performance, the Government should, on the other hand, create conditions so that the employees of the State are able to carry out their tasks with the dignity due.

The salary table should be reviewed to include salary margins which take into consideration the relevant experience acquired in the years of services, which encourages continuous training in the respective work areas, which encourages healthy competition and which creates promotion opportunities based on merit and experience.

The Government will present a Retirement Fund for the Public Service and will allow employees to contribute directly to this Retirement Fund, creating a legislative frame to guarantee access to this Fund which benefits civil servants and their family members. The Government will also contribute to this Fund, guaranteeing a social security scheme for all of its employees.

### Public Service Commission

In order to fight against the partisanship of the Public Service, a Commission will be created, made up of competent members who are selected according to the Law to be created, with technical skills and integrity to contribute to the Public Service Reform.

The Public Service Commission will supervise the entire enabling process of the State employees, including professionalisation, ethics and code of conduct, careers and promotion on the basis of merit and skill criteria objectives.

The diplomas to be adopted by the Cabinet Council and/or the National Parliament will be the work base of this Commission and will also have the following functions:

- Political advice to the Government in matters related with the development and management of human resources, efficiency and efficacy of public service;
- Define policies, strategies and patterns for the administrative reform of the public service;
- Analyse functions of public servers;
- Establish criteria's and patterns related to the professionalism and the depolitisation of the public service to facilitate the evaluation process of the Public Managers;
- Carry out studies and establish policies on the redefinition of levels, skills, qualifications and respective salary system for civil servants;
- Carry out resolutions and resolve problems related to disagreements and the disciplining of employees;
- Promote and ensure the compliance of the civil servant code of conduct;
- Coordinate and implement training programs and training for civil servants;
- Give guidance to General Managers (or Permanent Secretaries), Directors and Department Heads on management and development methods of civil servants in relation to the good practises of a good service system;
- Ensure the compliance of responsibilities related to the administration of the Public Service Law.

#### Harmonisation and applicability of Legislative Diplomas

As a complementary form to this reform, the Government will institute a Juridical Support Unit – JSU, in the Secretary of State of the Cabinet Council to provide direct support to the Presidency of the Cabinet Council and the Government itself.

This reinforcing of juridical support concentrated at the Secretary of State of the Cabinet Council will not harm the need of each Ministry to have their respective advisors for political and day-to-day administrative management. The objective is to stimulate a greater coordination and interaction between the jurists who work under the tutelage of the Government, resulting in a variety of harmonised laws which are simpler and applied more easily.

## **2. Administrative Organisation of the Territory**

The Constitution of the RDTL foresees that the central government should be represented in terms of the various administrative grades of the territory and the State respects, in its territorial organisation, the decentralised principle of public administration.

During the mandate of this Government, continuity will be given to the projects already developed in the scope of the promotion of a Decentralised Policy and a Local Government for East Timor. For this the Government will:

- Develop studies and implement an adequate territorial division and territorial planning;
- Create legislative diplomas which are essential in this matter;
- Resume the studies of the various options of Local Government;
- Deepen the programs already initiated for Local Development;
- Analyse previous Governmental resolutions on the decentralisation policy and Local Government, learning the lessons taken from the pilot projects already implemented and seriously analysing the results of the Local Development Fund and resuming the functioning of the Secretariat for Decentralisation so as to develop a Strategic Frame for Decentralisation.

## **3. Public Finances**

Public Finances are a necessary condition for economic development and therefore, a management with transparency, rigor and truth is fundamental in dominating public accounts.

Transparency and rigor in expenses are the only way to guarantee the sustainability of public accounts in the long term, ensure a competitive economy and also give credibility to the State in the eyes of the people and the international community.

It is the opinion of this Government that Public Finances should be available to human development and the reduction of poverty, thereby proposing the following:

### Transparency in Public Accounts:

- Through the trimester disclosure of the budget execution of the Timor State, to supply information on budget execution, on the basis of commitments and cash;

- Improvement in the accompaniment and control of autonomous organisms and the States business sector and the publicising of its financial statements;
- Development of a budget information system in the sense of clarifying public expense by source of financing, structure of sectorial expenses by area and by classification of expense in accordance with criteria's and methodologies approved by the IMF;

#### Activation of Budget Execution Process:

- Creation of clear, transparent and responsible norms for the decentralisation of the execution of the State Budget at the level of the Ministries, Secretaries of State and autonomous bodies;
- Develop studies in the sense of allowing the independence of services and implementing the due financial and programmed controls;
- Implement regional delegations of the Treasury Department to manage, accompany and facilitate the execution of the State Budget in its area of performance;
- Definition of a support policy for non governmental organisations on the basis of a cost/benefit analysis of projects presented.

#### Public Investment

- Preparation of a strategic Investment Plan with clear goals in relation the to sustainable and balanced economic development of East Timor;
- Increase public investment in the short term, with priority to projects in the areas of basic infrastructures conducive to: improvements in the living conditions of the population, increase and qualification of employment, creation of conditions for the development of private initiatives. Public investment is a priority namely in the supply of drinking water and electricity, in basic sanitation services, in the health system, education and in the creation of transport routes;
- Guidance of public medium term capital expenses for the maintenance of existing capital stock and for the complement of private investment in sectors with strategic economic interest for the Country (transactional assets, tourism, etc);
- Creation of an integrated and balanced aid system and incentives to private investment (national and foreign) in the territory.

#### Fiscal Policy

- Substitution of the discretionary system for the attribution of fiscal incentives for a significant reduction of base rates on income taxes;

- Preparation of a study and plan for a simplified fiscal system which favours the poorer, gives incentives to the private sector, to foreign investment and to the creation of employment;
- Give incentive and development to small and medium sized companies through an adequate fiscal system;
- Coordination of actions with other public institutions which provide assistance in issuing licences so as to improve the inspection capacity of the fiscal administration;
- Creation of incentives systems for the passing of small businesses to the formal economy system;
- Training of fiscal administration technicians in their inspection and tax payer control duties;
- Monitoring of potential disturbing tensions in the social-economic balance through the use and development of a macroeconomic model for the production of scenarios which may foresee tendencies so as to make recommendations in advance and with a corrective character.

#### Extraordinary Funds (Petroleum and External Financing)

- Transfer a percentage of the funds transferred from the Petroliferous Fund to the General State Budget for state projects which lessen situations of extreme poverty or to complement NGO projects to fighting against poverty as poverty is defined as the “impossibility by incapacity, or by lack of opportunity of individuals, families and communities of having access to minimal conditions, according to the basic norms of society;
- Definition of rules which facilitate the use of values transferred from the Petroliferous Fund and, on the basis of national priorities, channel the majority of funds: in the first phase, to the establishing of basic infrastructures and after this phase, to the maintenance of the existing capital stock and for the financing of projects with the potential of generating earnings;
- Training of Treasury Department technicians in their duties of evaluating and monitoring investment projects.

#### Central Bank

- Create an Organic Law for the Central Bank and other pertinent legislation;
- Implement mechanisms so the Central Bank can develop as a solid, credible and efficient Institution;
- Begin studies of the development of a national currency.

#### **4. Fight against Corruption**

This Government is concentrated on creating a High Authority for Good Governance, with real powers of intervention, to create a culture of integrity, dedication and professionalism in Public Administration.

The measures which will be adopted by this Government are:

- Rectify the anti-corruption agreement through a Resolution proposal to the National Parliament and prepare directives for the implementation of this Agreement;
- Readjust the Organic Law of the State General Inspector;
- Implement an Inspection Office in all Ministries;
- Carry out international Audits;
- Carry out audits on the assets of people who have previously held public positions;
- Establish cooperation mechanisms between the Procurator of Human Rights and Justice and the Attorney General of the Republic;
- Train technicians in duties of the evaluation and monitoring of corruption;
- Establish deconcentrated delegations in districts to monitor the implementation of State services;
- Speed up the process for the creation of an Account Tribunal in accordance with the Constitution of the RDTL;
- Criminalise actions of corruption with effective sanctions;
- Develop national institutions for the prevention of the practise of corruption;
- Create codes of ethics and conduct for all civil servants who should sign a contract/commitment of “non-corruption”.

### **Chapter III**

#### **Qualification of Youths and the Development of National Human Resources**

##### Youths: Strength and future of the Nation

With a population which is in majority, young (age range of less than 15 represents approximately 45% of the total), the Nation of Timor has, in its youth, its strength for the present and for the future.

Understood as a transient social condition, youths present themselves as a privileged intervention segment for the State, as it constitutes as an interface, in a perspective of the transmission of knowledge and experiences, anticipating on one hand modernisation and, on the other hand preserving and consolidating the fundamental values of the nation of Timor.

The State is given a primordial role in the setting out of the needs and aspirations and the maximisation of the potential of the youths, while it is a rather intervening actor and privileged target of development. Therefore, it is up to the State, together with other different actors and partners, on a local, regional and national– in the Country and in Diaspora – and international level, to guarantee the active involvement of youths in all sectors of activity as a way to promote the promotion, by youths, of their responsibilities as main players in their own future.

#### Place Youths at the centre of the attention of public policies

Youths constitute the main human resources of the country, they guarantee the edification of the Nation of Timor and they are the reason for the fight against poverty, on route to the sustainable development of East Timor.

With this perspective, the Government will guide its actions on the sense of eliminating, in a vigorous, progressive and sustained manner, the worst problems which affect the youths of Timor.

For this, the Government will implement a Policy aimed at Youths which will simultaneously be comprehensive and coherent, transversal (because of multi-sectorial) and pragmatic, giving privilege to a performance which introduces deep qualitative and quantitative alterations in structural domains for the well-being and future of youths, such as the problems in Education, Training and Employment; Arts and Culture, Sport and Occupation of Free Time.

As a transversal sector, youths will be a constant concern of the different governmental sectors.

In order to facilitate the human and social qualification of youths, the Government will, from now on, be available to:

- Propose specific alterations in professional training and qualification as a way to have access to employment;
- Suggest widening and improvement alternatives in the social action system (scholarships, student residences, ease of transport) as a way to participate in the fight against failure at school and as an incentive to continue studies;
- Instigate the standardisation of new information technologies in the bosom of youths;
- Promote the implementation of practical reintegration measures of youths at risk and the prevention of juvenile delinquency:
- Instigate associateship as a space for socialising and democratic learning, thereby contributing to a real participation in the process of taking decisions in the Country;
- Provide financial, technical, material and logistic support and incentives to activities developed by groups or young associations based on previously defined objective criteria's;

- Promote and carry out, throughout national territory, together with juvenile association, local power and religious institutions, occupation programs for the free time of youths;
- Increase local, national and international exchange programs, involving youth associations and groups, namely with the people of Timor in Diaspora and with the CPLP;
- Promote juvenile volunteering giving privilege to areas of basic sanitation, the preservation of the environment and cultural patrimony and the construction of cultural and recreational (Community centres) infrastructures;
- Motivate sound competition namely through the carrying out of sporting events, expositions of young creators, on a national and international level, and the institution of merit awards.

## **1. Education**

In East Timor, since its national independence to the present day, educational policies configured competence actions aimed at improving and transforming the educational system inherited from 24 years of Indonesian occupation.

With the indispensable support of external support, namely from the Portuguese Assistance to Development, remarkable efforts have been made in education in Portuguese which, in spite of Tetum, is one of the two official languages of the Country.

The Catholic Church in East Timor has been, since remote times, the main partner in the promotion of educational responsibilities and has reached places where no other education structure has been implemented.

The multilateral help from other partnerships, has also contributed to a significant evolution over the years and has translated into a global elevation in terms of the schooling of the population of Timor.

Nevertheless, we see the persistence and/or appearance of dysfunction, constraints and gaps, such as:

- The inexistence of clear and practical policies in the area of small childhood and pre-school;
- Serious local and social asymmetries in access to education in terms of coverage and quality of the compulsory schooling offer, with special focus in rural areas;
- A degraded school park and with evident harm to compulsory schooling with geographic distortions and with problems with salubrity and the adequacy of pedagogic objectives (lack of locations for the practising of sports, physical education, technological

education and others);

- Deficiency and insufficiency of accompaniment mechanisms, devices and structures and supervision of educational system;
- Persistence of the social distorted and devaluated perception of technical education;
- Deficient implementation of technical education and lack of articulation with the professional training system;
- Insufficiency of qualified teaching and human resources management, planning and supervision of the educational system;
- Non-existence of an adequate decentralisation of regional education services with valence in administration, the training of teachers, libraries/resource centres, scholastic budget and inspection, in coordination with the national policy for educational development;
- Lack of a clear policy of the role of the teaching language as a primordial factor of the national unit;
- Non-existence of a Draft Basic Law on the educational system and other subsequent legislation which regulate primary, secondary and higher education;
- Non-existence of residential facilities and conditions for teaching staff in rural areas;
- Non-existence of a teacher training policy which guides all of the training, in a continuous training perspective for teachers.

In this context, the Government proposes to development quality improvement and fairness programs in education by adopting the following main guides:

- Quality, by focusing on the process and results of learning
- Fairness, imply, with great institutional sensibility for the local and social differences in access to education, giving special attention to the less favoured regions and social groups;
- Social and economic pertinence translating into a constant search for social and economical gains for East Timor and its people;
- Complicity of families in the management and taking of decisions;
- Social partnership through support to private initiatives at all levels of teaching, including higher education in a planning and coordination perspective of the educational policy.

Without never substituting or limiting the intervention of the State as a promoter of education, the Government believes the role of other players to be indispensable, namely the Church and NGO's, in the promotion of private schooling as an alterative to public schooling.

In order to make feasible the modernisation of the system which has been anchored on the principles defined above, it is necessary to, during the term of this Legislature, develop studies, evaluate programmatic options and develop alternative scenarios which allow for the launching of the basis of a National Human Resources Development Program through a permanent dialogue with society and the different social players, thereby avoiding the lack of coordination of the interventions and fighting for guidelines which are clear and inclined to a standardisation of educational programs which are given in a national language which constitute a vector of unity of all the people of Timor.

The Government will, progressively, create infrastructures and the necessary conditions to train teaching and non-teaching staff at school, thereby qualifying them in this difficult task of educating in knowledge and values, in a market integration perspective and in educating respect for others and the construction of a common good.

### Primary Education

Apart from the consolidation of innovations introduced at this level of education, the efforts of the Government will be guided to an improvement of pedagogic quality, a reduction in geographic and social asymmetries in access to education and also, to contemplate, in an integrated manner, the development of attitudes, values, behaviours, skills, abilities, as well as the acquisition of knowledge and techniques.

The central objective to follow is the promotion and increase of quality. As well as this strategic objective, the Government program includes:

- The setting out of the problem of the official teaching language and the teaching of other languages, including national languages, English and/or Indonesian, as work languages;
- The improvement and reinforcing of the schooling park, before preventive maintenance actions, the recuperation and supply of schools with material which is adapted to the pedagogic project;
- The strengthening of the greater retention policy (reduction of absenteeism) and promotion in primary education, which should be free to all children;
- The creation of institutional, pedagogic and academic conditions which favour the emerging qualification of staff in management, pedagogic coordination and in applied research, in terms of primary education. This measure will include the creation of incentive systems (promotions, training and payments) which will contribute to a reduction in absenteeism, violence at school or discriminatory behaviour which originates in gender, ethnic type or social class;
- In parallel, feasibility studies will be developed and efforts made in the sense of widening, in a gradual manner, compulsory schooling, in observing the parameters of quality, fairness and financial sustainability.

## Secondary Education

The tendency for the standardising of primary education provoked a growth in secondary education which has only had, as its main objective, the continuation of studies.

It is believed that, at this level of education, privilege should be given to the acquisition of learning techniques (learn to learn) together with a solid base in languages, technologies and sciences, keeping in mind quality education with a common curricular pattern.

The Government also proposes the creation of conditions to improve the articulation between General Secondary Education, Technical Education and Professional Training.

The complementary and professional training programs will be implemented with a straight cooperation with the professional training system and in partnership with the world of business.

Therefore, it is a priority to rethink technical training in terms of training/employment adequacy. Accordingly, social dignification values and principles should be implemented as should the social valorisation of manual and technical work.

One of the main guidelines for the Governments Program for this sector is based on the scientific and professional valorisation of the teaching career which will include the implementation of training and training systems, the accompaniment and training evaluation of teachers.

The re-launching of school and professional guidance devices is also predicted to support students with clear information which will facilitate training choices and options (general secondary or technical-professional or higher).

## Socio educational support

An effective democratic spirit of the educational system which guarantees a true equality of access opportunities and success includes the introduction of compensation measures of the degraded socio-economic situation of the families of many of the children who are at the school age.

Fitting into a policy of generalisation in basic education and the reinforcing of pre-school education, the schooling social action aims to improve the quality of the education system, increase the learning capacity of students and contribute to equality in access opportunities and in the success of student who are more in need.

The schooling social service will translate into a set of diversified actions such as the contribution of meals, canteen and transportation services, school books and materials, granting of scholarships and a school health system for the poorer students.

The execution of a reinforcement program of school social action mechanisms should take into consideration the valorisation of financial endowments aimed at the reinforcement of the performance of the Church and NGO's, in the sense that they answer to established priorities.

The criteria for the attribution of Scholarships already attributed will be re-evaluated and during the next two years, the Government promises to create a solution for this problem.

Study the possibility of completely exempting students from the payment of fees at Universities and schools, in a way to fight against the dropping out of school.

### Higher Education

Today, more than ever, science and its application, humanities and applied research, demand a quality higher education which is inserted in international university networks and other spaces which produce knowledge.

The strategic planning of higher education in a logic of development presupposes a constant and rigorous surveying of the needs of the Country in terms of human resources.

There are many universities in Dili nevertheless, there is a need for the existence of a permanent installation of a set of conditions with a pedagogic and juridical-institutional order and highly qualified staff for its regular operation in the sense of having quality university training.

The National University of East Timor should constitute the backbone to a coherent system of the production and disclosure of scientific and technological knowledge which should be placed at the service of the productive sector and the development of the Country.

The Government proposes an in-depth analysis and the creation of proliferation control mechanisms of private universities which do not guarantee the desired levels of quality and which are very costly to families and create false employment expectation in students.

Pertaining to higher education abroad, the Government proposes to analyse the academic results and the quality of life of students abroad in order to see how their studies are organised and financed so as to define and negotiate new agreements with admission universities and maximise cost/efficiency relations.

## Progressively standardise education of children and youths in communities

Promote, at the level of the groups of towns ruled by the same leader, together with the education system supported by telecommunications, learning clubs for good practises – Community Centres – both in the environmental area and in nutrition, public health and hygiene, and other initiatives aimed at the training of citizenship.

## Adult Basic Education: Social capitalisation of those who have been excluded from the formal system

The extra-schooling sub-system has as its domain, the basic education of adults with a greater frequency in the 15 to 35 age range. Basic Education for Adults will be, upfront, a contribution to the standardisation of basic education, joining school learning contents with professional training and community entertainment.

The durable elevation of the level of culture and schooling of the adult population includes efforts in post-literary and in the potential professional training of the insertion of those who are literate in social and economic life.

## **2. Professional Training and Employment**

The improvement of the conditions of life should be a permanent objective for any government who is minimally concerned with the well-being of its population and this is not possible without a significant reduction in the rate of unemployment.

This grave social phenomenon takes on, in our Country, a deep structural character and cannot be fought against with punctual actions. On the contrary, a durable solution to the problem of unemployment passes necessarily through economic growth which will contribute to the creation of employment and the increase of national production.

With this, the “employment” objective is a strategic objective which has been transversally taken on by the Government as they presuppose a concerting performance in macro-economic, sectorial, regional development, educational and training policies. Growth of productive investment, mainly private, national and foreign, is a real spring which can unblock the problem of unemployment.

Professional training, may, if conveniently implemented, contribute to reduce unemployment, as it is no secret to anyone that, in parallel to massive unemployment, there is a lack of professionals in various areas which are important for the development of the Country. And, even though some efforts have been

developed in this area, they are dispersed and are not guided by an updated training on the effective needs of the market, in the present and in the future.

Training for a job is surely one of the actions to be given privilege: Training to ensure a better adequacy of jobs which already exist or which are to be created, however, training for self-employment and the promotion of micro-companies also.

As one of the elements of the valorisation of human resources policy, the development of an integrated professional training system and its articulation and coordination with the job market constitutes a fundamental and critical axle. The balance between the offer of training and the demands of the market will surely lead to a more improved and more efficient use of trained resources in the Country.

The Government publicly announces the progressive construction of a training system which is capable of managing a training logic throughout life and which contributes to the professional and cultural development of the population. We will fight against the proliferation of private universities, with no quality pattern in teaching and, alternatively, in Guided Professional Training which will equip youths.

Therefore, the following are complementary measures of others which have been included in the Government Program:

- The incentive to Professional training for self-employment and the promotion of programs which ensure employment of groups which are unflavoured in the job market, such as new graduates, those who have been unemployed for a long time and women;
- Promote more effective partnerships between users and suppliers of information which includes the improvement of services rendered by the Administration to citizens, by establishing and developing an improved information system on the job market and employment;
- Evaluate the offer of existing training, close institutions (Training Centres) which do not comply with the task for which they were created and proceed with a definition plan of skills and certification patterns, in collaboration with development partnerships and more certainly, IWO, as the specialised agency which is responsible for this area;
- Improve the quality of professional training centres and increase professional training sessions which are better adjusted to the development needs of rural areas (e.g.: agricultural techniques, fishing and fish processing techniques; forest production and arboriculture; cattle rearing, etc.)
- Rehabilitate and increase the network of Professional Training Centres;
- Review the professional training curriculum by introducing new approaches to teaching, modular training and training based on skills patterns with the objective of making training more

relevant and adjusted to the needs of the job market;

- Promote the articulation between the formal educational system and professional training for employment;
- Promote the participation of private partnerships in the offering of professional training courses;
- promote adapted integrated support to the different types of small and medium sized companies and to their capacity of managing jobs, namely through incentives which facilitate the process of creating jobs and the availability of financial instruments which are more adapted to their needs;
- Promote incentives for the creation of jobs which require reduced qualifications and investments through: i) credit concessions for financing small projects; ii) the promotion and development of micro-companies and activities which generate earnings on the basis of profitability criteria's which guarantee their sustainability and iii) the promotion of temporary employment, through the rehabilitation of rural infrastructures (public buildings, roads, etc.), using the "high intensity labour system", based on the use of available labour while limiting the use of machinery;
- Instigate the integration of superior and medium staff in companies.
- Attribute scholarships for students of professional training courses abroad, mainly those who are in the Philippines and Indonesia;
- Deepen legislative measures related to Professional training and employment as well as perfect the operating of state departments created for the reduction of unemployment.

In summary, the performance of the training apparatus and the job market will have to be observed in a unique context.

With the objective of the maintenance of the perfecting of work relations, the Government will not neglect encouraging methods for the protection of existing work through the promotion of a culture which is guided for work and based on International Conventions. Therefore and concretely, a set of measures which are inclined to the following, will be put into action:

- Promotion of the education of employees and employers on work relations;
- Approval of the Labour Code for the updating of workers rights;

- Ratification of International Work Conventions among others, those of IWO – pertaining to forced work and the worst forms of child labour, with the objective of progressively reaching decent work levels for all of the workers in Timor.

### **3. Art and Culture**

This Government will place culture at the service of the affirmation of the Nation and State of Timor.

In the times in which we live, times which are marked by globalisation, it is almost common sense that the preservation of the cultural identities of the people and communities may contribute to safeguard their own existence, especially, those less advanced and with less weight in the group of World Nations.

Without setting aside other forms of national affirmation, equally necessary, the Government believes that it is essential through culture that East Timor should position itself by preserving, enriching and safeguarding its identity without negating the openness to modernity.

The protection of Culture will ensure the perpetuity and transmission throughout the generations of a historical and ethnographic legacy of our ancestors and conquests, realisations and contemporary values.

Culture constitutes a promotion instrument of patriotic awareness, of the reinforcement of national unit, of the exaltation of feelings of belonging and an important reference in the conception and materialisation of programs with the objective of improving the life of citizens and the development of the Country.

In this Context, the Government bases itself on the principle of the establishment of State responsibilities in the coordination and harmonization of incentives from the various participants in cultural activities with focus going to its role as facilitator of cultural actions.

The fundamental objectives in the area of Culture are:

- Promote cultural values which contribute to the consolidation of Peace and the construction of the Nation of Timor;
- Promote knowledge and disclose culture both nationally and internationally;
- Support development in cultural tourism and private investment initiatives in cultural and artistic patrimony;
- Increase cooperation and cultural Exchange with CPLP Countries, with which East Timor

shares a common historical cultural legacy, and neighbouring countries;

#### Language: Promote and value communication

In the area of language, the Government will deepen the policy of the promotion and valorisation of Tetum. In concomitance, and to safeguard the two official languages, it will equally, take decisions in the sense of ensuring that the Country will take a progressive path in the bilingualism assumed.

#### Cultural Investigation

The reinforcing in investigation will not be neglected by this Government. History, oral traditions, literature, anthropology, sociology, linguistics, music and other areas of human and social sciences are areas of investigation which should be reinforced.

The Government will give priority to the widened production and disclosure of the History of the resistance of Timor and the historical gest of our people in the struggle for the freedom of the motherland.

#### The media at the service of culture

The use of the media will be given privilege for the protection and disclosure of culture and traditions, in their various forms of art such as theatre, dance, music and gastronomy.

Plastic Arts, crafts and audio-visual: promote creativity.

In the context of the cultural promotion and enlivening, the Government will provide the due attention to these areas with the objective of promoting cultural habits between the people of Timor and leading them to enjoy the pleasure of aesthetic contemplation.

To reach this objective, the following is proposed:

- Develop actions for the promotion of plastic arts, namely in the reinforcing of capacities through training in the country and abroad; support in the carrying out of manifestations and/or fixed and itinerant expositions; the preparation of technical and financial feasibility studies for the creation of a School of Arts and Handicrafts;
- Promote craft fairs in the country and support the participation of national craftsmen in international competitions; establish a strong articulation between the crafts and tourism sectors; contribute to the recuperation of traditional forms and techniques and to the introduction of new techniques; mobilize and hold craftsmen responsible with the objective of creating conditions which allow for the conciliation of artistic dimensions and crafts economy;

- Carry out base studies and technical and financial feasibility studies based on the materialisation of the initiative to create a training centre and/ or devices and audiovisual production with the objective of not only the national market, but also CPLP countries and neighbouring countries in the region;

### Cultural Democracy

Internationally, culture should be the face of a Country, while contributing to avoid the uprooting of the generations of the people of Timor who live in diaspora.

For this, it is necessary to develop a “Cultural Diplomacy” through the resizing of our diplomatic and consular representation, supplying them with means to promote culture in partnership with the Timor associations which are spread out across the globe.

### **4. Sport**

Sport should constitute, together with culture, a congregation factor of youths and the promotion of social cohesion.

It is constituted as a social and recreational activity which should instigate social contact, cooperation and healthy competition between members of a community. It undoubtedly bears a unifying role in the socialisation and education of those who practise it and it contributes to the consolidation of friendships between people.

Sport, like education and culture, allow for Man to socialise, it contributes to the raising of self-esteem of the people of Timor and it promotes the Culture of Peace, Social Unity and Social Cohesion.

It contributes to a better quality of life of those who practise it and it also contributes to integral development and individual well-being.

The Government takes on the following commitments with the objective of promoting more and better sporting practises:

- Reinforcing of the educational, recreational and sport cultural validity together with educational, health and youth policies;
- Introduce/reinforce the fairness criteria's in the intervention from the State keeping in mind the reduction of local and regional inequalities which exist in access to practising sports;
- Promotion on dialogue, tolerance and ethics in sporting activities;
- Training of human resources (managers, trainers and other sporting agents);

- Creation/recuperation of sporting infrastructures with the objective of facilitating access to the practising of sports;
- Promotion of associateship and Exchange;
- Development of sporting training initiatives for young athletes as a strategy to recover children and youths in a situation of social and family risk;
- Standardisation of school sports which deserves to be given attention as it is an important element for the physical and psychological development of students;
- Reinforcing of physical education and sports training;
- Preparation of an integrated program for the development of national sport with the involvement of schools, athletes, clubs/associations, respective organisations (Olympic Committee) and private companies;
- Establish criteria's for the recognition of sportsman, individuals and institutions who, through their work, glorify sport, and through it, the Country;
- Promote the creation of sport nuclei at schools, villages, work places and Defence and Security Units, in a coordination scope;
- Promote the carrying out of School Festivals, Tournaments and other sporting initiatives with the objective of occupying free time and the discovery and valorisation of sporting talents;
- Promote research, disclosure and practise of traditional games;
- Stimulate the establishment of sporting cooperation and exchange programs with the objective of cementing relationships of friendship and solidarity, giving special attention to the straightening of ties with CPLP Countries and Countries of the region.
- Create adequate legislation for the development of sports in the Country.

#### **Chapter IV**

#### **Solidarity, Health and Social Protection in the Fight against Poverty**

East-Timor needs all its citizens, with no exception or exclusion.

With this in mind, the Government aims at implementing a specific public social policy, which is to be effectively oriented towards the most vulnerable sections of the population, and whose fundamental objective is to involve that population in the definition of these policies.

This involvement and the participation of the beneficiaries will allow them to leave, through their own efforts, and in an enduring way, that vulnerable condition.

This Government will develop grant allowance programmes for the poorest and most vulnerable sections of its population, which will contribute not only to the growth of social equity but also materially, in terms of human capital training, which is essential for a sustainable development.

Under this context, it is worth noting the programmes to tackle the levels of unemployment among young people (e.g.: creation of community centres), award of pension schemes for former soldiers associated with national liberation, for the elderly, for the disabled and others that belong to the most vulnerable sections of the population of East-Timor. The Government will also consider the development of pilot-programmes of “conditional cash transfers”, in the area of healthcare and education destined to the poorest families, as happens with success in other countries.

### Civil society organizations

Along with this specific policy, the Government proposes a multidimensional approach towards poverty alleviation and exclusion, which will make it possible not only to promote cooperation between the different public services, but also to get the civil society more involved, namely organizations that are closer to the exercise of citizenship by the poor sections of the population, such as the Church and the NGOs.

The Government recognizes that the NGOs and other organizations of the civil society can encourage creative combinations, with emphasis on the local specificities and on the mobilization of local authorities, with greater capacity to undertake strategies against poverty and exclusion.

The consolidation of the notion of partnership between the State, the Church and the organizations of the civil society can open new opportunities for a balanced action, without prejudice to the regulatory function of the State.

Therefore, the Government plans to:

- Define policies, strategies and methodologies to establish cooperation partnerships between the Church, the organizations of the civil society and the Government;
- Create the conditions for a true institutional reinforcement of the organizations of the civil society;
- Establish permanent mechanisms of dialogue and consultation, in a perspective of coordination of the interventions;
- Create a platform of consultation of the intervention of the different stakeholders, such as the State, the Church, the civil society and the international bodies, both in terms of policies and strategies, so that there is a better coordination and management of the available resources.

## 1. Health

Health, as well as education, contributes to the training, expansion and preservation of human capacities.

The Government will implement the National Strategic Health Plan aiming primarily at:

- Improving the access and demand of quality health-care in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) focusing on the decrease in high Infant and Maternal rates and on the fight against infection diseases, such as malaria, dengue and tuberculosis;
- Strengthening the management of support systems with special attention to the Development of Human Resources;
- Backing coordination, planning, follow-up and evaluation of health-care services;
- Providing the basic health care services countrywide;
- Revising and approving legislation for the health sector;
- Developing, legislating and supervising the pharmaceutical activities;
- Ensuring medical assistance and medicines to all children, in their first years of life;
- Setting up a vaccination programme countrywide, in a preventive health perspective;
- Developing cross-cutting policies that have implication on the area of human health, such as: environmental conservation, monitoring of products, health training programmes, programmes to deal with diseases of animal origin; nutritional programmes; medicine programmes;
- Recovering and creating health infrastructure, notably hospitals and health care centres, at national level.

The health care services are oriented to the following fundamental values: right to health, equity, with particular attention to the poorest sections of society, cultural sensitivity, solidarity and friendship.

Sharing with the World Health Organization the view of operability of the Health concept as “a condition of full physical and social well-being and not only absence of disease”, the Government will continue to make efforts with a view to address the different challenges that are still to be faced in this field, among which:

- Creation of health preventive systems;
- Promotion of health and food education;

This context calls for an improvement of the Health Care System whose objective is to re-orient it to obtain gains for the Timorese population in terms of health.

More specifically, the Health Policy of the 4th Constitutional Government aims at promoting the equity in the access to health care services, by redefining coverage with a set of minimum services that are adequate to the country's specific conditions, improving the performance of the system and ensuring the quality in the provision of health care services at all levels.

The Government has set a target to improve the provision of health care services, with priority to the most fragile sections of the population, on the basis of criteria of equity in the allocation of resources, efficiency and quality in their use. It will ensure the efficiency and equity of financial and material resources, the maintenance of infrastructure and equipment with a view to contribute to the improvement of the provision of health care services to the population and keep the inter-sectoral collaboration and the development of partnerships.

In order to achieve these objectives, it will be necessary to improve the Health Care Services, to develop the infrastructure network and the human resources in a harmonious manner, as well as to improve management skills.

The Government will maintain its approach of dialogue and consultation with the representative class organizations, as well as with the religious and civil society organizations, which play an active role in the area of health, in the implementation of the planned objectives.

The Government will stimulate the international, multilateral and bilateral cooperation, with friend countries and international agencies in the area of health, to tackle emergencies and transmission of diseases and for a progressive development of the health care system in East-Timor.

The cooperation between Cuba and East-Timor, in what concerns Health Care, will continue to ensure work conditions countrywide for their professional activity to the Cuban health-care technicians and on the other hand, create conditions for the professional integration of Timorese students attending training actions in that country.

## **2. Soldiers of National Liberation**

The constitutional duty of "Recognizing and Valuing the Resistance" is already covered by law and decisive steps have been taken by former legislatures, namely at the level of the registration of former soldiers and veterans and decoration by the State of soldiers of the national liberation.

The Government recognizes, enhances and protects the Soldiers of the National Liberation and stands for the idea that the soldier should have a more active role in the consolidation of peace, deepening of democracy and progress of the country.

The Government supports the continuity and deepening of the decision-making process in favour of this important section of the Timorese society, under the scope of a policy of stability and social cohesion.

Thus, it proposes:

- The continuation of institutional measures leading to the application of the States' duty to award the Soldiers a decoration, who still remain without official recognition;
- The payment of pension schemes as by law enacted, to the eligible, with priority to the survival pensions;
- The opening of a new registration;
- The institutionalization of the Consultative Council of Soldiers, as a permanent platform in the implementation of policies in favour of the Soldiers of the National Liberation;
- The progressive application of the remaining rights of the soldiers of the national liberation, starting with the issuance of the beneficiary card of social protection;
- Demobilization of the FALINTIL members;
- The implementation of actions that encourage the reintegration of the Fighter as an historic and socio-economic agent of the Country, Democracy and Peace Maintenance;
- The research on the History of the National Liberation Fight;
- The promotion of training actions, in order to provide the skills for a decent reintegration in the civil life to the fighters of the national liberation, who are vulnerable and apt to work;
- Implementation of measures for the development of small profit generating projects, through the financing of the State, through the creation of a specific fund for the purpose.

### **3. The Elderly and Women**

#### Protection of the Elderly

The protection of the elderly is a Government's concern, which is based on the principle that the elderly, due to what they have done and due to their past, are the guardians of the Nations' historical and cultural heritage, who are citizens with rights and responsibilities, such as their right to integration, recognition, respect and protection. On the basis of these principles, the Government proposes to:

- Reinforce and stimulate the solidarity and the incentives for the families, as privileged environments of integration, relation and protection to the elderly;
- Reinforce and support the organizations and institutions that promote and develop activities in favour of the elderly;
- Develop community initiatives to take care of the elderly through the Community Centres to be created at the level of the "Sucos";
- Set up civil and moral education programmes with a view to change or prevent negative attitudes that society shows towards the elderly;
- Develop and expand the information and communication programmes on the rights of the elderly person and his/her invaluable role in society, before the younger sections of society;
- Improve the welfare and social security system, and create direct social assistance schemes and other forms of support for the elderly, namely the award of pension schemes.

#### Woman: a harmonious development of their role in the Timorese society

This Government intends to raise the society's awareness on the women's rights, with a view to:

- Reinforce the introduction of the perspective of genre in the conception of the analysis of policies and strategies of national development;
- Reinforce the participation of Women in decision-making bodies, at all levels and in particular in the fields of the political, economic, social and cultural life, ensuring them the equality of opportunities and making use of positive discrimination, whenever it appears necessary;
- Develop and promote information, communication and education programmes on Women's rights, making use of national languages and accessible methods (art and audiovisual

techniques), with the involvement of the media, making them sensitive to and prepared for the treatment of cases of violence;

- Adopt firm policies to fight domestic violence of which women are the main victims;
- Support women, as the heads of the household with fragile economic power, through revenue generating and self-employment programmes;
- Reinforce the capacity of intervention of bodies and organizations that act in the defense of Women's rights, in particular the NGOs, conferring on them more resources for the development of activities in favour of Women; in the fight against poverty, violence and discrimination; in the access to credit, professional training and employment, education and health and in the development of revenue generating activities;
- Improve the consultation and the coordination actions between the different stakeholders, with a view to the optimization of resources and the impact of answers;

## **Chapter V**

### **Infrastructure and Improvement of the Quality of Life**

The Government will also make efforts to improve in a sustained manner the quality of life of all of the Timorese people, namely through political initiatives aimed at housing and public works, water, electricity and water supply and sewerage, telecommunications and transports countrywide, in order to improve the living conditions of the most needy.

The country's economic and social development cannot be separated from the provision of physical infrastructure, as this is a crosscutting issue to all areas of development. Only through an effective system of infrastructure and services will it be possible to promote agricultural productivity and reduction of poverty, start the industrial development, and contribute to the human development of the private sector, promoting tourism as well.

This development shall be ruled by equity principles so that it is a balanced, allowing the benefits to be shared throughout the country, rather than intensifying inequalities between urban and rural areas. The development of infrastructure in rural areas is fundamental not to lead to inequalities in the country – especially trustworthy roads and communication systems that allow the rural markets to operate in an efficient way and contribute to decrease the poverty level of rural families.

To promote technical and professional training in the area of civil construction, along with education and training for civil servants that work in this area at the level of districts, sub-districts and “Sucos”, to induce the respect of the desired principles and construction techniques.

## **1. Housing**

This Government will give priority to the construction of houses for all the Timorese but specially to those that are in the most vulnerable conditions, by promoting the implementation of an urbanization plan in Dili and in the other districts, on the basis of the work already developed by the GERTIL, which designed a plan for the cities of Dili and Baucau.

The construction of houses can be made on the basis of a community back-up scheme, by reinforcing cooperation and the community ties and giving an occupation to young people in order to create jobs as well as contribute to the country’s stability.

For this purpose the Government has set a target to:

- Develop and implement an urbanization plan in Dili and in other districts;
- Reduce the growth trend of the capital’s suburbs, by creating local attractiveness to population in order to reduce the rural exodus;
- Design policies, laws and regulations for the construction of housing on the basis of equity and equality criteria;
- Rebuild the degraded public buildings and construct new ones;

The Government shall pay particular attention to the right to housing by developing efforts to define a clear and objective national policy for the sector. In this context, the focus shall be on programmes of promotion of housing in all its aspects, on a realistic basis that takes into account the real possibilities of Public Finance and the need to improve housing conditions. In particular, the conditions of the most needy shall be dealt with, through partnership and mobilization networks by encouraging the use of technologies and materials that are most adequate to the economic power of the future residents, either in urban or rural areas.

## **2. Public Works**

Public works are a significant way to encourage the development of economic and social infrastructure of the Country. For the purpose, it is necessary to normalize the construction

patterns, develop the construction capacity in the Country, improve the quality of the public works and encourage the use of cutting-edge techniques and technologies, but making use of local resources, whenever possible.

The Government will continue its policy of public works that will make it possible to supply water and electricity reliable, and construct adequate roads and bridges for the whole territory. It will also concentrate on the development of efficient ports and airports.

In this area, the Government has set a target to:

- Rehabilitate and construct new roads and bridges, mainly in places considered priorities;
- Create mechanisms necessary to ensure the conservation and maintenance of the existing roads and bridges, for a greater efficiency of management of resources, preventing these infrastructure from reaching such a degradation level that they have to be consistently rehabilitated or even rebuilt (by finding solutions against land sliding);
- Ensure the improvement of quality of the works through the creation of Research and Development structures, which conduct laboratory analyses;
- Draft studies to make the construction of highways viable.

### **3. Water, Power Supply and Sewerage**

The goal to improve the quality of life of the Timorese calls for the need to provide the entire population with drinking water, power 24 hours a day and sewerage conditions, mainly through drainage and sewage systems. For this purpose, the Government assumes the commitment to develop this sector, creating the conditions to:

- Legislate on the use of water;
- Legislate on the sewerage;
- Renovate the existing water facilities and sewerage network;
- Construct new water facilities and sewerage networks;
- Promote the periodic maintenance of these facilities;
- Develop hydrological studies with a view to construct multi-purpose dams (drinking water, water for agriculture, power and tourist development);
- Implement interconnections of the 20 kV systems, with a view to the reduction of the number of power plants and facilitate the interconnection to the future High Voltage system (132 kV or 150 kV);
- Produce construction feasibility studies, in the central area of Dili, of a sub-station in order to feed the city by other plants, in addition to the Comoro Plant and increase the service quality;

- Carry out studies and construction of electricity generation plants;
- Reinforce the existing electricity network and create new networks of transportation of electrical power to the remotest areas of the Country;
- Allocate budgetary subsidies to make electrical power available;
- Create a programme of sustainable electricity;
- Improve the system of payment of electricity;
- Speed up the Ira Lalaru's energy project;
- Train and qualify human resources to the efficient and sustainable development of this sector.

#### **4. Telecommunications**

The fundamental objective of this Government in the area of telecommunications consists in the development of the technological progress, through an adequate policy of Telecommunications that regulates the sector and allows for the development of new technology-based services. This should encourage the operators in this area but, above all, allow all of the Timorese to have access to all these services, within the parameters of quality at lower costs.

In this area, the Government has set a target to:

- Improve the levels of efficiency and actuation of the National Regulatory Communications Authority (ARCOM), which must operate in an autonomous fashion and according to the legal nature of Public Institute, approving all of the regulations for the communications area and inspecting in an appropriate manner the market's agents;
- Promote the set-up of monitoring stations of radio frequencies throughout the national territory;
- Evaluate the contracts signed with Timor Telecom and study the monopoly system in the area of telecommunications, pondering on the competition advantages, in benefit of the Timorese;
- Connect the telephone lines to the Districts and increase the coverage area;
- Increase the fixed telephone line;
- Disseminate the internet access throughout the Country, also promoting the interconnection via the computerized network between all of the Government's bodies, the use of communication through VOIP, for government departments, and also ensure the coverage of radio-communications in the urban areas;

- Implementation of the Post Office, as a publicly-owned company, within the patterns in force in most countries, thereby ensuring its administrative and financial autonomy, regulating the postal activity and constructing postal infrastructure, necessary in the whole Country;
- Creation of mechanisms to prevent natural disasters, through the implementation of the service, recovery and acquisition of automatic and manual equipment for detection of seismological activities and tsunamis. These equipment also ensures the provision of weather forecasts and rain measuring services. The system should be implemented in the meteorological stations of Díli, Oe-Cusse Ambeno, Baucau, Viqueque, Suai and Maliana;
- Accession of East-Timor to the WMO – World Meteorology Organization.

## **5. Transportation**

The improvement and increase in circulation of people and goods is a fundamental factor to encourage the economic growth the sustainable development throughout the entire the country.

With regard to this sector, the Government programme shall accomplish the following objectives:

- Review the legislation relating the Road Traffic Law;
- Create public road transports, with tariffs that may benefit the poorest sections of population;
- Regulate the private transport sector, such as the taxi sector;
- Repair and increase traffic signage in the entire territory for the prevention of accidents;
- Encourage the expansion of a truck network for rural areas, with a view to support farmers and other sectors in the commercialization of agricultural surpluses and other goods;
- Review vehicle import taxes;
- Create mechanisms to decentralize the inspection of vehicles;
- Implement operability mechanisms of the compulsory insurance policy;
- Repair/renovate and increase the maritime ports in some regions to facilitate load/unload and passenger transport;
- Put in service the International Baucau airport;
- Adopt a competitive system for the international flight companies;
- Create international sea lines or passenger trips, mainly in East-Timor, Indonesia and Australia;
- In the area of land transport, bring about support services in the Districts to promote the inspection and registration of vehicles and the concession of driving licenses in a timely fashion;

- With regard to sea transports, review the regulations on the port activity, on the construction of an inclined seaport at Tíbar Bay, in cooperation with the German Government, including a feasibility study plan of a commercial port in the same place;
- With regard to air transport, it is important to note the need to regulate the airport activity and the construction of domestic airports in Same, Suai, Maliana and Oe-Cusse Ambeno and revitalize the Baucau airport;
- Implement an adequate control system of the equipment and vehicles owned by the State and their respective maintenance.

## **6. Environment, Reforestation and Prevention of Natural Disasters**

The Government hereby assumes the commitment to develop an environmental policy, oriented by the principles of enduring development, by integrating in a harmonious fashion the environmental, economic and socio-cultural component. Taking into account that this half island is prosperous in terms of natural resources, we face the challenge to value them and promote a land management and planning policy that does not depreciate our natural landscape.

We will promote a clear policy to protect the maritime life, in particular corals, in order to avoid their destruction and to make them tourist attraction centres in the future.

As reforestation is also urgent, it is necessary to educate the populations to avoid the continuous destruction of the environment and inculcate earth and nature protection values.

In its national development plan, the Government proposes to carry out studies for the preservation of forests in order to encourage a systematic and ordered culture of native wood types of commercial value, as well as studies to introduce new types of wood, so as to create self-sufficiency by reducing to the maximum extent, the import of this good.

### **6.1 Environmental Policy**

The development of the Country must be harmoniously and ecologically balanced, and because of that, the economic growth, along with the Defense of natural and environmental values is a national mission which all of the Timorese must carry out. The sustained development aims at the progress tailored to the needs to Man, representing an ecological and humanistic experience to allow the Timorese to have a better standard of living.

So, the environmental policy to be followed by the 4th Government shall be based on the principles of sustainability, mainstreaming, integration, equity and participation.

The objective of preserving and defending the natural heritage of a Country is one of the most elementary obligations this Government has before future generations.

The Government plans to promote the environmental area as an essential, integral and indispensable driver in the strategy of medium/long term development, in order to eliminate the negative connotation from the area of environment, in terms of the restrictions imposed on the economic growth policies.

As the development of the Country currently stands, there is the need to enhance the environmental patterns in the different fields as an indispensable condition to improve the living standards of the Timorese. The environment must abandon the marginal role that has been played, to become a common denominator in the definition of global and sectoral policies.

The ultimate objective is precisely to provide citizens with a greater and better quality of life, therefore promoting the rational management of natural resources, the protection of the environment, the Defense and recovery of the architectural and cultural heritage and the preservation of the areas with high landscape and ecological value.

An effective promotion of the natural resources and the implementation of real initiatives in the field of environment shall allow the citizens to reach decent levels of quality of life, irrespectively of the area in which they live in the national territory.

To achieve these objectives, the following measures should be taken:

- Definition of an environmental policy and natural resources with a view to the integration of the environmental component in the different sectoral policies, based on principles of sustainability, mainstreaming, integration, equity and participation, enhancement of natural resources that sets the agricultural and forestry development within the framework of nature conservation. Consequently, a National Plan shall be elaborated to implement that Policy;
- Elaboration of the Basic Environment Law and consolidation of the legislation concerning the current and also the potential Protected Areas, the Evaluation of Environmental Impacts and Control of Pollution, in order to make it possible to give an adequate response in terms of environmental policy. In particular, the legislation concerning the environmental impact studies is aimed primarily at analyzing certain activities and projects that, due to their own dimension or nature, represent added pressures on the environment, in the stage prior to licensing;
- Adoption of legislative measures, namely of the penal nature, with regard to the Defense of environment, privileging the Defense of landscape, of natural resources and environment in general;

- Adaptation or replacement of the existing different legal environmental instruments that affect the current legal system, in order to provide an environmental legal framework adapted to the reality of East-Timor;
- Implementation of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements signed by East-Timor, respectively the 3 Rio Conventions (UNFCCC – United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Changes, UNCBD – United Nations Convention for Biological Diversity, and UNCCD – United Nations Convention for Desertification). As this is one of the most critical and fundamental areas of environmental intervention and also a cross-cutting issue from the definition of global policies to the implementation of projects of national and local application, the Government shall provide the necessary means to manage the sector and therefore fulfill the responsibilities and interests of East-Timor as an effective member of the conventions;
- Encouragement of the participation of citizens and all stakeholders with a view to make it possible to easily have access to information on environment. Awareness campaigns shall be launched targeted to the population and a programme of environmental education shall be promoted, inside and outside the educational system, which allows for the awareness and training of the citizens in the different fields of environment.

In particular at local level, where the environmental awareness is extremely necessary the Government shall encourage environmental awareness plans that involve environmental focal points, in order to stimulate the link between the Central Government, Districts and “Sucos”;

- Elaboration and implementation in the Country of a National Surveillance Network of the quality of environment, by making use of technical and computer tools for the purpose. Laboratory and technical tools shall be progressively reinforced to analyze and evaluate the Water, Soil and Air Quality;
- Implementation of the system of Pollution Control through the approval of relevant legislation and implementation of an Environmental Licensing System;
- Promotion of the elaboration of a National Policy of Waste Management and, subsequently the elaboration of a National Plan for its correct implementation, investing on the preventive actions of waste production;
- Promotion and development of integrated systems of collection, treatment, enhancement and final disposal of waste per type (for example, waste oils, metals and plastics);
- Encouragement of collection, separation and recycling actions and initiatives to recover the waste that is liable to be enhanced;
- Focus on the definition of a National Policy, Strategy or Plan to Preserve Nature and Biodiversity, in consultation with the international agreements signed by East-Timor, and which takes into account cynegetic species, animals’ rights in general, trade of plants and animals, protection of grooves of trees, preservation of biotypes and protection of rare/protected plants;
- Promotion of the Defense of the National System of Protected Areas, by articulating the policies of environment and Land Planning.
- Approval of new legislation on Protected Areas, by reviewing and updating the UNTAET rules and regulations;

- According to the legislation approved, new protected areas throughout the Country should be created.

## **6.2 Reforestation Policy**

In this field, the 4th Constitutional Government has set a target to:

- Create tree “nurseries” to allow forests to grow;
- Create prevention systems of erosion of soils in forests;
- Create a balanced programme of reforestation in all districts so that each citizen can plant, every year, a tree before the rain season, through the allocation of subsidies and incentives to each “Suco”. Tree plantation shall be framed in an adequate study to develop: trees for domestic use, trees of human and environmental rehabilitation and trees for commercial use;
- Training of foresters;
- Reforestation of dry/arid lands and waste lands;
- Creation and protection of Forest Centres;
- Creation of adequate Legislation for the Sector;
- Civic education for the protection of forests.

## **6.3 Prevention of Natural Disasters**

Considering the geographical location of East-Timor, the Country may be vulnerable to natural disasters caused by climate anomalies, which might have a disastrous impact on the economic and social infrastructure and drastically affect the living conditions of the Timorese people.

With this in mind, this Government considers that priority should be given to the development of policies of prevention of natural disasters that may reduce the loss of human lives and property.

Therefore, a prevention culture must be consolidated and the Country should be provided with the means that may prevent the natural disasters or at least mitigate their effects. For this purpose, the Government will:

- Promote the study and identification of risk areas;
- Create systems of prior warning, mainly with regard to violent downpours and dry periods;
- Train and prepare human resources in this area, who are able to deal immediately with these calamities when they appear;

- Prepare mechanisms of inter-sectoral coordination to tackle natural disasters.

## **Chapter VI**

### **Promotion of Equality and Tolerance, Internal Security and Reinforcement of Democracy**

Living in freedom means having a democratic system in which the fundamental values of Mankind, of a person, as an individual or as an associate entity, are respected. The essence of democracy is the plurality of ideas and this implies different viewpoints.

Freedom of expression is based on the Fundamental Human Rights, for example the right of each individual, free of coercion, intimidation, be it physical or psychological, or even political – to think, believe or choose.

Therefore, democracy must be continuously lived and reinforced within the people.

Democracy is not a mere electoral act, which takes place every 5 years, but is a daily democratic experience between all of the Timorese, from the small communities to the large urban areas.

This Government wants the democratic process to be reinforced through the actions of the State and of society and improved through the people's participation.

To achieve this, political parties should seriously engage in the political education of our people, so that there is political tolerance. In fact, only through this will it be possible to inculcate, in the actions and behaviours, a natural acceptance of everyone's right, as an individual or as a political group, thereby going against violence, in particular violence encouraged by the political parties themselves.

Effective democracy implies, on one hand, the existence of strong political parties, which are able to set up and implement alternative programmes to the Government and, on the other hand, the effective reinforcement of the exercise of rights, liberties and guarantees laid down in the Constitution.

This Government wants to fight against fragility of the democratic process of the Country and, therefore, has set a target to work in close cooperation with the National Parliament to reinforce the multiparty system in East-Timor.

## 1. Peace and Security

A safer society where the citizens' rights and public tranquility are preserved constitutes the primacy of democratic life.

Internal stability and the safety of people and goods are fundamental elements for social peace and tranquility of citizens. Likewise, they are also a *sine qua non* condition for the development of any Country and particularly of East-Timor, because of the favourable psychological effect that produces in potential investors and economic stakeholders.

In this context, the main issues concerning the internal security and the national information system, which preserve the stability and cohesion of the social fabric and ensure the rights, freedoms and guarantees of citizens, must be a concern of the different political forces and of society in general, and lead to a broad and serious debate.

With regard to the safety of people and goods and public order, the Government will pay all its attention to the technical and professional training of police officers, which is a primary requirement so that, in order to achieve its objectives, the constitutional principles be observed and the fundamental rights of citizens be scrupulously observed.

Internal security is also related with the prevention and management of conflicts. Thus, it is important to change attitudes and mentalities and respect differences. Dialogue, mediation and reconciliation are the essential ways of inculcating in people the ability of preventing conflicts, through civic education for the prevention, management of conflicts, democracy and resolution of conflicts.

The police officers must therefore work in close cooperation with the civil society, including the Church.

The Government will make all its best efforts to dignify the police institution, and simultaneously revise its structure and implementation at national level, by introducing mechanisms, procedures, and forms of action so that they can establish a close cooperation with the civil society, which PNTL must serve, in a permanent and effective manner.

In order to provide citizens with a service of quality, an adequate consultation between the different forces and services shall be ensured, namely with the PNTL and with the National Service of Civil Protection, in the perspective of understanding national security and public order as a system that facilitates the coordination and, at the same time, allows for the rationalization of the scarce available resources.

With this purpose in mind, the Government is committed to making the following political and structural decisions:

#### The Enhancement of the State's authority

The Country is in an embryonic phase and, therefore, it is urgent to adjust to the current needs the means that ensure the basic protection and the freedom of citizens and, at the same time, encourage the growth of Security Institutions, by rehabilitating the instruments to tackle threats that are likely to jeopardize public peace and tranquility.

As a factor of social cohesion and construction of national identity, the Security Policy must be defined to complete the State's effort in the promotion of national cohesion, by controlling the factors that lead to social exclusion. As factors of social aggregation, it should be noted those that respect legality of the courts' decisions. As factors of social exclusion, one should note the practices that do not observe equality of rights, impartiality and application of the law outside the courts, without prejudice to the traditions and habits that do not violate the legal and constitutional principles.

The guarantee of full compliance with the courts' decisions is also a fundamental element of the principle of Rule of Law and of the citizens' freedom. In fact, by battling the sense of impunity of offenders and the society in general, the authority of the State and of the Institutions is emphasized.

#### The fight against criminality

The Government will give particular attention to the fight against violence caused by organized groups, taking the legislative measures necessary to regulate their activity and providing the Police forces with the training and the resources necessary to efficiently tackle these marginal activities.

Among the human resources necessary, it should be noted the creation of a specific criminal research unit, which aims at fighting against criminality, as a chief objective, and preventing new ways of criminality from emerging, such as drug traffic, illegal immigration, among others.

The Government will give special attention to the reinforcement of the ability of the Immigration System to regulate the incoming and outgoing of citizens in East-Timor. This policy must be taken to prevent illegal movements from exercising their activity in the Country, which encourage instability, including terrorist activities.

Furthermore, we also consider the need to provide the Police forces with a versatile and integrated communications system, to be able to operate within a broad network to connect all of the bodies, including the civil protection and the emergency services, located at the police stations and operated by elements of the PNTL.

The Government will soothe the current insufficiencies through an investment plan to solve the scarcity of material resources and simultaneously promote and develop the technical and professional training of the entire human resources allocated to the sector.

#### Reinforcement of the prison system

So that justice prevails and so that there is an effective fight against impunity, prisons must also undergo a deep restructuring. The existing prison facilities must be recovered and their services re-qualified. New prisons must also be constructed so that, in tandem with the application of justice, some dignity should be given to those that were convicted for the crimes committed.

In addition, the professional qualifications of the prison guards must also be ensured.

Under the scope of the Reform of the Security Sector, the Government has set a target to implement the following measures in order to address the previously mentioned concerns:

- Reformulate the Internal Security Law, by clarifying general limits of the activities of the different functional bodies, integrating the missions of each one of these;
- Activate the Security Coordinating Office, which is laid down in the existing Internal Security Law to articulate the operating and coordination activities, providing them with the human and material resources that allow to operate the bodies attached to it;
- Revise the Organic Law of the Security Ministry;
- Carry out the Legislative Reform of the PNTL with particular emphasis on following diplomas: Organic Law of the PNTL; Organic Diplomas (Personnel, Material and Equipment); Staff's Disciplinary Regulations and Statutes, Transfers and Careers; Professional Levels, Promotions and Salaries;
- Carry out a study on the pension scheme.

#### To reorganize the PNTL the Government shall:

- Close down the Maritime Unit and transfer its competencies to the Defense Ministry; the Naval Component shall be ensured through the costal and ocean patrol, thereby saving means and resources in addition to simplifying the command, control and coordination activities of the sector;

- Close down the Border Patrol Unit (UPF) and transfer its competencies to the Defense Ministry through the involvement of the F-FDTL Units; the Customs and the Migration Department will remain at the border checkpoints;
- Construct a special unit, known as Special Operations Unit to replace the UIR and the URP, which will integrate the specific components of Personal Security, Special Operations and Improvised Explosive Devices;
- Intensify the ability of the intelligence services to provide the PNTL with thorough and trustworthy information to carry out its operations;
- Intensify the ability of the community police to prevent conflicts and meet the needs of the citizens in terms of public security;
- Revise the fundamental diplomas that govern the PNTL, in order to reinforce its operating autonomy and its chain of command;
- Reclassify territorial units;
- Allocate adequate levels of personnel to the real needs of the Country;
- Restructure the welfare services;
- Enhance merit as a promotional criterion;
- Update of the general regulation on weapons and explosives;
- Develop infrastructure and logistical support, through adequate and operational facilities, socio-family facilities and creation of a self-sustainability system (food, fuels, car maintenance, uniforms, etc), to facilitate transfers;
- Invest in intensive on job training at all levels and ranks of the current members of the PNTL, by introducing specific programmes;
- Intensify and diversify the national and international cooperation;
- Equip the units focusing on the preventive aspects of the Public Order Police;
- Set up the concept of community policing/police stations;
- Define an efficient programme to equip the Police forces in terms of material resources that are essential to the development of their mission, including the creation of tax free canteens and with the support of the State, initially in Díli, Baucau and Maliana.

#### Articulation of the PNTL and the F-FDTL

The articulation of the National Police of East-Timor with the Defense Forces of East-Timor, which should be referenced in the National Defense Law, and the Armed Forces and regulated by its own legal diploma, is of particular importance, in particular in the resolution of high intensity conflicts that may arise, in or out of the Timorese territory and that affect the normal functioning of the State's organs.

## Civil protection

As far as Civil Protection is concerned, the Government shall make the following structural political decisions:

- Consider, under the scope of the emergency principle, that the following bodies exercise civil protection functions, in terms of warning, alert, immediate intervention, help and assistance: the F-FDTL, the PNTL, the maritime, port and airport authorities, fire-fighters, the services of hospital emergency and the Red Cross;
- Make approve legislation (Organic Law), within the scope of the Civil Protection Service and the Fire-fighters, whose objective is to provide people and goods with protection and assistance, which is in charge of preventing risks inherent to accidents, disasters or calamities, as well as solving the effects arising from such circumstances;
- Support private security companies in terms of training of their personnel;

## Road Security

- Create the conditions to implement control measures laid down in the law that govern driving under the influence of alcohol;
- Introduce security criteria in road inspection, by reinforcing the competencies of the Police in this field;
- Introduce control measures to reduce injury accidents.

## **2. Justice**

The improvement of the judiciary of East-Timor, mainly of its efficiency and effectiveness, is considered by this Government as part of a broader process of modernization of the State, leading to more economic and social development.

The legal and planning reform of East-Timor must therefore be integrated within a framework of an increasing development of the Country, of the good exercise of democracy and of the citizens' rights.

The lack of legal infrastructure, the need of qualified human resources, the lack of transparency, the distance between the citizens and the fight against the problems deriving from an eminently bureaucratic conception are constraints of a Legal system that this Government considers as a public service that the State ensures to its citizens.

The strategy to be implemented is a vital objective of this Legislature and necessarily involves a global coordination between the entire judiciary and the other public services linked to justice, without detriment of another objective, which has already been mentioned by the Government, which is to decentralize the administration, and, as implied, also justice.

- Thus, the development of the legal system of East-Timor expects to create a “National Directorate of Legal Assistance and Legislation”, as a privileged authority of consultation and legislative production, which is able to standardize and harmonize the legal system.

The Government considers that the structure of the legal organization must be partially re-thought – *without prejudice to the invaluable progresses achieved so far* – incorporating the following legislative priorities under the scope of the judiciary:

- Approval and enforcement of the Penal Code;
- Approval and enforcement of the Civil Code, with special emphasis on the fields of family and successions;
- Officers’ statute, functions and organic laws of the courts and registries;
- The need of a more integrated system of resolution of disputes;
- Infant Legislation;
- Land and property legislation;
- Legislation to govern the practice of private law, namely, the enrolment and the certification/license;
- Contextualize the political, economic, social and institutional variables of the Country, in the respect for the sovereignty of the judiciary and for a closer relationship with the citizens, and in the need to create more and better access to justice.

Along with the specific legislation for security, Defense and private investment (internal and external), and with a progressive and adequate closer relationship between the modern systems and the traditional systems of justice, the Government shall also pay more attention to other legislative initiatives, of relevant national interest, such as:

- The Code of Administrative Procedure;
- The Set-up of the Court of Auditors.

This Government, and in agreement with the Constitution in force, recognizes that the Courts are one of the main pillars of the Rule of Law; a sovereignty organ in tandem with the legislative and executive power, and therefore, essential in the definition of the strategy for the sector. In this perspective, and because in East-Timor the Courts are being criticized – *among other reasons, for*

*their inefficiency, inaccessibility or slowness* – the Government, in order to change these negative views, has set a target to launch a series of reforms of the judiciary that can be grouped in four types, which are destined to improve the procedural effectiveness of the formal equality, of the procedural rights, of impartiality, and of the possibility of appeal:

- Progressive increase in the amount of appeals allocated to the courts (and to the other judiciary bodies);
- Training of staff and improvement of the management ability of the judiciary;
- Introduction or reinforcement of the technology in the organization of cases and courts;
- Development of alternative, substitutive or complementary means for the resolution of disputes.

#### Administrative Modernization and Modernization of the Judiciary– Organization, management and planning at the central level

The organization, management and planning of the justice system, at central level, depends on the High Councils of the Judiciary (that of the Public Prosecutor's Office, is still to be set up), on the Courts' administrations, and on the Justice Ministry. We consider that, on one hand, these structures do not yet have the necessary ability to deal with the requirements of management and planning of their role in the legal system. On the other hand, the fact that the different competencies of management and administration are scattered around the different components of the system, associated with a structural difficulty in the coordination of efforts of all these entities, does not allow for a balanced initiative to apply more efficient measures.

Thus, the Government proposes to:

- Reinforce the competencies of the High Council of the Judiciary, providing it with technical units to allow for a better performance in the administration of the system in its area of competence;
- Create a structure of coordination and joint planning of policies of administration of human and material resources allocated to the legal system, with the participation of the High Councils, Court Administrations, and the Ministry of Justice.  
This structure could play a role of agreement with the policies and actions destined to transform the legal system into a more efficient one;
- Create, at central level, of a media office for the legal issues, aiming at the development of a more virtuous relationship between justice and the media.

### Definition of a New Public Policy of Justice

The integrated system of resolution of disputes that we call for is based on the presumption that the State assumes a new relationship (alternative, complementary and substitutive) between the non-judicial means of resolution of disputes and the legal system, which shall be of inclusion rather than exclusion. The public policy of administration of justice shall not be centered on the exclusiveness of the Courts. Nevertheless, it will assume that only legal pluralism and the plurality of non-judicial means of resolution of disputes, designed in an integrated manner, could make justice more accessible, more efficient and more democratic.

In this system of resolution of conflicts, which the Timorese State intends on developing, the functions of the State and of the civil society are, in part, re-shaped. Furthermore, the partnerships between the public sector, the community and probably the market are developed, assuming a new form of justice in which the main issue is that, the third party chosen by the citizen to solve his/her dispute, is not necessarily imposed on him/her by the formal structures of the State, but corresponds, on the contrary, to the most accessible, closest, quickest, most efficient means of tutelage of its rights.

### A Policy for the Justice Sector also balanced by the necessary Social Control.

The function of social control of the courts concerns their specific contribution to maintain social order and to restore it, whenever infringed. In this measure, penal justice shall always act on behaviours that, in general, significantly swerve from values recognised as particularly important for the normal reproduction of our Timorese society (the values of life, physical integrity, honour, property, etc.).

### Consolidation of a Judicial Culture

This should allow justice to be at the service of citizenship and of deepening of democracy, which will necessarily involve the development and reinforcement of the model of recruitment and training of judiciary staff, in special, of magistrates. This model has been developed at the centre for legal training and at the law course taught at the National University of East-Timor.

Cooperation platforms (those that already exist in this area) shall also be reinforced and new ones established, for example, with the legal institutions and operators of Macao.

In democratic societies, the independent, accessible and effective functioning of the courts is nowadays of the most robust guarantees of the legitimacy of the political system. This function in East-Timor is still below the Government's targets.

### Attainment, at national level, of a more localized Justice

The Government believes that the small or medium importance litigious acts should be immediately solved through local justice.

On the other hand, it should be set up a non-judicial and territorially enlarged base of committees for the protection of children, women, the elderly and young people in danger that, integrated in the Government's policies, can respond to the immediate requirements of these more vulnerable social groups and that cannot definitely be waiting for the average time of the court decision.

These committees, domiciled in the governmental departments that are responsible for solidarity and social protection, might respond to the problems, jointly and in an articulated manner with non-governmental organizations, which, under the scope of legal counseling and follow-up of the most vulnerable sections of society, respond locally to the requirements of the most needy.

We also want the progressive achievement – as the system consolidates the immediately lower levels – of the judicial bodies that are missing in the common jurisdiction (i.e. Supreme Court of Justice), or the Special Courts laid down in the Constitution, which are still to be set up (the Supreme Administrative Court, Supreme Fiscal Court, but in particular, and more urgently, the Court of Auditors).

### Overcoming the lack of training of police forces, which is reflected in the criminal investigation

Structures and knowledge to carry out criminal investigation are lacking. The difficulties start, from the very beginning, in the recording of notifications themselves. In fact, a series of evidence or elements that could allow us as much as possible – *as quickly and effectively as possible* – to conclude immediately the inquiry, or to carry out almost immediately the hearing, should be a consequence of the recording of notifications. The fact is that, as we all know, the notifications are not drafted in a correct manner, (also because of insufficient knowledge of the Portuguese language). Moreover, they are often difficult to understand (*whether they are elaborated by any official, more or less skilled*). The Government must, in this area, change this situation.

### Notaries and Registries

Dynamisation of State's mechanisms to consolidate rights. The Government believes that the development based on national players, cannot set aside, at least at medium term, the use of public mechanisms that the State already provides (makes available) from the process of incorporation of individuals' rights – *on property and capital* – in titles that the State recognizes to be of good repute.

A property structure that is not begin to be defined immediately will create economic inertia, particularly before private investors, and, along with this, being costs, which are to be calculated on the risk and the uncertainty of who is or may be the holder. The Country cannot wait because of the indecision of the property Statute and, along with it, of transactions. For this reason, in addition to the legislation that still lacks, the Government will make its best efforts to revitalize the Registries – *which are the entities in charge of the so-called “trato sucessivo” (the chain of registered transactions)* – and the Notaries Services.

### **3. The Media**

We stand for the inalienable right to information based upon the pillars of freedom and citizenship.

The existence of a free, independent and pluralist Media, as an extraordinary vehicle of the beneficial critical spirit in our society, constitutes a factor that characterizes the principle of Rule of Law, as it shall allow its citizens to exercise the fundamental right to freedom of expression of thought and creation, as well as the right to inform and be informed.

The 4th Constitutional Government will be concerned with the decisive importance of the Media as an instrument of the development of civic education initiatives and promotion of citizenship, seeking to contribute to the understanding of the national political process.

We encourage the direct relationship of the Public Radio and Television Broadcasting Service and other bodies of the media with the values of the culture and identity of the People of East-Timor and, naturally, with the intrinsic values to democracy and democratic sociability, respecting the dignity of the human being and the plurality of opinion.

Thus, this important sector of our society will be prepared to develop critical and responsible mass, and make the necessary contribution to the existence of a increasingly informed national community, in order to respect the social pluralism and be tolerant and inclusive.

As a consequence, there is the need to introduce substantial reforms in the sector, which avoid manipulation, censorship, and the lack of the principle of the right to be heard, and make those that inform and those that are informed, responsible.

The main immediate objective is to allow the Media and its professionals to have the indispensable environment of freedom, impartiality and independence, always in a perspective of quality, professionalism, responsibility and rigour.

The Government defends and supports the principle of intransigent Defense of the right to freedom of expression and creation, by promoting the freedom of press in a context of freedom and independence

of the Media vis-à-vis the political and economic power. This will make possible the normal confrontation of the different currents of opinion that the social pluralism and democratic society legitimate.

The immediate priority of the 4th Constitutional Government is to seek a legal framework for the activity of the different companies of the Media sector and their several players: journalists; photo-journalists; camera operators and other technicians.

As far as the Radio and Television of East-Timor – RTTL – is concerned, the Government shall create the company's Statute since the current regulations, set up by the UNTAET in 2000 and through which the RTTL is governed, are absolutely inadequate to the reality of the company and the Country.

The new statute shall contemplate a contract for the concession of public service between the State and the RTTL, which allows the company to achieve a service of quality and reference, by playing a relevant role in the broadcasting of culture and in the respect of the preferences of the audience in all its diversity.

The Government shall encourage the re-dimensioning of the current management, staff and services of the RTTL, which allows the radio and television incumbent to broadcast a modern service, with a view to the quality of the products.

The Government backs the international exchange and cooperation in television with different Countries, namely those within the Commonwealth of Portuguese-speaking Countries (CPLP).

The Government shall encourage the development of television contents, so that the national television effectively promotes citizenship and training of all of the Timorese people through thematic TV programmes: health, education, culture, history, etc.

Simultaneously, the Government shall legislate in the field of television and radio, whether public or private, anticipating the implementation of private TV operators, as happens today with the radio sector.

The legislation governing the activity of radio broadcasting shall give particular attention to private radio stations, either community, regional or, in a near future, national ones, with regard to contents and obligations before the State and the citizens.

The 4th Constitutional Government shall also set up, the Press Law in conformity with the requirements of modernity and the information society, as well as in full compliance with the Constitution and that constitutes a framework of the set-up and activity of a News Agency of East-Timor.

The legislative package relating to the Media shall also pay attention to the creation of an authority that regulates the sector, the Media companies and the journalists. For the purpose, the Government expects to legislate in the activity framework of these professionals.

The Government encourages the dignity and stability of the career of the Media professionals, in particular with a view to the Journalist Professional License and the professional career statute, as well as the creation of a Deontological Code. For the purpose, all parties with a direct interest shall be heard.

Notwithstanding incipient, the Government shall also stimulate the ethics and discipline of advertising, by creating specific legislation and promoting the adoption of a deontological code that values this activity.

## **Chapter VII**

### **National Defense and External Policy**

#### **1. National Defense**

In accordance with the Constitution, as this activity is not the Government's exclusive responsibility, the Defense of the integrity of the national territory represents an essential goal for the population's freedom and well-being, thereby ensuring the Country's stability and development. The National Defense is therefore a fundamental pillar for the construction and feasibility of East-Timor.

In a broader sense, this goal, which is governed by the principle of the expectation of the possibility of suppression of independence, requires, in the context of the State's integral strategy, along with other structural actions, the maintenance of the armed forces and security forces, in order to guarantee the national independence and the territorial integrity, in the respect of the constitutional order, by the State itself or in cooperation with other countries, in a framework of the national interests and mutual understanding.

The State shall make its best efforts, not only in the adoption of structural political decisions, regarding the legal framework and conceptual definitions, but also in the implementation of the technical and operating issues, of institutional character, in pursuing the overall goals of the Nation.

With regard to the National Defense – and considering the Great Development Options– the Government shall implement the following structural political decisions:

- Define, as a priority, the Defense sector in an integrated perspective with continental and maritime basic orientation;
- Define the National Defense Policy and its legislative and conceptual framework, by getting the State's competent bodies involved;
- Define an efficient programme of training for the Armed Forces according to their competencies;
- Revise legislation, such as the Organic Law of the F-FDTL and other regulations;
- Define an efficient programme to equip the Armed Forces of material resources that are essential to the development of their missions, including the creation of tax free canteens and the award of subsidies by the State, initially in Dili, Baucau and Maliana.

Together with the Strategic Concept of National Defense and Security, the Government shall take into account the National Defense Law and the Armed Forces Law, where the *Generic Missions* of the F-FDTL shall be duly characterized and their *Specific Missions* adequately regulated, so that a structure can be designed and a methodology established to define the *System of National Forces* and its *Enacting Terms*, as well as the human and material resources that are needed to fulfill those missions: the Government shall also create the necessary infrastructure for the military basis, to be defined.

It should be considered that the Defense Forces – such as in other countries including East-Timor – in addition to the specific missions, might increasingly be summoned for the *Missions of Public Interest*. This truth calls for the institutionalization of the Defense Forces.

Another aspect that has the same level of importance is the fulfillment of ongoing or prospective international commitments, in the world and regional political context. The transformations that have taken place in the international political context had inevitable implications in the attitude and in the missions to be attributed to the Defense Forces, requiring deep reforms that have naturally expanded their field of action.

In reality, the Defense Forces started to be organized in joint and combined forces, under the aegis of the mandates awarded by the international organizations, to carry out – outside the national borders – the so called *New Missions*, namely, “*crisis management*”, “*peace maintenance*”, “*humanitarian*” and “*cooperation*” missions.

These missions shall require adjustments in the programmes of training and re-equipment of the Defense Forces and, are generally accepted by the public opinion, enhancing all the subsequent initiatives of the Government in pursuing its objectives in terms of external policy.

The Government proposes to appoint the Chief of Defense Staff of F-FDTL, under the terms defined by Law, conferring on him legal competencies to elaborate the doctrine of the Planning of Force for its creation, training/preparation and maintenance, in order to give it a new eminently operating dimension and, qualifying it to assume a high pattern of effectiveness in the fulfillment of its different missions and responsibilities, at national and international level;

The Government also proposes to place the Supreme Chief of Defense on the same footing as a Minister and the Chief of Defense on the same footing as a Secretary of State, in terms of remuneration.

The Government will define an official policy on the purchase of weapons, in order to avoid illegal weapon traffic networks and, at least, ensure transparency in the sector.

Over the present legislature, the Government shall encourage the correction of the main flaws that characterize the institutional nature of the Armed Forces and the Defense sector, from the recruitment of young men to the oldest military.

## **2. Foreign Affairs**

The diplomacy that East-Timor is expected to develop shall provide an answer to the international reality of the new millennium and the internal needs, enhancing the most favourable conditions for its improved integration in the Region and in the World.

From the beginning of our existence as a sovereign State, we have promoted a policy of friendship and cooperation with different Countries, and in special with those that are closer to us, in physical and historic terms, namely Australia, Indonesia and Portugal.

Considering its geographic integration and historic past, the evolution of the Timorese economy is intrinsically linked to the economic evolution and the political influence of the countries of the region, since East-Timor is located in a region of the globe strongly influenced by two continents.

In this context, the Government shall continue the process of accession to the ASEAN and shall continue to participate in the Pacific Island Forum and in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP) Organization, thereby seeking to expand its opportunities of cooperation, especially economic cooperation, for benefit of the East-Timor people.

East-Timor will not forget the relationships that have been developed with other countries and that have contributed so much for the physical and material restructuring of East-Timor, and for the consolidation

of democracy. This contribution has been shown in different ways, with financial and institutional support and development of real projects in the Timorese territory. This Government shall therefore promote a close cooperation and reinforce the already acquired relationship with some World's giants, such as China, Japan and the United States; but also with other countries that have been tremendously generous to East-Timor, such as Cuba, Brazil, Korea, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, New Zealand, Norway, Ireland, the United Kingdom and the even the European Commission.

The Government shall contribute to the consolidation of solidarity, friendship and cooperation ties between the Countries that integrate the CPLP which, with the Portuguese language, have an expression of universalism that favours our relationship with Africa, America and Europe.

The 4th Constitutional Government shall reinforce these ties of friendship and promote an even closer relationship with the governments of these Countries, and encourage cooperation policies with all the world's countries that are governed by the principles of mutual respect and non-interference with the internal affairs of each State.

The need to establish a balance between a serious, responsible, active and useful participation within the international community and the selection of priority targets for that participation is something that is imposed on the small Countries, such as East-Timor.

This need must be taken into account as a key-element in the definition of the Timorese diplomatic coverage.

The Government shall orient its external policy towards the consolidation of its current diplomatic and consular network, expanding it according to the interest of East-Timor in deepening its presence in important strategic areas – political and economic, regional and cultural – such as ASEAN, CPLP and the European Union.

The 4th Constitutional Government shall orient its strategy towards new promising economic areas in terms of public aid, external investment and training of human resources, as well as areas of the world that more dynamic in economic terms.

Then, special relationships that have meanwhile been created, throughout these five years as a sovereign State, with different Countries of all continents shall be object of particular attention of the Timorese diplomacy, with the purpose of deepening and consolidating the cooperation with the traditional partners and finding new ones.

### **3. International Cooperation**

East-Timor must prepare itself to adequately face the new models of international cooperation, arising from the effort in reducing the public aid for development. The traditional models of cooperation tend to shade off to give place to new partnerships that aim at mutually advantageous promotion of the economies of the recipient Countries and of the donor Countries.

The image that East-Timor gives to the world will be a determining factor of the cooperation inflows that may be mobilized.

The promotion of the cultural richness, resulting from the diversity of the Timorese people, shall contribute for the reinforcement of the identity of East-Timor in the region where we are located, particularly and generally, in the world, opening important windows of international sympathy and solidarity.

The Government is committed to promoting the culture of peace, dialogue and national reconciliation and creating an image of good management and correct appropriation of resources, in the respect of the Rule of Law and the guarantee of independence of courts – as vital instruments of consolidation of our young democracy – aware that these are objectives that the cooperation partners shall take into account when supporting East-Timor.

The special support of an organization that brings together the different countries of the international community, such as the United Nations Organization, has been fundamental to the consolidation of East-Timor. This organization, that has never forgotten the Timorese cause, is present in the country since 1999 and since then, it has been engaged in the Defense of our causes, in specific support schemes according to the Country's most urging needs. This Government shall continue to play an active role in the United Nations and to foster the multilateral cooperation with the different agencies of the Systems of the United Nations.

The bilateral cooperation agencies, thanks to friendly international relationships, has also provided real support to meet the needs of the Timorese people, which has been materialized in real projects but also through moral support and demonstrations of friendship and fraternity. This Government has set a target to establish new partnerships for the development of East-Timor and to make its best efforts, to give its support in return, according to its possibilities, and will also participate in the development of friend countries.

It will also stimulate the continuous participation in international non-governmental organizations that have played a crucial role in our Country, mainly in the assistance to the basic needs of the population.

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