



The Mahein Hanoin 02, August 6th, 2012

The Ministry of Defense and Security Policy for the Period of 2007 – 2012

Konten	1
I. Introduction	2
II. The Secretary of State for Defense (SoSD)	
A. Achievements	1
1. Legislation	1
2. Budget	2
3. Infrastructure	4
4. Facility and Equipment	5
5. Human Resource	6
6. The Office of Forca 2020	7
7. The National Defense Institute (NDI)	8
8. Policy of Bilateral Cooperation	9
B. What has been the Challenge for the SoSD?	
1. Planning for the Construction of Temporary Port-Hera	10
2. Plan to Purchase Two Ships from China	11
3. Human Resource in the Office of the SoSD	12
C. What needs to be completed by the New SoSD?	12
1. Legislation	12
2. Infrastructure	13
3. Facility and Equipment	14
4. International Cooperation	14
III. Secretary of State for Security (SoSS)	15
A. Achievements	15
1. Institutional Strengthening	15
a. The National Police of Timor-Leste	15
b. The National Directorate for Civil Protection (DNPC)	19
c. National Directorate for Security of Public Buildings (DNSEP)	20
d. Immigration Services (IS)	22
e. Relationship between the SoSS and the PNTL Command	31
IV. Conclusion	33
V. Recommendation	34
VI. Sources	37

I. Introduction

Following the formation of the 4th Constitutional Government in 2007, the Parliamentary Majority Alliance (AMP) government, led by Prime Minister Xanana Gusmão, promptly transformed or reformed several ministries under the 3rd Constitutional Government. Changes were made to the Interior Ministry, which is responsible for the internal security of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, and the Ministry of Defense, which is responsible for issues pertaining to national defense, as the two were unified under the Ministry of Defence and Security (MDS).

This unification resulted from the 2006 political and military crisis, where the security institutions of the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL) and FALINTIL-Defense Force of Timor-Leste (F-FDTL) raised weapons against one another. The crisis resulted in many casualties, such as the May 25th, 2006 incident in front of the Ministry of Justice building. Considering this situation, the 4th Constitutional Government made important steps by unifying it into one ministry, the Ministry of Defence and Security, to enable control and avoid temptations as experienced in 2006. The mandate of the Ministry of Defence and Security (MDS) is executed through the Secretary of State for Security (SoSS) and the Secretary of State for Defense (SoSD).

This report of Fundasaun Mahein (FM) describes the achievements of the Ministry of Defence and Security during the five-year period from 2007 to 2012. The particular focus of the FM research has been on the achievements of the SoSD and SoSS and the unfinished work to be used as points for recommendations to the new government that will assume responsibility for the terms of 2012-2017.

II. The Secretary of State for Defense (SoSD)

A. Achievements

1. Legislation

In April 2010, the 4th Constitutional Government, through the Secretary of State for Defense (SoSD) produced important legislations such as the Organic Law of the FALINTIL-FDTL, Law on Military Career Regime, Military Disciplinary Law, National Security Law, Military Promotion Law, Regulation on the Military Service Law, Employment Concept, National Defense Law, the Structure of the Armed Force, Military Justice Court – among other legislations.¹

FM noted that these legislations were positive steps by the government to creating basic conditions for the armed forces. The purpose of these regulations was to lead the conduct of an armed force according to judicial frameworks established to professionalize the institution of the armed forces and to keep it away from political intervention.

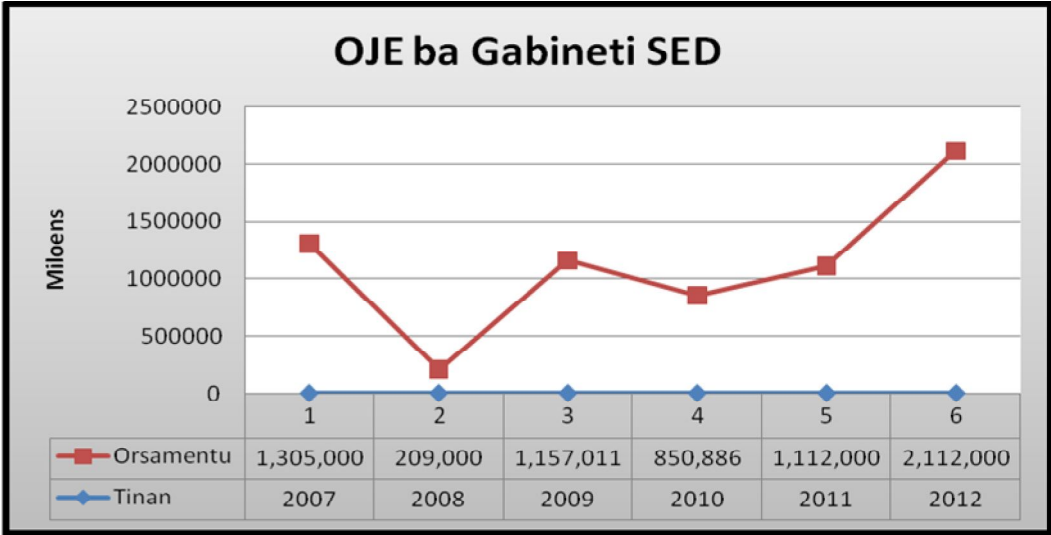
However, a major obstacle faced by the armed forces personnel has been the knowledge of laws. FM noted that the laws were written in Portuguese and that some of the personnel were unable to understand the laws to the full extent. At times, some personnel have acted not according to the rules. For example, a member of the F-FDTL beat a community member,

¹ National Defense Bulletin, December 2010-June 2011 Edition. p14

Pedro Ricardo, to death in Laivai (Ililai village), Sub-District Lautem, Lautem District, and the incident resulted in a strong reaction from the F-FDTL commander at that time². Other examples include when a member of the F-FDTL shot at a patrol vehicle of the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL) in the area of Liquica³; when a member of the Military Police (MP) beat an old lady, Lucia Martins, to death in the village of Mascarenhas in June 2011⁴; and when members of the MP assaulted the procession of the “Youth Cross” in the area of Comoro, resulting in 4 seriously injured and 1 hospitalized in the ICU.⁵ FM recommended that the new government, in particular the competent ministries, fortify discipline by socializing legislation to members of the armed force and producing official translations of the laws from Portuguese into Tetum.

2. Budget

Allocation of the general state budget to the SoSD for five years period of 2007 – 2012.

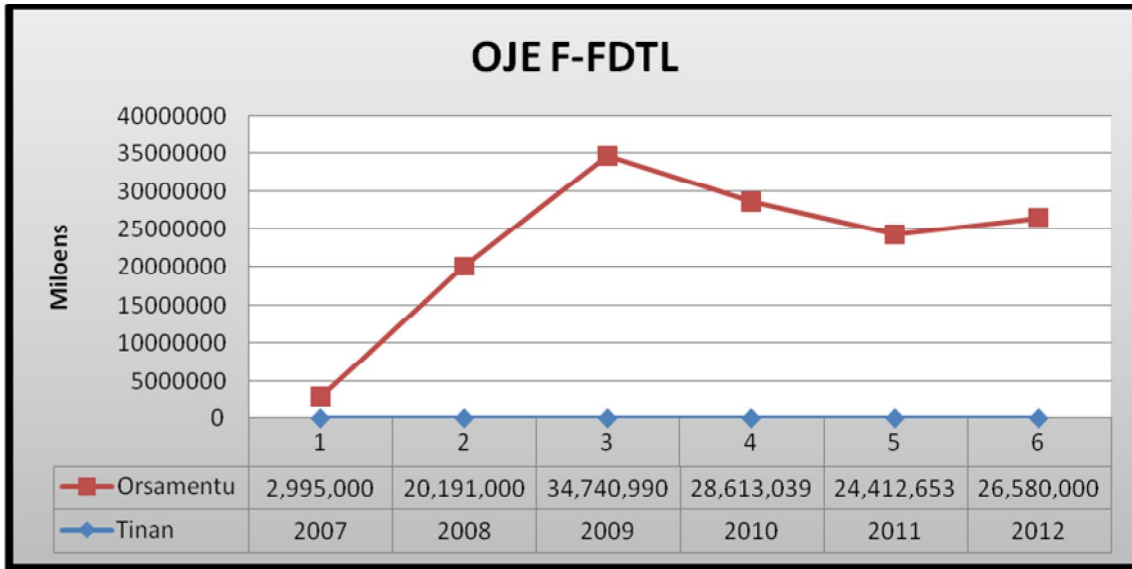


Source: The Secretary of State for Defense, Office of the National Directorate for Strategic Planning and International Policy (NDSPIP).

FM observed that the budget allocation to the office of the SoSD, starting from the transitional budget in the year of 2007 to 2012, has increased significantly in the category of goods and services. This category is followed in increases by the category of salary and payments, where the budget has increased significantly due to recruitment of staff for the office of SoSD.

Allocation of the general state budget to the F-FDTL for five years period of 2007 – 2012.

² Timor Post Newspaper, Wednesday, September 15th, 2010
³ Timor Post Newspaper, Tuesday, September 7th, 2010
⁴ Fundasaun Mahein Report No. 22, August 18th, 2011,p4
⁵ Timor Post Newspaper, Monday, October 25th, 2010



Source: The Secretary of State for Defense, Office of the National Directorate for Strategic Planning and International Policy (NDSPIP).

Similarly, the budget allocation for the F-FDTL also increases sharply in the category of capital development and goods and services. On one side, the allocation has been for infrastructure development and facilities to provide services to the armed force such as the construction of the Hera port, barracks, facilities, and other building constructions for the naval component. On the other side, given the recruitment in 2009 and 2011 for new members of the armed forces, the expense for goods and services has also increased due to the service needs of the institution – including increase in salary, as the consequence of a revision to the law on the wage schemes.

FM noted that the SoSD has been consistent in the budget allocation for the F-FDTL institution for sustainable investment, although the budget execution has experienced significant challenges. For example, the construction of a temporary port for the naval component in Hera actually started in 2010 but was not yet completed until now. Concerningly, in the process of completing the port, the port faced a disaster when the poor quality of construction threatened the capability of the port.

3. Infrastructure

The infrastructure of the defense institution has been a priority agenda for the 4th Constitutional Government. This is because since its inception in 2002, the institution lacks basic equipment, human resources and facilities. Thus, infrastructure has become an important issue for the FRETILIN government⁶ and the AMP government to tackle.

The 4th Constitutional Government, in particular the SoSD – which is responsible for the infrastructure policy development of the FALINTIL-FDTL – has relied on donors, particularly with Australia, New Zealand, United States, etc., for 80% of its development since the establishment

⁶ FRETILIN – Frente Revolucionario Timor-Leste Independente.

of the defense institution. Nevertheless, the government continues to invest with a motto “*move slowly but continually*”, and in 2008 the government managed to reduce the donors support to 20%.⁷

The percentage figures show that the state and the government have invested much in the defense sector, and this has been considered a great positive step in the infrastructure development for the F-FDTL. FM appreciates the government because it really invested in the infrastructure – considered to be the priority area for the F-FDTL institution. This investment includes building a storehouse for the F-FDTL in Metinaro, building two warehouse for the F-FDTL, building a medium-sized house for the Logistics Unit (which is now being used as the base for the service support component), building the Military Police headquarters including the construction of temporary port for the naval component, and building barracks for the more than 300 members of the naval component. In addition, through bilateral cooperation, the Chinese government has constructed hundred houses for officers and sergeants in Metinaro, including the Ministry of Defense building and the Headquarter for the F-FDTL, for a total amounting to \$.8 million.⁸

Yet, another issue is, the construction of the temporary port for the naval component is not yet finalized. From the total amount of \$7,100,000.00 allocated for the construction of the temporary port, US\$4,500,000.00 had been spent by January 2011⁹ under the administration of Lifese Engineering Pty Ltd. Even at the time, the construction was late and not yet finalized.

The government’s failure in the construction process of the naval port has been strongly criticized by the members of the National Parliament and Civil Society, as well as by Fundasaun Mahein. The Director of Fundasaun Mahein (FM) Nelson Belo said that the stagnant construction of Hera port will impact the work of the naval component. The ships that are currently operating in the ocean need maintenance, however, when they dock in the harbor, the condition of the port must be appropriate.¹⁰

The issue of the stagnant naval port has also drawn the attention of the former President of the Republic, Jose Ramos Horta whom, at that time was the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and said, “We have a maritime navy which is important for the country’s sovereignty and natural resources, however, it is faced with a problem of not yet having a dedicated port for the naval component.”¹¹ The government must speed up the construction of the Hera naval port for it to serve as a permanent harbor for maintaining the ships of the F-FDTL, Maritime Police, as well as Nakroma.¹² The issue of the temporary port has also drawn the repeated attention of the former F-FDTL Commander, Major General Taur Matan Ruak and the current President of the

⁷ Tempo Semanal Edition 35/ August 20th, 2010

⁸ Voice of Mahein No. 18, April 18th, 2011

⁹ Tempo Semanal Newspaper, January 21st, 2011

¹⁰ Tempo Semanal Newspaper, July 27th, 2011

¹¹ Timor Post Newspaper, Thursday, August 4th, 2011

¹² <http://timorhauniandoben.blogspot.com/2011/08/horta-preoukupa-portu-naval-hera.html>

Republic, as the port is insufficient for the seven patrolling boats – namely two ships offered by Portugal, Jaco and Betanu, and three ships offered by the South Korean government.¹³

FM noted that the government has a political commitment in creating basic infrastructure for the defense institution; however, the project lacked a feasibility study. The limited human resources had also negatively impacted the budget execution of the aforementioned project. In the end, it is only wasting money while giving no significant benefits for the institution. In connection with the abovementioned failure, FM would like to recommend to the new government to conduct a feasibility study in order to finalize the construction of the port that has already consumed a significant amount of the budget.

4. Facility and Equipment

Facilities and equipment is also a determinant issue in supporting the professional development of the armed forces' work. In 2010, the government, through the SoSD, handed over vehicles to the F-FDTL –namely 2 excavators for the engineering company, 2 trucks for the engineering company, 2 patrolling motorbikes for the Military Police, 3 units of Toyota Fortuna for the component commanders, 8 units of Toyota Land Cruiser for the operation, 8 units of Toyota Rush for the F-FDTL administration, 8 units of Toyota Minibus for transporting the troops, and also other equipment for the engineering company.¹⁴

Other policy accomplished by the government to create adequate conditions for the F-FDTL institution took place in 2011, when the government, through the SoSD, proposed an amount of \$3.7 Million for the purpose of purchasing military vehicles, purchasing stationeries and furniture to furnish the new SoSD building, constructing 100 houses for the naval component (including the construction of F-FDTL posts in the border areas including Tunubibi and Fohorem).¹⁵

The effort and commitment of the AMP government through the SoSD has demonstrated strong political will for the institutional development of the defense force, although these efforts were not sufficient for the needs of the institution. Therefore, FM recommends that the new government to pay utmost attention on the issue of adequate facilities and equipment in order to support the work of the army force.

5. Human Resource

In order to modernize and develop armed forces consistent with the modern evolution of the armed forces, human resources are a key and vital point for the institutional development of the F-FDTL. Thus, in the 2011 GSB the government allocated a budget totaling \$ 24 Million with three priority programs for the defense sector, namely 1) Human Resources; 2) Operational Activity; and 3) Military Cooperation between the F-FDTL and other countries.¹⁶ This is because,

¹³ Tempo Semanal Newspaper, Wednesday, July 27th, 2011: The F-FDTL Navy Ship is in Agony.

¹⁴ Defense Bulletin, Edition of December 2010 – June 2011p12

¹⁵ STL Newspaper, August 17th, 2011

¹⁶ Diariu Nasional Newspaper, Friday, December 3rd, 2010

after the transformation of the FALINTIL to F-FDTL, we may consider that, institutionally, the F-FDTL has only the head and the legs to walk and lacks a body.

Based on this reasoning, the AMP government through the SoSD has consistently invested in human resources in order to complete the body; to possess all head, legs, and body. To fulfill these needs of the F-FDTL institution, the government through the SoSD has provided opportunities to the F-FDTL officers, sergeants and privates to attend courses both in the country and abroad, according to the areas of priority and needs of the F-FDTL institution.¹⁷

Human resource development has been a priority to complement the demands to serve within the F-FDTL institution because a strong institution and a good military shall be one that is disciplined, competent, and knowledgeable. This vision has been accomplished by the SoSD in the form of scholarships offered by the government based on the F-FDTL's institutional demands. The priority study areas for the scholarship holders were F-FDTL officers, sergeants and privates, studying areas such as piloting (4 members), engineering (3 members), electronic engineering (1 member), mechanical engineering (1 member), and human resources (1 member) in the Philippines.¹⁸

In addition, the government has also tries to provide additional capacity building for the members of the F-FDTL through trainings and scholarships in abroad. Every year four (4) military members attend courses in Japan and ten (10) pursue mechanical courses in Malaysia.¹⁹ Members of the F-FDTL are also sent to attend English courses in Canada, study at Indian Universities, sit air force courses in Brazil, and many more.²⁰

SoSD managed to recruit new members of the army twice, recruiting 500 new members in 2009 and another 500 in 2011, in order to complement the number required by the F-FDTL. The actual number of personnel after the 2006 crisis was only 717 – of which the majority were veterans – while the number of personnel before the 2006 crisis was 1.800.²¹

6. The Office of Forca 2020

The twenty-twenty (2020) Cabinet is a cabinet under the Ministry of Defense, in particular under the Office of the SoSD, which functions to manage the policy of the defense sector development plan for the F-FDTL as set out in the 2020 defense force plan.²² The 2020 Office is led by Brigadier General Filomeno Paixão with 12 staff composed of 2 civilian advisors and some military personnel who have been working within the 2020 Office.²³

¹⁷ Fundasaun Mahein Report No. 18, April 18th, 2011, p7

¹⁸ National Defense Journal. Edition of December 2010-June 2011.p15

¹⁹ Voice of Mahein No. 13, October 28th, 2010.p4

²⁰ Speech of the Minister for Defense and Security on the 10th Anniversary of the F-FDTL

²¹ Interview with the Secretary of State for Defense, Julio Tomas Pinto, Friday, June 15th, 2012

²² Voice of Mahein No. 18, April 18th, 2011.p2

²³ Interview with Director of the National Directorate for Strategic Planning and International Policy (NDSP/IP), Martinho Maia Gonsalves, Thursday, June 14th, 2012

The vision of the 2020 force is to fulfill both the role of the actual army force and, in the future, not wage conventional war but contribute to the development of the state. Thus, in the study context, the “2020 Force” has been focusing on priorities in the four areas of: 1) Maritime Security, 2) Civil Military Cooperation Activity (CIMIC) which focuses on development projects for Humanitarian Aid, 3) Expert Training, and 4) Land Component.²⁴

In order to respond to the 2020 vision plan, the AMP government – through the Army Force Development Plan (PDF) and approved in the Council of Ministers – plans to increase the actual number of the armed force personnel from 1.980 to 3.600 by 2020.²⁵ There is a plan to set up the Air Component with one company sizing 115 to 130 personnel. This component will be divided into two sectors – the northern and southern sector. In addition, there is a plan to set up a headquarters for the Support Service Component and Air Support Component in Baucau, for the Infantry in Welaluhu-Same (on the southern coast), and for the Navy in Hera.²⁶

With respect to the Naval Component, the Secretary of State for Defense Julio Tomas Pinto said that: “the Naval headquarter will be in Hera, while the support bases will be established in Atauro, Oeccu-sse, Palaka and Com. In the other hand, the Infantry support service will be established in Meti-Boot (Welaluhu) and it can be utilized for joint exercise with other countries invited by the government. Additionally, Julio Tomas Pinto said that the Navy planned to set up navy radio stations. There have been five radio towers established across the territory thus far but additional radio towers were required.²⁷

FM observed that the 2020 force plan was an ambitious plan with heavy implications for the state budget. FM recommends that the new government look into and review the plan – identifying the priority sectors that could respond to the needs of the armed forces, which is developing with various limitations. This does not mean that FM is challenging the study referred to earlier but that there is a need to consider other sectors that are fully integrated in the development of Timor-Leste.

7. The National Defense Institute (NDI)

Other efforts made by the AMP government through the SoSD has been the establishment of the National Defense Institute (NDI) based on the Decree Law No. 12/2010, Article 22, which foresaw the establishment of the National Defense Institute. This legislative intervention, aimed at establishing the National Defense Institute (NDI), stemmed from an indirect state administration in accordance with article 10 of the Decree Law 12/2006, that provided the NDI it with administrative, financial and patrimonial autonomy. Thus, the NDI selected a simple structure, especially for structural issues pertaining to management (still under development).

²⁴ <http://temposemanaltimor.blogspot.com/2010/08>

²⁵ Interview with the Secretary of State for Defense (SoSD), DR. Julio Tomas Pinto, Friday, June 15th, 2012

²⁶ Interview with the Secretary of State for Defense (SoSD), DR. Julio Tomas Pinto, Friday, June 15th, 2012

²⁷ Interview with the Secretary of State for Defense (SoSD), DR. Julio Tomas Pinto, Friday, June 15th, 2012

The NDI structure is composed of one Director, one General Board, one Advisory Board and one Pedagogical and Scientific Board. The structure serves its establishment objectives but operates without an exchequer (restrictions) for the administrative and public treasury areas. This unnecessarily gives an opportunity for the creation and installation of other bodies. Thus, in its current state, the NDI will use the existing structure, such as the relationships established with other government departments – particularly with the F-FDTL.²⁸

The objectives of the establishment of the NDI are; *first*; researching, *second*; reporting research to the government; *third*; organizing short- and long-term courses, and *fourth*; facilitating courses for the high-ranking officers. The NDI was established in 2010 and has appointed the Commander of the Naval Component, Colonel Pedro Klamar Fuik, as the director. According to the plan, by next year (2013) the NDI will organize two courses for the high-ranking officials.²⁹

By looking into the establishment of the NDI, FM considers the NDI necessary for the current F-FDTL – there needs to be an office dedicated to conducting defense studies, identifying challenges, and better developing the armed forces institutions in the future. Meanwhile, FM recommends that the new government promptly develop a curriculum for the NDI and recruit its staff to begin the mandated work, as FM has learned that the NDI has not produced any reports and has not conducted any courses for the military personnel. These tasks were the original objective or vision for the establishment of the NDI. FM also recommends that the new government shall publish the outcome of the research conducted by the NDI in the defense newspaper,

8. Policy of Bilateral Cooperation

In order to achieve the dreams of F-FDTL modernization, the government – through the SoSD – has outlined a cooperation policy with the Portuguese government in the defense sector. This cooperation policy focuses on the army providing basic training for the soldiers, basic training for the officers (sergeants and officials), advanced training upon conclusion of training in the military academy. The policy also focuses on training for sergeants of the special forces and a staff course for the generals.

This bilateral cooperation has resulted in sending F-FDTL members with the Portuguese contingent to perform a peace-keeping mission in Lebanon.³⁰ In addition, in the period of 2007-2012, the government – through the SoSD – sent a significant number of F-FDTL members to attend trainings in other countries like Brazil, Portugal, Japan, Indonesia, Australia, the United States of America, among others.³¹

²⁸ The Organic Law of the National Defense Institute, August 26th, 2010

²⁹ Interview with the Secretary of State for Defense (SoSD), DR. Julio Tomas Pinto, Friday, June 15th, 2012

³⁰ F-FDTL Bulletin. IV Edition August-December 2010

³¹ <http://juliotomaspinto.com/component/content/article/36-julio-interview/44-pinto-laiha-sistema-etniku-partidu-ih-f-ftl-.html>

Through the channel of the bilateral cooperation, the SOSD has accomplished important policies such as the *Defense Cooperation Program* with Australia, *Joint Exercise F-FDTL* and the US Marines, *Military Cooperation Program* with New Zealand, *Military Cooperation* with Malaysia on training for *Peace Keeping and UN Military Observer*, English course in Canada, sending the F-FDTL members to study at the University of India, air force training in Brazil, *Technical Cooperation* with Portugal on fromia Advisor.

The cooperation with the United Nations (UN), in particular UNMIT in conducting training for *Military Liaison Officers* to support the two military posts deployed in the border. In addition, through the bilateral cooperation with Indonesia, the government sent the officers to attend training at the Navy SESKO in Jakarta in 2009 and sent the high rank officials to attend military course at LEMHANAS Jakarta in 2011.³²

Based on the government policy through the abovementioned bilateral channels, FM noted that the government has taken necessary positive steps towards developing the armed force institution although it has not fully achieved the dreams. Therefore, FM would like to request the new government to carry on strengthening these bilateral cooperations to provide necessary capacity building and training according to the actual conditions facing the F-FDTL.

B. What has been the Challenge for the SoSD?

As a newly emerging post-conflict nation, where state institutions are still fragile, Timor-Leste will surely encounter many difficulties in building and developing professional armed forces institutions. However, the government of Timor-Leste continues to be firm with its policies to develop the armed forces institutions according to the motto "Slowly but continually." This will achieve a result beneficial to the state of Timor-Leste, and in particular the institution of the F-FDTL.

FM will describe the challenges encountered by the AMP government in developing the F-FDTL institution from 2007-2012 in greater detail in the following paragraphs:

1. Planning for the Construction of Temporary Port-Hera

Why has infrastructure planning been one of the foremost challenges for the IV Constitutional Government, in particular the office of SoSD? FM noted that although the government has made serious efforts and allocated some money to improve the basic infrastructure for the F-FDTL, it still faces challenges in the planning stages. A concrete example is of the planning for the construction of the temporary port for the naval component – which is yet to be completed even though the budget has been fully executed.

The contract for the construction of the temporary port was made with the government of Timor-Leste and was signed by the Prime Minister, Xanana Gusmão, as the Minister for Defense and

³² Speech of the Minister for Defense and Security on the 10th Anniversary of the F-FDTL

Security. The contract for the work was supposed to start in June 2010 and completed in October 2010. The total value of the contract to implement the project was in the amount of US\$ 7.017.705. However, more than a month just after the work is carried out, the government began to be stubborn when it received the fourth *invoice* from the company (due to be submitted every fortnight). And, *invoices* from the company have been submitted to the government since April 12th, 2010.³³

Interestingly, when Mário Viegas Carrascalão assumed the post as the Deputy Prime Minister for Good Governance, he issued a letter to cancel payments on the construction of the Hera port, as the construction was carried out without a feasibility study. However, a dispatch issued by the Prime Minister Xanana Gusmão, No. 0874/GPM/2011 dated June 13th, 2011, requested additional payment be made for the company Lifese Engineering. In the letter, the Prime Minister authorized the Finance Minister to release a payment with a total amount of US\$ 2.644.568,62 from the contingency fund to be paid to Lifese Engineering.³⁴ Such complicated and challenging processes encountered by the government in the construction of the temporary port indicates that there was no proper planning process or profound study in place prior to budget allocation for the construction work.

2. Plan to Purchase Two Ships from China

Another challenge encountered by the 4th Constitutional Government is that there was no proper planning and studying in place prior to the purchase of two ships from China with an amount of US\$28 Million as there is no supporting infrastructure for the ships to dock for maintenance. Arsénio Paixão Bano, member of the National Parliament from Commission B for Defense and Security Affairs, strongly criticized the issue that the government did not have a proper plan or study, and therefore encountered many failures such as the purchasing of these Jaco and Betano ships as well as the infrastructure development of the temporary port which has become a huge problem.³⁵

Bano added that the government has not conducted a proper feasibility study prior to the purchase of the ships, thus, those ships could not operate in the southern coast. Amusingly, the two ships can only patrol from Dili to Batugade. Bano believed that this occurred due to a lack of a proper study on the maritime conditions of Timor-Leste prior to the purchase of this equipment.³⁶ Another member of Parliament, as well as a member of the Parliamentary Commission B from the CNRT Bench, Paul Martins questioned the availability of human resources to conduct maintenance on the ships if they break. Martins said that as long as there were no specialized human resources, whenever one of the two ships were broken and were in need of maintenance and repair, it would have to be brought to other countries for the maintenance and the money would be spent overseas.³⁷ Former MP Augusto Tara, from the

³³ Tempo Semanal, July 27th, 2011

³⁴ <http://www.tempo-semanal.com/?p=495>

³⁵ Voice of Mahein No. 16, January 22nd, 2011, p2

³⁶ Voice of Mahein No. 16, January 22nd, 2011, p3

³⁷ Newspaper The Dili Weekly, Tuesday Edition, January 31st, 2012

PSD Bench, also considered that the government – through the Ministry for Defense headed by Xanana Gusmão – had made a huge mistake in the purchasing the two ships from China with an amount of US\$28 Million because they were not operational in the southern coast.³⁸

From the Civil Society perspective, Fundasaun Mahein also laments the government policy in purchasing the ships from China. FM noted that the government tends to purchase worn out ships without conducting profound studies on Timor-Leste's maritime geography, and that such purchases should be well-prepared and not cause complications during the budgeting process.³⁹

3. Human Resource in the Office of the SoSD

The issue of human resources can be an indicator of a strong, solid state institution as measured through the outcome of the policy implementation. Conversely, insufficient human resources may negatively implicate institutional performance. The office of the SoSD has a lack of human resources which may impact the achievements of the institution's expectations.

According to the Director of the *National Directorate for Strategic Planning and International Policy* (NDSPIP), Martinho Maia Gonsalves that the human resources in the office of the SoSD is limited, therefore it is planning to recruit 19 staff within this year to help in the smooth functioning of the office of the SoSD. He said that the limited human resources made it difficult to coordinate or monitor the activities of the soldiers deployed on the border.⁴⁰ Due to the limited human resources, he recommends to the new government pay attention to the issue.

In relation to the issue, FM recommends to the new government to add on the number of staff in the SoSD, in particular the technical staffs in order to speed up the work of the SoSD, and to give effect to the government's expectations whenever there are projects relating to the F-FDTL institutional development.

C. What needs to be completed by the New SoSD?

As described in the initial pages on the achievements and challenges encountered by the AMP government, in particular the SoSD, FM noted the areas requiring completion by the new government as the following:

1. Legislation:

With the efforts made by the AMP government, in April 2010 the Secretary of State for Defense (SoSD) produced important legislation as mentioned above; thus, the new government needs to pay attention to the National Security Law, in particular how to organize all components relating to the national security. Herein, FM would like to suggest to the new government come up with a national strategic concept on how to concretely define the roles of the F-FDTL and PNTL.

³⁸ Newspaper Independente, Thursday, March 1st, 2012

³⁹ Voice of Mahein No. 16, January 22nd, 2011,p3

⁴⁰ Interview with the Director of the National Directorate for Strategic Planning and International Policy (NDSPIP), Martinho Maia Gonsalves, Thursday, June 14th, 2012

This includes how to establish the National Maritime Authority, mentioned in the Army Force Strategic Development Plan and approved by the Council of Ministers several years ago. As during this time, the maritime control has involved many components but each one goes their own. Since 2010, there have been many discussions involving the Ministry for Economy and Development, SoSS, SoSD, NDLD, National Directorate for Transport and Communications, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Finance but it is difficult to mobilize all groups for a meeting to define the issue.⁴¹

2. Infrastructure:

In terms of infrastructure, the AMP government through the SoSD managed to set up basic infrastructure such as building the facilities for the Naval Component, ports and many more – a very positive sign towards supporting the work of the armed forces. However, FM observed that many things still needed to be completed by the new government such as conducting a feasibility study to promptly finalize the construction of the unfinished naval port, which at worst, is threatened to break upon completion due to the bad quality of construction.

3. Facility and Equipment:

The issue of facility and equipment has been one of the focuses of the AMP government in order to support the F-FDTL institution in performing its duties. However, the new government needs to pay special attention to the F-FDTL's actual armaments, as the majority of those weapons were the old ones brought from the jungle, while others were donated by the United States of America in 2001 and are presumably worn out.⁴² The purchase of new armaments was planned in 2012 but has yet to be effected.

Another issue is that, on the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the restoration of independence, the Indonesian government officially handed over six (6) cannons⁴³ to the F-FDTL, but the question remains on how to use this equipment. Therefore the new government should have made a note in the agenda about the management of the equipment.

4. International Cooperation:

Another effort made by the government is the establishment of bilateral and international cooperation policies in order to develop the F-FDTL institution within its five-year mandate. This includes the SOFA (*Status of Force Agreement*), signed in 2002 by the representatives of Timor-Leste, Jose Ramos Horta and the Secretary of State for Defense of the USA, Colin Powell and the *Timor-Leste and USA Bilateral Defense Discussion*, officially established in

⁴¹ Interview with the Secretary of State for Defense (SoSD), DR. Julio Tomas Pinto, Friday, June 15th, 2012

⁴² Interview with the Secretary of State for Defense, Julio Tomas Pinto, Friday, June 15th, 2012

⁴³ Diariu Nasional Newspaper, Tuesday, May 22nd, 2012

2009, which brought positive outcomes for the F-FDTL.⁴⁴ However, FM noted that the new government needs to review the SOFA as the National Parliament has not given its approval on the cooperation. Therefore, this issue has become *homework* for the new government to finalize in order to have the legality over the cooperation run smoothly in the future.

The new government should also pay attention to the cooperation between Timor-Leste and Australia in the area of defense – which has been running very well and has given huge benefits to the F-FDTL despite a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to regulate the cooperation not being officially signed.

On the other hand the defense cooperation between Timor-Leste and Indonesia was made by the signing of an MoU on August 19th, 2011 with the Defense Minister of the RI, Prof. DR. Purnomo Yusgiantoro. However, the agreement has not been approved by the National Parliament, thus the new government needs to present the MoU to the National Parliament for approval.

⁴⁴ Interview with the Secretary of State for Defense (SoSD), DR. Julio Tomas Pinto, Friday, June 15th, 2012

III. Secretary of State for Security (SoSS)

B. Achievements

2. Institutional Strengthening

The work of the SoSS in the institutional strengthening for the institutions under the SoSS areas of responsibilities has been marked by many changes within those institutions, namely:

a. The National Police of Timor-Leste

- **Institutional**

The 2006 crisis still hugely affects the PNTL, which was nearly totally ruined. Therefore, the AMP government through the SoSS came up with an idea for institutional and structural reform. Thus, the Minister for Defence and Security appointed the former Attorney General, Mr. Longuinhos Monteiro to assume the mandate as the Police Commissioner to be in the top command of the PNTL, despite pros and cons.

According to Law No. 09/2009, the Organic Law of the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL)⁴⁵, the composition of the General Commander is: the Operation Commander, the Administration Commander, Office of the General Commander, Office of the Interpol and the Justice Department. Under the Operation Commander is: the National Operation Center, Community Policing Department, Department of Traffic and Road Safety and Department of Weapons and Explosives.

The Units and Services within the PNTL are namely; Special Police Unit (SPU), Public Order Battalion (POB), Close Protection Company (CPC), Special Operations Company (SOC), Support Service Platoon, Maritime Unit, Border Patrol Unit (BPU), Police Information Service (PIS), Criminal Investigation Service (CIS), and the District Commanders. These are the improvements or progresses made by the SoSS to the PNTL institution within its mandate from 2007-2012.

- **Infrastructure and Facility**

In terms of infrastructure, the SoSS has built four district command offices in the districts of Viqueque, Dili, Manatuto and Ermera in 2011 according to the defined priorities. There has not been much investment made to the office buildings for the units, such as the BPU. Although it represents the state's sovereignty, its posts in the border are in poor conditions. At worst, the lack of transport and communications facilities make it difficult to work. These similar conditions are also encountered by the other units.

FM noted that investment on the infrastructure can be one of the ways to help the police agents perform their duties in a proper and professional manner. However, FM observed that in reality

⁴⁵ Decree Law n.º 09/2009 dated February 18th, Organic Law of the National Police of Timor Leste (PNTL)

there has not been significant investment made by the government, in particular the SoSS, in relation to infrastructure in order to strengthen and develop the institution. Therefore, FM emphasizes and recommends that the new government, particularly the SoSS should pay more attention on the basic infrastructure and the minimum facilities to enable the viability for a stronger and rigorous policing.

Under the *Timor-Leste Police Development Program* (TLPDP) cooperation, logistics support such as beds and mattresses for the members of the community police, vehicles, construction of the training center, communication office within the Headquarter, and the planning to build a warehouse for the national logistics department including other facilities for the PNTL services were provided.

Other facilities such as the photocopy machines and printers are not yet sufficient to enable administrative work. This situation is even worse in the districts and within the police units. These shortages were previously covered by the UNPOL, however, in fact, the UNPOL has handed over the full authority to the PNTL.⁴⁶ FM acknowledged that with the limited facilities, it is hard to question the PNTL's professionalism and good services to the public.

FM argues that good infrastructures and facilities are measurements of professionalism and it provides for good public attendance by the police. Therefore, FM recommends that the new government should pay maximum attention to the issue.

- **Human Resources and Training**

Having refer to the number of Timor Leste's population which is totalling 1,066.409, comprised of 544.198 men and 522.211 women⁴⁷, how would the SoSS adopt a policy to obtain an adequate number of police to provide policing services across the country?

From the data obtain by FM from the Human Resources Department, the number of police agents is 3.149 where 2574 of them were men and 575 are women. From this total number, 1.879 (1.442 male and 437 female) were assigned to perform their duties in the districts. The remaining are assigned to the departments and units such as; the Headquarter totalling 318 (240 male and 78 female), 76 to the Immigration Department (64 male and 12 female), Police Training Center with a member of 83 (72 male and 11 female), Office of the Interpol with 8 members (all male), while for the Patrolling Unit there are 259 members (245 male and 14 female), Special Police Unit with 465 members (445 male and 20 female), Maritime Unit with 58 members (56 male and 2 female) and lastly the Special Service Unit with 3 members (2 male and 1 female).

Based on the above figures, FM considers that the human resource for the PNTL is still serves as an obstacle for the police services in the future. It is also importante to bear in mind that it is

⁴⁶ Voice of Mahein No.21 The PNTL Development. P14,18. July 21st, 2010.

<http://www.fundasaunmahein.org>

⁴⁷ Household and Population Census.2010.p25

necessary to add on the number of the PNLTL members in one part, and providing capacity building and training for them in another part as a key instrument for the future professionalisation of the PNTL. Thus, FM would like to remind that, increasing the number of the police agents is a priority, and simultaneously building the capacity of these agents is also an urgency.

Training is a need for the process of institutional development, as by means of training and capacity building, could help build on their knowledge to provide good policing services. Training will increase the capacity in policing areas such as human resource, administration, investigation, operations, traffic, intelligence and others. Knowledge and capacity building is important for the PNTL as the time demands because PNTL is the guardian and the servant who works closely with the community.

The SoSS and PNTL has carried out a number of training and capacity building activities namely; a number of efforts made by the government and the PNTL command has resulted in the cooperation with the Australian Government through the *Australia Federal Police (AFP)*, on leadership training, police investigation training and communication or information training both in-house and abroad.

In addition, basic police training is also provided by the Guarda Nacional Republicana (GNR Portugal) and the training for the Special Police Unit. Including training for 21 members of the community police in Japan. Training for the PNTL officials in Indonesia and the Phillipines which composed of 1 officer studying pilot, 5 officers studying criminology and 1 officer studying human resource management.⁴⁸ There are a number of other trainings being conducted that we did not list it in this report. The in-house training, for example the training course for 21 police members as trainers (training of trainer) to conduct investigation on domestic violence throughout the territory.⁴⁹

Based on these achievements, FM acknowledges that there is a need to intensify the specialised training courses for the police members in all areas. FM also recommends that the new SoSS needs to invest or allocate more of the budget on the education and training for the national police.

- **Promotion**

The legal basis for the promotion process within the police is the Decree Law No. 9/2009, the Organic Law of the PNTL, where in article 42 noted that the career and promotion scheme for the police will be based on a special arrangement. The Decree Law No. 16/2009 March 18th, on Rules Governing the Promotion in the National Police of Timor-Leste. This legal basis has been accommodating in making changes to the posts or ranks within the police. According to the law,

⁴⁸ Voice of Mahein No.21 The PNTL Development. P14,18. July 21st, 2010.

<http://www.fundasaunmahein.org>

⁴⁹ Jornal Independente. Thursday, June 14th, 2012.p2.

the promotion is divided into four (4) categories and the 13 posts as presented in the table below:⁵⁰

Categories	Positions
Higher-rank Officers	Commissioner Chief-Superintendent Superintendent Assistant-Superintendent
Inspector Officers	Chief-Inspector Inspector Assistant-Inspector
Sergeant	Chief-Sergeant First-Sergeant Sergeant
Agent	Chief-Agent Principal-Agent Agent

Source: The Decree Law No. 16/2009 dated March 18th, on the Rules Governing the Promotion in the National Police of Timor-Leste Nia

Under the Decree Law No. 16/2009 dated March 8th, the Secretary of State for Security is setting up a Promotion Commission which composed of the Timorese people, with representatives from Portugal, Malaysia, Australia, New Zealand and making verifications with competent institutions such as the Office of Prosecutor General, Court, Evaluation Panel, that also involve the the United Nations. The promotion process, from the beginning to the end, has been lamented over by some PNTL members. There are irregularities because the Decree Law gives full authority to the Secretary of State for Security without involving the PNTL Command and the PNTL command can only provide information through its human resource and justice departments.

The promotion process has caused grievance and confusion among the PNTL members as well as the promotion commission. There were grievances due to the minimum involvement of the PNTL command and that it resulted in many of the PNTL members failing in the exam. However, on one hand – apart from the result of the promotion process – there have been some instances where irregularities committed by PNTL members, without their having knowledge of the applicable laws, ruins their own career promotion.

On the other hand, FM recommends that the future promotion process take into consideration the maximum involvement of the PNTL command because the PNTL command is well-informed

⁵⁰ Decree Law N.º 16 /2009 dated March 18th, Rules Governing Promotion in the National Police of Timor-Leste

about the whole process within the institution, as well as well-informed about the resources that have been prepared by the PNTL command to promote ranks which are deserved by the PNTL members. Conversely, the implementation of the promotion process shall follow the conditions provided in the law, in particular on the Rules Governing the Promotion. The Rules Governing the Promotion within the PNTL defines that promotions for PNTL members shall take into account the elements for the promotion namely, Seniority, Schooling, Appointment and Exceptional Case.

This report also looks into the previous promotion process, where the major failure was that those promoted members lacked training for the ranks for which they qualified. Even though some of these officers were graduates of higher education or had Bachelors degrees, they were still not trained to perform the functions for their posts or ranks. Thus, although these officers assume higher posts or ranks and head towards an important office within the PNTL, they cannot perform their functions properly according to the conditions clearly defined in the law regarding the promotion scheme.

On the other hand, the instructors at the PNTL training center are only qualified to deliver training for agents. There are no instructors to deliver training for higher-ranking officers, inspector officers, and sergeants. Therefore, although the PNTL members were promoted to higher-rank or sergeants, there is no adequate academic training for them in the aforementioned posts or ranks. FM recommends that education and training for the PNTL members is essential to build on their capacity and for them to be well-informed about their role as a professional police officer.

At the end of the mandate of the AMP government, the SoSS created an extraordinary commission for promotion. This commission is tasked with conducting extraordinary promotion to the posts – namely sergeants to superintendents. This promotion has been carried out for the police with to resolve problems occurring as a result of the previous promotion, but the promotion law stated that promotion for higher ranks shall be conducted each every four years. But, the extraordinary promotion process has opened the space for the former resistance members to be automatically promoted to chief-inspector posts and it also give opportunity to other members to compete for the posts.⁵¹ FM considers that the extraordinary promotion has a political tendency and only satisfies a few members.

b. The National Directorate for Civil Protection (DNPC)

• Institutional Achievements, Infrastructure and Facility

Institutionally the DNPC constitutes two services namely the civil protection service and the fire service service. The civil protection service was initially under the National Directorate for Disaster Management within the Ministry of Social Solidarity. It was then renamed with DNPC under the Ministry of Interior. It has since moved again and now exists within the MDS under the

⁵¹ Timor Post Newspaper. Monday, June 18th, 2012.p7

SoSS. The Fire service services initially started with four corps; Aileu corps, Baucau corps, Dili corps and Maliana corps. Under the AMP government, it established two additional corps; Covalima corps and Manufahi corps. The establishment of these corps come without an office space, as the Manufahi corps is currently working in a *coby house* and these security services ironically have no tables, chairs, computers, cupboards and other furniture.⁵²

Other achievements include, through the partnership with UNDP and UNMIT, the Fire Department obtaining an emergency call number, “115”, in order to better attend to its clients. However, the community’s perception on the proper utilization of the emergency number has not made an adequate transition. People sometimes dial the number just for fun. In response to this attitude, the DNPC has created a call registry system where if the emergency call number is dialled three times just for fun, then the next call will be automatically rejected even in the case of a real emergency. By means of this report, FM would like to call the attention of the whole community to do not dial the “115” emergency number carelessly. Otherwise it will inflict suffering upon others who really need assistance from the Fire service. Let’s use the number appropriately and responsibly.

- **Human Resource and Training**

Up till now, the number of DNPC personnel has been 285 – composed of 204 firefighters and 81 civil servants deployed at the fire corps throughout the country. In the strategic plan, by 2017 the Fire Corps shall cover all 13 districts. However, by looking at the existing resources, the DNPC will conduct recruiting first to establish the regional centers, namely Dili, Baucau, Bobonaro, Manufahi, and Oecuse.

Human resource development for the fire services, with respect to basic training, has been obtained from countries namely Portugal, Malaysia, Brazil and Singapore. Sometimes the firefighters have also attended training in the abovementioned countries for advanced training courses. However, we suffer from a lack of facilities that makes it difficult to practice the knowledge gained from these training courses. On the other hand, the facilities and equipments provided to the fire service do not correspond to the ones they used during the training, thus they are doing their job based on the facilities they have at the moment. The knowledge they have gained includes first-aid for road accident, houses on fire, and fallen trees.

c. National Directorate for Security of Public Buildings (DNSEP)

- **Institution, Infrastructure and Facility**

There has been a huge change made by the AMP government by transforming the civil security service named the National Directorate for Security (DNS) into the National Directorate for Security of Public Buildings (DNSEP). Law No. 31/2008, dated August 13th, The Organic Law of the MDS, article 43^o, attributed the competencies to the DNSEP as following: ensuring security

⁵² Interview with the Director of the DNPC Mr. Domingos Pinto, July 4th, 2012

and control of access to buildings and public administration facilities throughout the national territory.

In terms of infrastructure, the SoSS constructed a proper building for the DNSEP in Dili. However the government has not allocated a proper budget for facilities and the DNSEP only receives assistance from the UNDP. The budget allocated by the SoSS only covers items on salary and payment/earnings. Meanwhile the government does not invest in other items. FM noted that there was a shortage in equipment such as communication radios, sticks, etc.⁵³ FM would like to call the attention of the government to not only allocate the budget for salaries but also allocating it for the item lines covering the equipment for the members of the civil security as well as training facilities (including facilities for administration or secretarial work).

The important task attributed to the DNSEP is to ensure security and control of accesses to buildings and public administration facilities. Conversely, FM noted that the parking areas within the public buildings were not yet appropriate and that some buildings were damaged despite the deployment of the civil security personnel. There is a need to define the policy or guidelines within a legislation in order to improve the work of the aforementioned directorate.

- **Human Resource and Training**

Training and capacity building for the members of civil security has been provided with the financial support from UNDP with trainers from Russia, France, Australia and the Philippines. The training has been attended by more than 1700 civil security personnel, including those from the districts. The training has been focusing on basic requirements such as physical exercise and self-defense, how to capture/arrest people, how to detect vehicles that are carrying threatening objects (bombs, weapons, etc) and others⁵⁴.

Just recently the UNDP and UNMIT have supported the DNSEP to carry out the second phase training for trainers (*training of trainer-ToT*) for 29 people in order to be trainers to deliver training to other members.⁵⁵ FM noted that this directorate has mainly dependant on donors while the government itself has not given maximum attention. Is it because this directorate is not as important as the others? How would the DNSEP survive when the bilateral assistance no longer exists in the future?

FM noted the question from the public has been that there is no proper legislation for the DNSEP to regulate their functioning and placement within the overall state institution. The Organic Structure of the MDS also assigned the DNSEP as an institution responsible for supervising private security companies, however there has not been any legislation made for this. There has been some information that the organic law of the DNSEP has drafted but it is yet to be approved.

⁵³ Interview with the Director of the DNSEP Mr. Armindo Florindo, April 25th, 2012

⁵⁴ Interview with the Director of the DNSEP Mr. Armindo Florindo de Sá, April 25th, 2012.

⁵⁵ Timor Post Newspaper. Thursday, June 28th, 2012.p18

d. Immigration Services (IS)

- **Institution**

The Immigration Services (IS) is an institution under the SoSS based on the Decree Law No. 31/2008 dated August 13th, Organic Structure of the Ministry of Defense and Security. The law describes that the Immigration Service is tasked with controlling the movement of people in the border as well as the entry, permanence, and activities of foreigners in the national territory, collaborating to prevent and repress crime related to illegal immigration and trafficking in people, and for instituting the proceedings for granting equal status to immigrants and refugees.⁵⁶ In addition, the Decree Law No. 30/2009, November 18th, the Organic Law of the Immigration Service, as a part of the security sector reform, deemed it inadequate to maintain the Immigration Service as an integral part of the Polisia Nasionál Timor-Leste (PNTL).⁵⁷

In the Decree Law No. 31/2009, dated February 18th, the Statutes of the Immigration Services Personnel, divides personnel into categories and placements such as migration career and non-migration career.⁵⁸ As outlined in Article 2 on the Statutes of the Immigration Personnel, the hierarchy of the migration career is composed of: Senior Inspector for Migration, Chief-Inspector for Migration, Assistant Inspector for Migration and Migration Official. Each has its own rank or emblem⁵⁹ but the responsibilities as outlined by the law were not yet fully functioning.

- **Infrastructure and Facility**

The immigration services is the gateway of the nation, therefore the supporting infrastructures are indicators for foreigners to measure the country's development progress, and represent our country's sovereignty at the border and international zones such as the port and the airport. The infrastructural achievements made by the current SoSS has been the construction of the office or posts in Batugade-Bobonaro and the post in Sakato-Oecuse. Conversely, the office of the Immigration Services at the airport and the port has been very bad – particularly at the Dili port, which the Government has not paid attention to rehabilitating or renovating.

The role of the immigration services is to control the border area as well as the international zones such as the harbor and airport. Immigration services controls the movement of people, and it can also function to prevent the passengers from travelling by land, boats, and airplane without official documents. People can come from ports or airports with health risks without the authorization from the competent health authorities. In order to properly perform these roles, immigration services requires adequate and responsive facilities. FM noted that the facilities such as communication instruments, human and goods scanning machines, and others has hampered the work of the Immigration Service.

⁵⁶ Decree Law No. 31/2008 dated August 13th, Organic Law of the Ministry of Defense and Security, Article 41.

⁵⁷ Decree Law No. 30/2009 November 18th, Organic Law for Immigration Services.

⁵⁸ Decree Law No. 31/2009 November 18th, Statutes of the Immigration Services Personnel. Article 2.

⁵⁹ Decree Law No. 31/2009 November 18th, Statutes of the Immigration Services Personnel. Article 64.

FM noted that the absence of adequate facilities has resulted in many incidents such as human trafficking, drugs transactions, money laundering, and other crimes which is now growing in our country. Another issue is that it handicapped the control over foreign citizens who distorted their visa for doing other activities, such as when the tourist visa is used to practice prostitution, business, and other sort of income-generating activities.

- **Human Resource**

Human resource has been an obstacle for the Immigration Services in operation of the control level at the operational posts. These posts are currently located in the President Nicolau Lobato Airport, Dili Port, Mota-Ain and Salele Posts.⁶⁰ FM observed that the issue of human resources has created difficulties in certain operational areas namely in inspection, coordination and prevention, to combat the infiltration of illegal immigrants, human trafficking and other illicit activities.

On the other hand, it is necessary to develop research and advise the government on the economic and social impacts relating to immigration policy. The impact of obstructions at the level of inspection, coordination, and prevention of illegal activities – and with the presence of the foreign citizens in the national territory – has resulted in unlawful practices and acts; such as the forgery of RDTL Birth Certificate by foreign citizens where 600 of them were in possession of the Electoral Card.⁶¹

3. Legislation

After the formation of the government and the creation of the Ministry for Defense and Security (MDS), the first legislation, Government's Decree Law n^o. 31/2008, on the Organic Structure of the Ministry of Defence and Security, was produced. The law conferred the security sector services to the Secretary of State for Security (SoSS) with its compositions, body, departments and units.

According to this legislation, the National Directorate for Community Conflict Prevention (DNPCC) is also under the SoSS. However, FM noted that since the establishment of the DNPCC the public has not yet been informed about the kinds of work this directorate has been doing. The question from FM is that although the DNPCC is tasked to conduct research, evaluation, and setting up strategic plans in order to prevent community conflicts, this seems not being well-functioning as because the Community Police Department within the PNTL is doing work which nearly similar to the one of the DNPCC. Therefore, FM would like to recommend that the community police intensify its work in order to be effective in its application.

a. The National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL)

⁶⁰ Interview with the Director of the Immigration Services: Jose da Costa. Tuesday, January 17th, 2012

⁶¹ Jornal Nacional Diário. Friday, January 20th, 2012. P1

The SoSS, under the MDS has produced a number of legislations to help the PNTL institution in ensuring its functions. These legislations were shown in the table below:

Type of Legislation	Legislation Number	Approved for
Decree Law	09/2009, February 18th	The Organic Law of the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL)
Decree Law	10/2009, February 18th	Waging Scheme of the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL)
Decree Law	16/2009 March 18th	Rules Governing the Promotion in the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL).
Decree Law (Revised Law and 10/2009, 18 February, Article 18°A)	28/2009 September 9 th	Revision of Waging Scheme of the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL)
Decree Law (Revised Law and 10/2009, 18 February)	13/2010	2 nd Revision of Waging Scheme of the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL)
Law	2/2010, April 21 st	National Security Law
Decree Law	41/2011, September 21 st	Juridical Arrangement for Use of Force
Decree Law	43/2011, October 19 th	Revision of Waging Scheme of the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL)

Many efforts have been made by the SoSS for the PNTL institution. However, FM observed that there is still a need to draft special legislation to regulate and define the collaboration among the institutions such as the PNTL, F-FDTL and other security institutions, to respond to the integrated national security policy. There has been relatively good mutual cooperation between the two institutions guaranteeing of national stability – however it has not been outlined in any legislation. Therefore, FM recommends that there is a need of juridical arrangements to define the situations that requiring mutual intervention by the PNTL and F-FDTL, as well as other security institutions. In which case does it require such intervention? How to define these areas of intervention? Having such arrangements in place will help avoid negative perceptions against these institutions.

Other legislation that still needs to be drafted is the law for the National Maritime Authority, the authority that will issue navigation licenses to security agents to navigate the ships. This is because none of these agents have such a navigation license.

In terms of legislation, the SoSS has produced a number of laws and decree laws, however, it is all written in Portuguese and it has been challenging for the members of police to understand and implement or operationalize the laws.⁶² Another issue is that, laws drafted by the state institutions have no guidelines for its implementation (*law implementation guidelines*) to help the police as a law enforcement institution. FM observed that the laws were ambiguous and have resulted in multi-dimensional interpretation. This is due to the lack of knowledge of Portuguese, the non-existence of the implementation guidelines for the laws, and the lack of socialization on the laws produced.

b. The National Directorate for Civil Protection (DNPC)

In terms of legislation, the SoSS has presumably not paid as much attention to this institution. The reality shows that as of now there has been no organic law for the civil protection institution as good as the statutes of the fire service and its personnel. FM noted that in terms of legislation, the DNPC is still lacking in various areas which hampers the civil protection services in properly performing their tasks. On the other hand, there has not been any specific legislation clearly defining the scope of work of civil protection services which has been doubled within a government service – as with the civil protection services under the SoSS and the national directorate for disaster under the Ministry of Social Solidarity. What happens with these services?

The non-existent legislation has been the basis for members of the fire service to demand their need for statutes clearly defining their role. The statutes of the fireworkers is important for defining their salary scale as their type of work is different from the ordinary civil servants. They must work at any time and in emergency situations.⁶³ However, this issue is not yet resolved since there has not been any legislations to regulate these issues.

c. The National Directorate for Security of Public Buildings(DNSEP)

Since the transformation of the National Directorate for Security (DNS) to the National Directorate for Security of Public Buildings (DNSEP) there has not been an Organic Law pertinent to this department. The law has been drafted but still not yet approved. Other issues in relation to the law which FM considers important has been the legislation for private security companies. Having this in place could help the DNSEP monitor and standardize the work of both public and private security services.

There is currently a Government Decree No. 06/2011, July 6th, which regulates the work of members of the civil security. The members of civil security perform their functions differently from the other civil servants. The difference has been that the members of the DNSEP sometimes work during the day and night (24 hours). In addition, the normal break time for the civil servants is not applied for the civil security. For that reason, the aforementioned government regime provides for a subsidy of US\$ 15.00 per week for per diem.

⁶² Voice of Maheïn n°35 Asesu Informasaun Ba Seitor Siguransa ho Politika Lingua iha Timor-Leste, 21 June 2012. <http://www.fundasaunmahein.org>

⁶³ RTTL News. Monday evening, July 2nd, 2012.

d. Immigration Services(IS)

In relation to the Immigration Services (IS), the SoSS has produced two important legislations, namely the Decree Law No. 30/2009 November 18th, on the Organic Law of the Immigration Services and the Decree Law No. 31/2009 November 18th, on the Statutes of the Personnel under the Immigration Services. FM noted that there has been good progress in the production of the two legislations, because it separates the immigration services from the PNTL institution and that the IS is directly under the SoSS.

There has been a clear definition for the Immigration Services. Meanwhile most personnel under Immigration Services were originally members of the PNTL even though Immigration Services is no longer an integrated part of PNTL Command. On the other hand, the operational responsibility of the Immigration Services is directly under the SoSS while administrative responsibility is responsible to the PNTL Command, due to the uniform and financial consideration.⁶⁴

In terms of legal order, the Decree Law No. 31/2009, November 18th, on the Statutes of the Personnel under the Immigration Service is the object while in terms of application, the laws and regulations of the Civil Service is applied together and adapted in the immigration regime.⁶⁵ However, Immigration Services has not⁶⁶ yet defined the status of the immigration personnel who originated from the policing regime and continue to work under the hierarchy of the PNTL Command, although the Immigration Service is no longer considered an integrated part of the PNTL Command, under the Decree Law No. 30 / 2009, November 18th, on the Organic Law of the Immigration Service.

4. Bilateral cooperation

The bilateral cooperation made by the SoSS with other countries has been to assist the security institutions through the course of professionalism and maturity in various areas. The majority of these bilateral cooperation commenced after 2002, while some have started after the security institution was destroyed.

a. National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL)

For cooperation aiming at PNTL development, the government established bilateral cooperation with many nations, such as the cooperation with the Australian government under the *Timor-Leste Project Development Program* (TLPDP) in the areas including the establishment of the training center, the construction of warehouse or communication center for the PNTL, housing facilities for the UPF.⁶⁷

⁶⁴ Interview with the Director of the Immigration Services: Jose da Costa. Tuesday, January 17th, 2012

⁶⁵ Decree Law No. 31/2009 November 18th, Statutes of the Immigration Services Personnel. Article 1, Line 3.

⁶⁷ Timor Post Newspaper. Thursday, 19 May 2011.p16

Many efforts were made by the government and the PNTL command namely cooperation with the Australian government through *Australia Federal Police (AFP)*, in the areas of leadership training, police investigation training, communication or information training, both in the country and abroad. In addition, the cooperation with the Portuguese government in the area of basic police training provided through the *Guarda Nacional Republicana (GNR)* and skills development or training for the *Special Police Unit, Close Protection Company (CSP)*, other training offered by the GNR has been on public order maintenance, siege, cleaning and special operations.⁶⁸

The cooperation with Japanese and New Zealand government has focused more on the development of community police conducted both in the country and abroad. With the support of the Japanese government, 21 members of the community police were sent to attend training in Japan. Additionally, seven PNTL officers were sent to both Indonesia and the Philippines – 1 personnel studying flying (pilot), 5 personnel studying criminology and 1 personnel studying human resource management.⁶⁹

Another form of cooperation has been with UNMIT through UNPOL under the Supplementary Agreement dated December 1st, 2006, which aims at restoring the situation back to normal as the PNTL could not perform its tasks at that moment.⁷⁰ With the three-phased UNPOL support for the development of the PNTL, the first phase was the commencement or initiation, the second phase was consolidation and the third phase was the reconstruction. In all these phases, the UNPOL played such a very important role in the reconstruction of PNTL institution; this includes logistics support from UNMIT. In the end, the UNPOL has to gradually handover the authority to the PNTL begins with Lautem district, and ends with Dili district and, by March 28th, 2011, PNTL will assume responsibility over the security of the whole territory of Timor-Leste.

b. The National Directorate for Civil Protection (DNPC)

The bilateral cooperation with the Portuguese government through *Guarda Nacional Republicana (GNR)* includes training for members of the fire service in the area of first aid and rescue during vehicle accidents and fire-extinguishing. The cooperation with the Malaysian government through the Malaysian police includes training and basic skills development. While, in the other side, the training on search and rescuing has been received from the *Brasilian Federal Police* under the cooperation of fellow Portuguese speaking countries. Some training has also been conducted in Singapore under cooperation with the Singaporean government.

In terms of facilities, the fire service has received support from UNDP and UNMIT, and have provided basic equipment to support the functioning of the civil protection services. FM noted that the DNPC attended many trainings abroad, however the government of Timor-Leste did not

⁶⁸ Interview with Anacleto Ribeiro. On June 16th, 2011.

⁶⁹ Interview with Deputy Director of Human Resources, National Police of Timor-Leste. On June 16th, 2011

⁷⁰ Supplementary Agreement. Dili, December 1st, 2006.

provide adequate facilities, and this situation has made it difficult for them to apply the knowledge and skills they gained from trainings abroad.

c. The National Directorate for Security of Public Buildings(DNSEP)

The National Directorate for Security of Public Buildings (DNSEP) has bilateral cooperation agreements with other countries – such as from Australia, France, Russia and the Philippines – in the areas of training and capacity building for members of the civil security, focusing on physical training, self/personal security (self-defense), how to detect cars that carry bombs, how to capture people, execution of eviction. Up to now, 1700 members have attended those trainings.

The SoSS is also in a partnership with the UNDP and UNMIT in terms of financial support for the training. The support provided by the UNDP includes the provision of minimum facilities for the members of the civil security. FM also acknowledged that the government, through the SoSS, did not actually pay maximum attention to the institution, nevertheless under a cooperation with UNDP and UNMIT the work is enduring up to now.

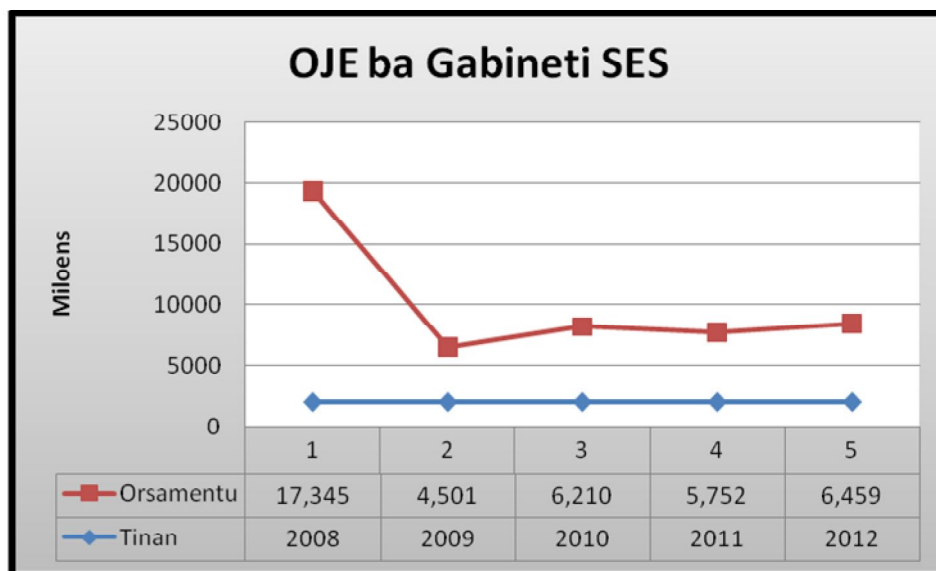
d. Immigration Services(IS)

The institutional cooperation for immigration services has also come from organizations such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in the form of training and facilities to support the operational work of the Immigration Service.

Other forms of cooperation that have taken place include an assistance from the Australian government to provide for capacity building to the members of the Immigration Service in checking along the border posts. The training focused most on combating drug infiltration, money laundering, and terrorist networks. FM noted that there was a necessity to develop a more specific partnership in the area of Immigration Services to research and advise the government on the social, economic and cultural impacts of immigrants.

5. Analiza General state budget (OJE) ba SoSS Durante 2007-2012⁷¹

Analysis of the annual state budget allocated for the SoSS (2008-2012)



Source: Book 2 of the General State Budget 2011, La'o Hamutuk.

Looking from the aspects of the general state budget, in every fiscal year, budget for the SoSS differs as every year government priorities change. The positioning of the security sector in every fiscal year is changing. For example, in the first two years the budget for SoSS is bigger because it needed to set up the security systems.

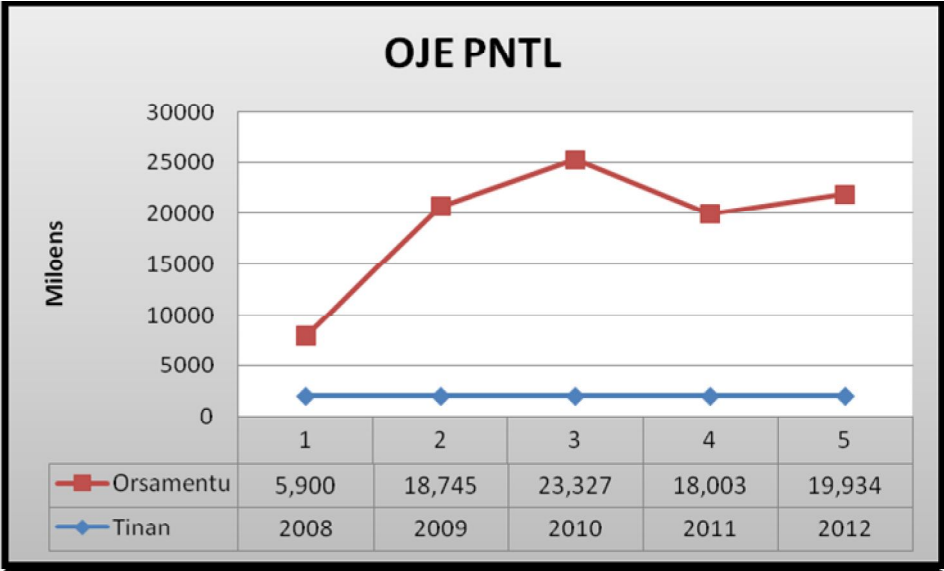
On the other side, FM observed that the GSB is increasing every fiscal year while the allocation to the SoSS is constant. FM acknowledged that the GSB process reflected on the definition of the national priorities. Since the security sector is not one of the priority sectors, the fiscal increase does not have an influence on the security sector. In this report FM would like to emphasize that in post-conflict nations, potential conflict may cause national insecurity, therefore investment in security sector is one of the conditions that guarantee stability and peace in order to bring about development for this country. These reasons can be taken into consideration by the future government.

Another issue is that, each institution under the guardianship of the SoSS faces roughly the same problem, which is leaning more on the infrastructure and facility, however, the GSB does not reflect this situation. This means that it is lacking consistency in investing in the minor capital and the development capital.

⁷¹ FM could not manage to obtain the 2007 transitional budget. That is why, in this budget analysis FM is only looking at the one for 2008-2012 executed by the SoSS.

PNTL; in the GSB process, the PNTL budget is separate. Although the execution is under the responsibility of the SoSS, the PNTL has financial autonomy. The budget for the PNTL is as follows:

Analysis of the annual state budget allocated for the PNTL (2008-2012)



Source: Book 2 of the General State Budget 2011, La'o Hamutuk.

FM noted that the annual budget for the PNTL differed based on the GSB assigned to the MDS, where the GSB for the MDS increases, the PNTL budget also increases. Where the budget for the MDS reduces, the PNTL budget also reduces. The annual clause for salary and wages always increases due to a few reasons, such as the consequence of the amendment to the law on the PNTL waging scheme and the subsidy for the security agent services.

FM noted that the government, particularly the SoSS, has been consistent in its investment for the infrastrucute and facility. However, it has yet to respond to the actual institutional needs of the police. While the recurrent expenses are still greater than the capital expenses (meaning that the budget for the consumption of the operational machine is greater), the investment on the infrastructure such as the conditions for the institution's future determination is still not significant.

C. The Pertinent Issues

The issues that remain persistent, remain unsolved by the incumbent SoSS, and need to be taken into consideration by the new SoSS include aspects such as:

a. The National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL)

Infrastructure and facilities still remain an obstacle towards the police development and professionalization in the future. One of the real life example is the condition of the Hatolia sub-

district station where there is no means of communication and lack of basic equipment such as computer – the reports have written by hand for a year.⁷² Other lacking facilities such as vehicles, communication equipment, etc, makes it difficult for the PNTL to provide proper services and to pursue institutional professionalization. FM also recommends that, in the future, it is necessary to improve the conditions of the basic infrastructure and the minimum facilities for the police.

The community police transforms into a semi-military policing. As outlined in the PNTL Organic Law, the character and philosophy of the PNTL is community policing, however, often times the members of the police are not aware of how to put this philosophy into effect, which, at the end, resulted in its interventions being more likely to be militaristic. This actual phenomenon has caused the community to feel the presence of the police as a major threat to their freedom, rather than to protect them to exercise their freedom. FM noted that the issue has been on the attitudes of the members of the police which has not been in conformity with the nature of the institution set out in the PNTL Organic Law. By looking into this situation, FM observed that the knowledge and the capability of the police in terms of the law is very limited and that the legislations produced in Portuguese has also been constraints for them to understand and to enforce.

An issue of concern for the general public is that the PNTL still does not have the white paper which contemplates long-term strategic plans as a guide to lead the police to that end. The paper is produced based on any profound study on the strategic interest and the national and domestic security threats. FM recommends that the new government should quickly produce the white paper to enable the PNTL institution to become more professional. The white paper can also leave a space for the public on how to contribute and scrutinize the development of the PNTL.

Another issue is about training. We often trained our police not in according to the internal security needs. We trained them about threats which are yet to occur, though we adapt the principle of prevention not curative. Nonetheless, we notice that there has not been clear definition on the priority of police training. FM noted that all the trainings we have conducted were roughly responsive of the assistance offered by our friends from other countries.

The Maritime Police Unit (UPM) is dedicated to provide security for Timor-Leste's coastal area, thus, it has an enormous responsibility but is still lacking in development. Although there has been some efforts made by the SoSS to contemplate an annual state budget for the unit, it still lacking. At present, the unit still does not have an office to allow it to exercise its functions. Even worse, the unit is working in an old office building, localized in the Dili port, which does not have proper conditions. Other efforts made by the government is by setting up three operational posts in the territory such as in Dili, Atauro and Atabae. In addition, in 2011, the government has allocated budget for UPM facilities such as the purchasing of boats, meanwhile the conditions, such as the port, is not feasible. It has become a public debate regarding how to operate the boats, its maintenance, where to dock and how about the operational management? At last, Lusitania's destiny is still in question!

⁷² TVTL News, Sunday June 24th, 2012.

b. The National Directorate for Civil Protection (DNPC)

There are lots of challenges and problems facing this directorate, the most important issue of concern is that there has not been an organic law and statutes for the fire service itself as well as for its personnel, rules governing the uniform and the waging scheme. FM noted that the government, in particular the SoSS, defines the tasks of the civil protection services, particularly the fire service, just like other ordinary public services, and that there has not been any difference in terms of treatment.

The pertinent issue has been on the basic infrastructure and facility for the district fire services, as there has been planning to recruit more firemen, meanwhile the infrastructure, in particular their own building, does not exist. Ironically, the existing fire services were still lacking facilities such as furnishings, vehicles and office equipment such as computer, wardrobes and many others.

Bureaucracy in the budgetting process have caused difficulties for the fire service that, supposedly, having the character of emergency response to become more difficult and delayed and due to budget constraints the services instead became non-emergency. At worst, when they arrived at the scene the people who needed assistance were no longer there. Another issue is that the government has been investing more on the physical development but not adapting with the development of the civil protection which plays an important role in giving protection to the buildings.

c. The National Directorate for Security of Public Buildings (DNSEP)

The unsolved issues within the DNSEP were, at present, the institution is still lacking its own organic statutes, and that there has been no legislation to regulate the private security companies.

Other issue of concern is that, the the members of the civil security were currently deployed at the public buildings and installations, yet they did not properly controlling those buildings and installations. FM observed that it is really necessary to provide support to the institution so that they can better perform the tasks of the national security.

Another challenge facing the DNSEP has been that, the government has never dedicated an item, in the general state budget, for the administrative facilities as well as operational working facilities of the civil security corps to allow them to better perform their functions.

d. Immigration Services (IS)

According to the Decree Law No. 30/2009, November 18th, the Organic Law of the Immigration Services, as a part of security sector reform, the Immigration Service has become a separate entity and not being considered as an integral part of the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL).⁷³ However, FM noted, as an issue of concern, what is the status of those police officers who worked within the Immigration Services and in terms of chain of command, how would they

⁷³ Decree Law No. 30/2009 November 18th, the Organic Law of Immigration Service.

carry out their job? These issues were standstill, therefore FM would like to call the attention from the future government to properly address the issue.

The Immigration Services (IS) is facing many obstacles in relation to the roles attributed to it. In the scope of inspection of the foreigners, FM considers that there has not been sufficient logistical support to help the work of the Immigration Services. On the other side, the basic infrastructure is already being established but not yet complemented with the facilities. For example, the immigration posts in the border were not yet equipped with logistical resources that could detect drug contrabands, money laundering, weapons including bombs.

In terms of human resources, the IS is still having major limitations in the level of control and supervision, both on the number of staff and their capacity. FM considers that the SoSS needs to invest more on this institution in order to qualify the IS personnel. Hence, it will enable the IS to develop a study or a research to advise the government on how the movement of the foreigners in the country can impact the country's economic, social, cultural and political life.

Another issue is about the legislation for crimes committed by foreigners within the national territory, trials were often held but the decision/sentence was always voluntary abandonment, the reason provided that there was a lack of means and budget. FM noted that the margin of the fragile legislation has been the consequence for people to come in and out easily to our country. One of the example is the Chinese traders who have begun to dominate the traditional markets in almost the 13 districts, which shall become an issue to be taken into consideration for discussions in the coming government.

e. Relationship between the SoSS and the PNTL Command

Fundasaun Mahein (FM) observed that during the time the problem which has been a huge gap between the leaderships of the SoSS and the PNTL Commander has been the issue on the relationship between the Secretary of State for Security, Dr. Francisco Guterres and the PNTL Commander, PNTL Commissionaire Dr. Longuinhos Monteiro, which is lacking good coordination. Often, whenever problems occur within the PNTL institution, the Commissionaire will ignore the Secretary of State for Security and consult directly with the Minister for Defence and Security, Xanana Gusmão. As a matter of curiosity, how many times have the meetings between the PNTL Commissionaire, Dr. Longuinhos Monteiro and Dr. Francisco Guterres been held? FM recommends that it is necessary to establish a good relationship between the PNTL command and the leadership of the SoSS in the future to avoid burdening the institution of the PNTL.

IV. Conclusion

During its five years mandate, the achievements of the Ministry of Defence and Security – exercised by both the SoSD and SoSS – has been, in particular, the institutional development of defense and security. FM noted that the work achievement during five years, the ministry has managed to improve the development of the defense and security institutions in terms of institutions, legislation, infrastructure, human resources as well as strengthening the bilateral cooperation including with the development partners.

There has been progress made by the SoSD and SoSS in the area of legislation reform within the defense and security institutions that aim at guiding the conduct within the F-FDTL and PNTL to attest that defense and security institutional development needs to change along with the global evolution of both army and police force. There has also been progress in improving the F-FDTL and PNTL infrastructures, including the directorates under the responsibilities of both SoSS and SoSD. Human resource development occurs both inside the country and abroad in specialized areas.

However, some work has still not been achieved by the SoSD and SOSS, therefore the new government needs to continue to build on the unfinished works in the areas of institutional development, legislation, infrastructure, and human resource development including the facilities. For that reason, the FM report has pointed out some recommendations in the accompanying attachment.

A remarkable achievement was when Timor-Leste succeeded in its joint operation in 2008, composed of both F-FDTL and PNTL, which had fallen into a political and military crisis in 2006. The joint operation managed to recall the petitioners who had abandoned their responsibilities within the armed force institution. The petitioners were led by former-Lieutenant Gastaun Salsinha. No incidents resulted from this operation and a positive thing to show about the capability of the Timorese is that there was no open fire against an armed group. However, an issue of concern in the public has been that the Ministry of Defence and Security has not regained control of the weapons distributed in the 2006 crisis. Ironically, the auditing of the weapons still remain a concerns and misgiving of the public – how many weapons are still missing and how many weapons were actually being handed out?

V. Recommendation:

A. Defense

- 1) It is recommended that the new government, especially the relevant ministry, maintain the existing bilateral channels by identifying the priority areas for the better development of the F-FDTL in the future.
- 2) It is recommended to the new government to conduct a feasibility study and to pay utmost attention to the unfinished construction of the naval port to enable the service of the F-FDTL, in particular the naval component.
- 3) It is recommended that the new government needs to develop the human resource, in the Engineering sector and the technical/mechanical sector in particular to provide maintenance for the F-FDTL engineering equipment.
- 4) Fundasaun Mahein also recommends to the government that in implementing a project, it should conduct proper study before allocating the budget. As the naval port experience showed, if there has not been proper study put in place prior to budget allocation, the project may, at the end, result in worthless implementation.

B. Security

- 1) The future SoSS needs to consider and review the establishment of the DNPCC/DNPKK and its services as FM noted that its establishment has been both inefficient and ineffective. FM recommends that it is necessary to intensify the services of the Community Policing Department (DPC) in order to reflect the nature and philosophy of the police.
- 2) It is recommended that the SoSS create a law for the national maritime authority, legislation for an integrated national security task, establishment of a body to accredit and issue navigation licenses to both PNTL and F-FDTL officers to navigate the existing patrol boats.
- 3) The Organic Law of the DNSEP and DNPCC shall be passed, a decree law to regulate the private security companies, the statutes of the fire service and the civil security, the statutes for the police personnel working within the immigration service, rules governing the uniform and salary scale for the fire brigade and other regulations required.
- 4) It is recommended for the SoSS to conduct a profound study involving all state entities for the creation of the *white book* that contemplates strategic studies for the national security needs based on potential national threats, to guide the police development in the future. FM also recommends to make translations of the laws, at the minimum, laws with immediate relations to the roles of the police to enable them to serve better.

- 5) Training for the police personnel shall be oriented according to the domestic threats by not minimizing other threats. The training provided shall be guided by the nature of community policing. There is a requirement for corresponding facilities to be taken into account for education and trainings to be held. It is also recommended that the promotion process for the PNTL shall account for the full participation of the general commander.
- 6) Provide more attention to the basic infrastructure and facilities that correspond to the work and capabilities of the units within the PNTL. More investments are required on the infrastructure and facilities for the security institutions such as the civil security, immigration services, and the civil protection services in order to professionalize them in the scope of serving and attending the country's security needs.
- 7) It is recommended to the newly elected government build on consistency in the General State Budget (GSB) for the SoSS by allocating a responsive and reasonable amount of budget to enable it in guaranteeing the security and stability of the state.
- 8) There is a need to establish a good relationship between the PNTL Commander and the leaderships within the SoSS in the future in order not to further burden the PNTL institution.

Sources:

Documents:

Constitution of the RDTL

The Organic Law of the National Defense Institute, August 26th, 2010

Government's Decree Law 31/2008, The Organic Structure of the Ministry of Defense and Security.

The Decree Law n.º 09/2009, February 18th, The Organic Law of the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL)

The Decree Law no.º 30/2009, February 28th, The Organic Law for Immigration Services

Unofficial Translation of the Legislations in Defence and Security Sectors, Produced by Fundasaun Mahein (FM).

The Decree Law No. 16 /2009, March 18th. On the Rules Governing the Promotion in the National Police of Timor-Leste.

The PNTL Statistical Data on the Actual Number of the PNTL, Year 2011.

The Statistical Data on the Number of PNTL Vehicles. PNTL Logistics Department. July 11th, 2011.

The Decree Law No. 16 /2009 March 18th, Rules Governing the Promotion in the National Police of Timor-Leste.

Mahein's Voice No. 21, Development of the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL).

The Decree Law No. 30/2009, November 18th, The Organic Law for Immigration Services.

The Decree Law No. 31/2009, November 18th, the Statute for the Immigration Services Personnel. Article 1, item 3

Mahein's Voice nº35 Information Access in the Security Sector and the Language Policy in Timor- Leste.

Book 2 State General Budget 2011, La'o Hamutuk

The 2010 Population and Households Census, DNE, MF, Timor-Leste.

Report of the Independent Commission of Inquiry for the 2006 Crisis.

Speech of the Minister for Defense and Security on the 10th Anniversary of the F-FDTL.

The Book for the 2010 Rectifying Budget and the Budget Execution For the First Quarter (The Secretary of State for Security).

Fundasaun Mahein's Report No. 9, 13, 16 and 18
2011

Media:

Timor Post , Thursday, August 4th, 2011

Timor Post, Wednesday, September 15th, 2010

Timor Post, Tuesday, September 7th, 2010

Suara Timor Lorosae (STL), Wednesday, August 17th, 2011

Independente, Thursday, March 1st, 2012

The Dili Weekly, Tuesday, January 31th, 2012

Tetum Television News (TVTL), Tuesday, May 29th, 2012

Diariu Nasional, Tuesday, May 22nd, 2012

Tempo Semanal, January 21th, 2011

Tempo Semanal, 35 Edition, August 20th, 2010

Tempo Semanal, 106 Edition, Monday, September 29th, 2008

Independente Newspaper. Thursday, June 14th, 2012. p2.

Timor Post Newspaper. Monday, June 18th, 2012.p7

Timor Post Newspaper. Thursday, June 28th, 2012.p18

National Newspaper Diário. Friday, January 20th, 2012. P1

TVTL News, Monday Evening, July 2nd, 2012.

TVTL News, Sunday, June 24th, 2012.

The Defense Bulletin, December 2010-June Edition

1st Edition. Security: Newspaper Information and communication of the Secretary of State for Security. October 2010.

Links:

<http://juliotomaspinto.com/component/content/article/36-julio-interview/44-pinto-laiha-sistema-etniku-partidu-iha-f-ftl-.html>

<http://www.tempo-semanal.com/?p=4955>

<http://temposemanaltimor.blogspot.com/2010/08>

<http://timorhauniandoben.blogspot.com/2011/08/horta-preoukupa-portu-naval-hera.html>

<http://www.fundasaunmahein.org>

<http://www.jornal.gov.tl/>

<http://www.mof.gov.tl/?lang=en>

Interviews:

Interview with the Secretary of State for Defense, Julio Tomas Pinto, Friday, June 15th, 2012

Interview with the Director of the National Directorate for Strategic Planning and International Policy (NDSPIP), Martinho Maia Gonsalves, Thursday, June 14th, 2012

Interview with the Director of DNPC Mr. Domingos Pinto, July 4th, 2012.

Interview with the Director of Immigration Services: Jose da Costa. Tuesday, January 17th, 2012.

Interview with Advisor from SoSS, Mr. Anacleto Ribeiro. On June 16th, 2011.

Interview with the Deputy Director of Human Resource, National Police of Timor-Leste. On June 16th, 2011.

Interview with the Director of DNSEP Mr. Armindo Florindo, 25 April 2012