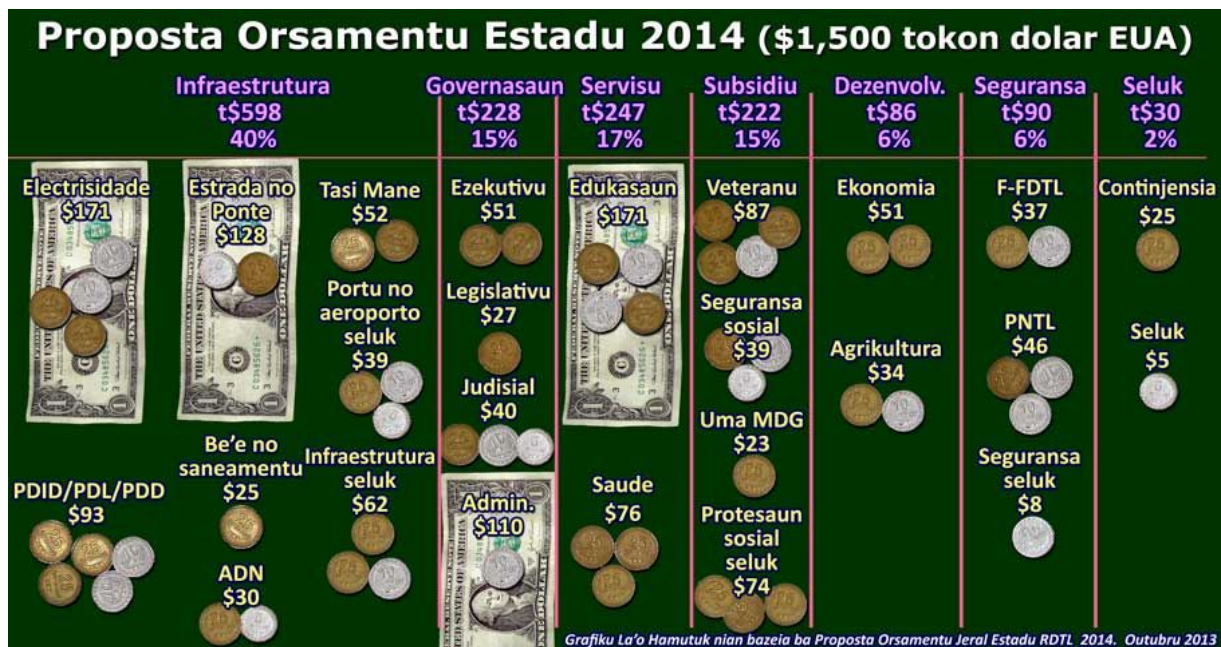




## A Civil Society Perspective of the 2014 General Budget Proposal for the Ministry of Defense and Security

“This report was presented to the Committee B National Parliament on 08 November 2013”

Mahein's Voice No. 62, 11 November 2013



Source: Lao Hamutuk

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Website: [www.fundasaunmahein.org](http://www.fundasaunmahein.org)

## **Introduction**

The operation of the Ministry of Defense and Security (MDS) is based on the article 2 decree law No. 31/2008 of 31 August organic law of the Ministry of Defense and Security. These operations include creating policies for national defense, coordinating with the Foreign Affairs Ministry regarding all international defense agreements for material and military cooperation, and the administration and supervision of Timor-Leste's military forces. The Ministry of Defense and Security also supervises maritime navigation and other activities under military jurisdiction, promotes follow through and enactment of policies, and also supervises migration department activities, as well as the activities of other relevant institutions.

By the end of 2013, the government had presented the 2014 general budget proposal to National Parliament. The audience consisted of all the committees in the national parliament. In particular, the Security and Defense Ministry held an audience with the National Parliament, committee B for Security, Defense and Foreign Affairs issues from 4 November to 8 November 2013.<sup>1</sup> Mahein Foundation held audience with the National Parliament committee B on 8 November 2013 in order to share civil society opinions regarding the Proposal of the 2014 general budget for the Security and Defense Ministry.

The purpose of this report is to analyze security sector issues that relevant institutions in the Security of Defense Ministry are preoccupied with. This information should help inform a conclusion regarding whether or not the State General Budget for the Security and Defense Ministry is realistic or not, and whether it will sufficiently meet the needs of the existing Timorese army, police force, and any other security sector institution overseen by the Security and Defense Ministry.

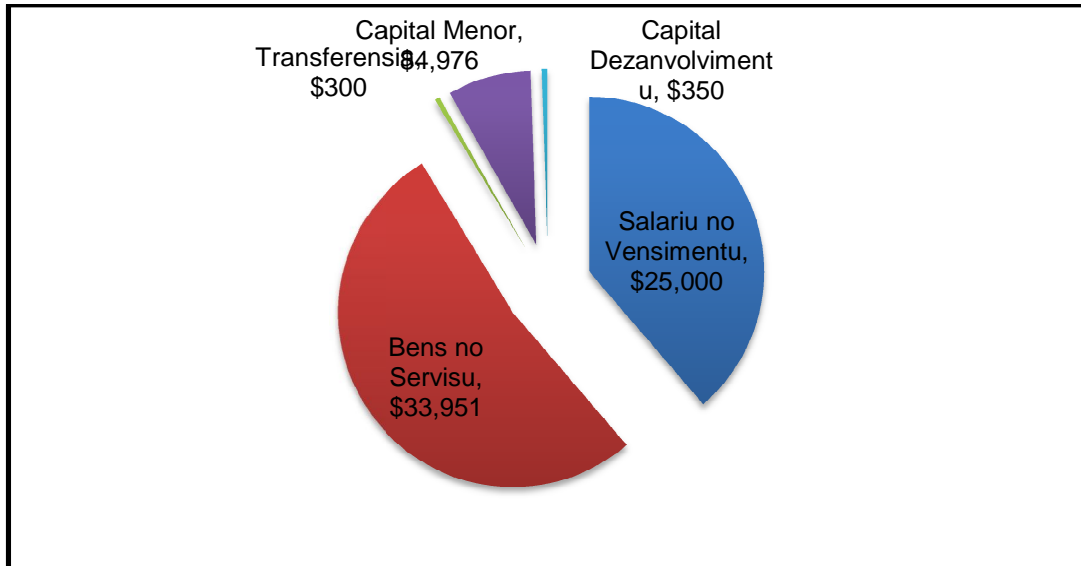
### **2014 general budget proposal for the Security and Defense Ministry**

The 2014 general budget proposal allocates US \$65,127 for the Security and Defense Ministry from the total budget of US\$1.5 million. The funds will be administrated by the Security and Defense Ministry, and the total budget allocation does not include other special funding support from development partners.

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<sup>1</sup> Invitation from the committee B National Parliament urges audience with FM over civil society's idea for the 2014 State General Budget Proposal, particularly for the Defense and Security sectors.

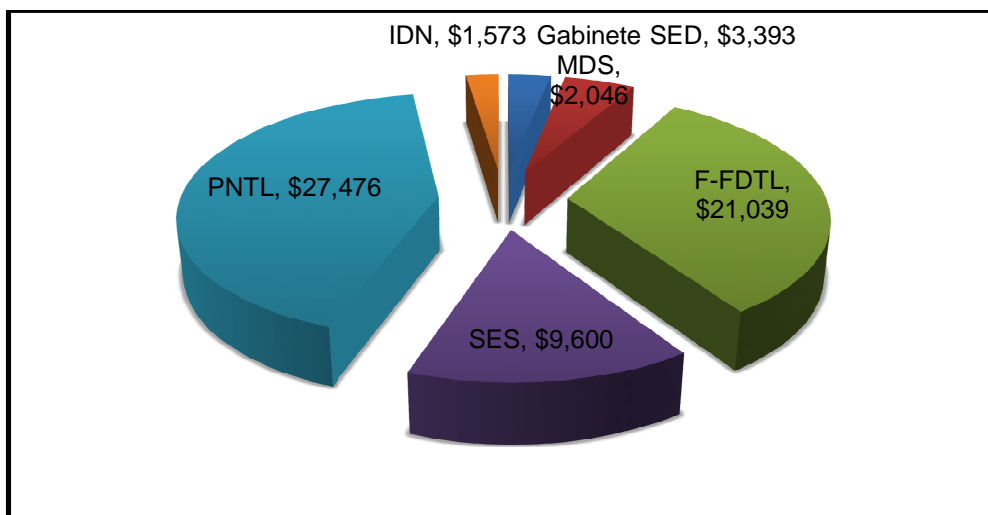
This graphic shows expenses according to the budget category for the  
**Ministry of Defense and Security**



Source: Paper 4<sup>a</sup> 2014 State General Budget Proposal

The following graphic shows the allocation of funds to each institution in the Ministry of Security and Defense: the cabinet of the Ministry of Defense and Security (MDS), Secretary of the State Defense (SSD), FALINTIL-F-FDTL, National Defense Institute (IDN), Secretary of State for Security (SES) and the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL).

Following graphic shows the allocation of funds to each institution in the Ministry of Defense and Security



Sources: Paper 4<sup>a</sup> the 2014 State General Budget

## **1. Cabinet of the Ministry of Defense and Security (MDS)**

Fund allocated to the MDS cabinet is set at US\$2,046. This funding is meant to be used for activities such as the support of administrative management, community conflict prevention, promotion of services related to the migration, planning, monitoring and security evaluation, accessories to support the cabinet of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Defense and Security, and the SES and the SSD. The funding will also go towards the collection and management of security sector intelligence information, the re-collection of illegal weapons, and the implementation of workshops in the 13 districts with communitarian leaders in order to ensure peace for the people of Timor.<sup>2</sup>

FM's monitoring of the 2014 general budget plan has revealed that the MDS cabinet has formulated a plan to focus on community conflict prevention workshops in the 13 districts. While this plan is a step in the right direction, it would be best to allocate the funds for these workshops directly to the community police forces in each respective district, as the PNTL has its own security force, community leaders, veterans, and other supporting entities. These funds are critical to the success of the Community Policing Council (CPC) and Voluntary Security (VS) initiatives, which have been implemented by district commands with funding support from donors (as the government has provided extremely little support to these programs thus far).

FM believes that it is important to not focus on just the re-collection of illegal weapons but to also focus on the finding and collecting the missing weapons from the 2006 crisis as well as the weapon that was lost by a PNTL officer in 2012. To this day the whereabouts of these weapons are still unknown and remain a public concern, which is especially problematic in light of the government's intention to purchase more weapons despite the fact that weapons oversight regulations are currently either non-existent or not enacted.

## **2. Secretary of State for Security (SES)**

The proposed budget for the Secretary of State for Security in 2014 is US \$9,600. From the total budget, funding is allocated to service the directorate and every institution overseen by the SES. The SES will use funding to recruit new public civil servants to work for the SES and administrative roles.

- 6 civil servants for gender cabinet
- 2 civil servants for inspection and auditory cabinet
- 41 fire brigades
- 3 professional technicians for DNPC
- 4 civil servants for DNAF
- 7 civil servants for DNPCK
- Contract 15 for DNPCK spokespersons
- Contract 1 motorcycle for DNPCK

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<sup>2</sup> Paper 2, Annual Action Plan. General Budget for MDS in 2014. Page 168

- 2 civil servants for SES' administrative service
- Contract 4 mechanical technicians
- Contract 200 recruits for civil security
- Public recruitment to fill 40 vacancies in the SES
- Contract 2 technicians in informatics area (National and International)

According to the general budget's recruitment rubric, the government will recruit 345 civil servants in 2014. FM suggests that the government better define the services performed by all civil servants. As an example, the DNPKK department which will recruit 5 spokespeople and 28 national mediators, yet there is no detailed job description for these positions. FM's analysis of the SES' proposal indicated that there is not a strong need for recruitment at this time, and doing so will only increase the number of civil servants while productivity will remain low.

The SES will purchase vehicles for the Directorate of National Civil Protection and fire brigades: 29 motorcycles and 21 special vehicles. FM recommends the creation of a policy to utilize material resources sustainably and reduce the expense maintenance expenses to private companies. FM prefers the creation of a public enterprise for vehicle maintenance. The total 2014 budget proposal for maintenance for the Ministry of Defense and Security is US\$2,893. FM asserts that this number is too large, and is a misappropriation of state resources.

The SES will reinforce and insure civil service of the Directorate of the National Prevention of Community Conflict (DNPKK);

- Identify problem causation
- Implement civic education programs about community conflict prevention
- Produce and distribute pamphlets and brochures about conflict prevention.
- Establish working cooperation between Timor-Leste and Indonesia through visiting work (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana-BNPB). SES civil servants will visit Indonesia.
- Participate in ASEAN-ARF conference.

FM's monitoring of spokespersons in the districts is that they did not work for preventive conflict but instead spy on other directorate works; as an example in Viqueque district the spokesperson of the DNPKK supervised the work of the DNSEP.<sup>3</sup> Conflict became an object of competition between the DNPKK and community police.

It is the responsibility of the National Civil Protection Directorate and the fire brigade, not the DNPKK, to visit the Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana-BNPB.

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<sup>3</sup> Interviewed source of FM Viqueque district with the civil security elements of National security directorate public officer-DNSEP. (2013). Private interview. Timor Leste

The 2014 General Budget also allocates funding for the identification of community problems. However, FM questions what the mechanism will be to identify problems? FM's monitoring efforts are effective only in mediating conflicts that take place in a recent time-frame.

Other policies related to migration's service is to reinforce and secure registration of (in and out) people and goods at the airport, sea ports, and at the land border; supervising foreign citizens that stay in the national territory of Timor-Leste; inspecting the attaché job in Indonesia, Singapore, Australia and China; and establishing the attaché immigration for the Timorese embassy in Australia, Singapore and China.

FM's monitoring of problems faced by the migration department has uncovered a difficulty in identifying the circulation of foreign people in Timor-Leste. We do not have accurate numbers of how many foreign people are in the national territory. The migration department has yet to establish a database that can make a connection between migration movements at the land border, airport, seaports and the central migration department. Therefore, when people enter the country via the land border and exit via the airport, migration officials currently do not have the capacity to share documents from the central office to all posts.<sup>4</sup>

The migration department lacks the human resources to supervise foreign people in national territory. Attachés of the migration department who are abroad have difficulty coordinating with the state authorities when they are not in the country. The majority of migration civil servants join the migration attaché from the police, however within the current system it is hard to influence the state authority that the attachés work for. Difficulties include a lack of radio communication between all operation posts and the central migration department.<sup>5</sup>

### **3. National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL)**

The 2014 general budget proposal for the Ministry of Defense and Security (MDS), which is set at US \$27,476, is allocated for community socialization of the street law code in cooperation with the transportation and communication ministry, the recruitment of around 300 new PNTL agents and 21 civil technician assistants, leadership capacity-building for PNTL superiors, scholarships for helicopter pilot officers, leadership and management courses for PNTL superiors, sergeant and planning courses, formation of procurement area, formation of management and archives area, Portuguese language course, comparative medical study, investigation training, communication training, policing training, and training for the UEP, UPF, and UPM task forces.

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<sup>4</sup> 2 days discussion in a workshop over the Strategic Plan of Migration Service within five years in 2013, realizes in Dili, Timor Leste.

<sup>5</sup> 2 days group discussion in a workshop of Strategic Plan of Migration Service within five years in Dili, 2013. A staff of Migration Service concern over attaché of Migration in abroad with little rank on how to convince and influence authorities in which nation the attaché delegate in. Dili Timor Leste.

FM's analysis of the 2014 general budget for the PNTL also covers the monitoring service of the PNTL. Although the PNTL has received many resources, it has not utilized them well thus far. In some cases a police agent gets training in investigation's area but he/she is placed in the traffic department.<sup>6</sup> FM asserts that sufficient human resources must be put in place to increase PNTL capacity to perform services effectively, in order to best utilize PNTL resources.

There should be maximum support for the initiatives that district commanders initiate. For example, the commanders of Aileu, Bobonaro and Manatuto districts took the initiative to establish the Community Police Council (CPC), and in Liquica district established the Volunteer Security (VS) program for conflict prevention. Although the community police have already been established by PNTL commanders, the SES also set up the National Directorate of Community Conflict Prevention (DNPCK). The simultaneous existence of both organizations weakens the influence and efficacy of each, and divides both the state's resources and influence. These institutions will have difficulty succeeding alongside each other because the investment is not concentrated. Furthermore, civil societies will be confused as to which institution they should cooperate with.

The community police have owned few resources by which to facilitate the CPC and VS programs, as opposed to the DNPCK and National Network of Community Conflict Prevention (RNPCK). What resources these organizations have received have not been utilized well and have divided services for conflict prevention efforts. This division of resources is a misallocation of state funding and is not productive for the development of each organization.

The PNTL has displayed an inability to effectively implement regulations for the management and control of weapons. FM asks that the government complete the recollection of missing weapons from the 2006 crisis, as well as a missing weapon from an incident in 2012. FM's monitoring has uncovered that there had been an investigation into the missing weapons from the 2006 crisis, and that the report was finalized by the end of 2011, however, the report produced from the investigation offers no substantive information or answers. FM recommends that both a disciplinary and criminal process be applied to the PNTL members responsible for the weapon's disappearance.

The weapons control process has not yet been finalized. In 2012 a PNTL officer was involved in the disappearance of a gun after Timor-Leste had purchased new PNTL weapons from the Indonesian company PT. Pindad. Upon examination of the weapons, it was found that the guns were of poor quality and malfunctioned. There was initially a dispute between the SES and PNTL general command as to who had bought the weapons, but the PNTL general command finally claimed responsibility for the botched purchase.

When the government presented the 2014 General Budget Proposal to the National Parliament, particularly the general budget for MDS, they presented to the National Parliament committee B. Through the national media, the SES and general command published that in 2014 the

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<sup>6</sup> FM's interviewed with the PNTL General Command (2013). Human Resource Allocation of PNTL do not be based on Career Formation which have been got by PNTL, Dili. Timor Leste.

government will buy more weapons for UPF-PNTL by replacing old weapons with US \$224.000 from the 2014 General Budget.<sup>7</sup> However, the paper 2 general budget of MDS did not indicate plans to buy weapons for UPF-PNTL.<sup>8</sup> This begs the question, where are the funds to buy these weapons actually coming from? As confirmed in paper 4A, the 2014 general budget for the PNTL allocates US \$598 for capital minor-allocation of security equipment.<sup>9</sup> However, there is no explanation for this allocation; what specific security equipment will be purchased?

If the government plans to buy more weapons, FM's is concerned that such a purchase could have negative consequences as Timor-Leste still is incapable of effectively managing and controlling these weapons; weapons lost in past incidents are still yet to be found. The secure use and management of these weapons requires the enactment of effective control mechanisms. FM's monitoring has revealed that PNTL weapons present a large risk for misuse because some PNTL officers use the guns when off duty, and for unauthorized reasons.

FM stresses the need to improve the procurement system of the SES and PNTL general command. FM also recommends conducting an annual audit for PNTL weapons, monitored by the MDS, as well as supervision by the National Parliament committee B. Performing an annual audit would allow for the accurate tracking of the number of weapons in the PNTL armory, the number of working and malfunctioning weapons, the number of weapons in use by PNTL officers, and how many weapons are in the possession of PNTL commanders.

FM's monitoring about some weapons (PM2 V1) bought from PT. Pindad Indonesia revealed some problems in the gun barrel, signifying that they had been shot before. The guns had not been used for any authorized PNTL activity as there had been no training or shooting activities scheduled, but FM received information that some PNTL commanders had used the guns for hunting in Soibada Manatuto.<sup>10</sup>

In the districts some PNTL members bought pants colored as PNTL uniforms to wear for daily work along with boots that look like F-FDTL boots. In this way, some PNTL members put together their own uniforms.<sup>11</sup> A similar case also occurred in the UPF on the border; an officer

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<sup>7</sup> Jornal Nasional Diario. Government will purchase weapon for UPF-PNTL in 2014. Tuesday, 05 November 2013. Timor Leste.

<sup>8</sup> Paper 2 Annual Action Plan of the State General Budget Proposal of MDS in 2014. Page 200.

<sup>9</sup> Paper 4A Rubric Budget of the State General Budget Proposal of PNTL in 2014. Page 174.

<sup>10</sup> Interviewed with the Soibada--Manatuto communities. (2013) We (Community) here saw some police always shoot deers, and we heard the gunfire like people shoot each other, made us shocked as like srtruggle in our village. Private interview. Timor Leste.

<sup>11</sup> FM's interviewed from the districts commander. (2013). Private interview with a PNTL member in district. Timor Leste.



reported that they bought boots from TNI-Indonesia and that they had possibly bought uniforms as well.<sup>12</sup>

All districts commanders expressed concern about the uniforms that were purchased for the PNTL in 2012, which have no quality. Almost 13 districts that FM visited expressed concern about the uniforms.<sup>13</sup> A similar case also faced the Special Police Unit (SPU)-PNTL. They were concerned about the uniforms because they had already been approved in the 2012 general budget, but the responsible company had not yet handed the uniforms over to the SPU. The company finally handed the uniforms over to the SPU at the beginning of 2013, but they were of bad quality. This problem had a negative implication for the SPU officers, as their low-quality uniforms reflected badly on their professionalism and public perception of their competency. These uniforms made it hard for the SPU to participate in national events, as only officers who have good uniforms are selected to participate in such events.<sup>14</sup>

FM recommends that budget allocations should be based on realities faced by the police, as to such as the uniform problem faced by the police as well as other issues that have yet to be resolved. Therefore, FM urges that funding be allocated for the operation of PNTL equipment, such as radio communication, boots and uniforms for PNTL, and other devices or services related to PNTL operational needs.

A source from the PNTL expressed concern that the general command allocates about US \$6,000 each year to district commands to use for the purchase of food and water for detained suspects. However, in one case, a district commander use a civil servant identity by opening a bank account, he then transfer the detainee allocated money to this bank account. Furthermore, this source stated that detainees held in prison often receive food and water from family members, and is not funded by the PNTL.

Another issue with the 2014 general budget proposal for the PNTL regards the US \$1,144 allocated for vehicle maintenance. Funding for purchasing vehicles and petrol for the vehicle's operation are set at US \$2, 004 and US \$376. FM recommends making uniformity for the PNTL's vehicle as well as the regular scheduling of workshop maintenance. Uniformity of the PNTL vehicles should be done because vehicles from numerous manufacturers (Jeep, Prado, Pajero, Hilux and others) complicates and increases maintenance expenses, as well as the control over the "oil coupon", because some of the PNTL members use such coupon to fill oil for their private vehicle.

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<sup>12</sup> FM's interviewed from UPF-border line. (2013). Private interview with an UPF in the border line. Timor Leste.

<sup>13</sup> FM's monitoring in 13 districts over the uniforms that have no quality. 2013.

<sup>14</sup> FM's interviewed from SPU. (2013). Private interview over SPU's' uniforms. Timor-Leste

#### **4. Secretary of State for Defense (SSD)**

Funding allocated for the Secretary of State for Defense (SSD) is set at US \$3,393 to develop human resources in the SSD's through scholarships for SSD civil servants, recruiting new civil servants, training for civil servants, as well as language training. This funding will also go towards developing relations between institutions conducting border management, establishing internal cooperation between F-FDTL and PNTL in the security area, realizing the cooperation between F-FDTL and PNTL in maritime security, creating joint exercises between the F-FDTL and PNTL, and other activities which have been planned in the SSD's plan.<sup>15</sup>

An activity plan has been created for 2014, which specifically focuses on border security management. FM suggests conducting a joint evaluation of border threats, so that security authorities on the border can design an effective operational plan based on their capabilities and knowledge of existing threats.

The limitations of human resources at the border posts represent a challenge to the institution's performance. This concern was declared by a UPF member who raised the point that it's quite hard to patrol the border when understaffed. As a result, some citizens use the UPF's lack of patrol capacity to make illegal border crossings and conduct illegal business. The ease at which the border can be crossed has led to a free market atmosphere at the border, although communities from both sides of the border do not facilitate these transactions.<sup>16</sup> FM recommends that all relevant institutions fortify coordination and patrol integration to strengthen border security.

Another issue that the SSD plans to address is establishing a relationship for internal cooperation between the F-FDTL and PNTL in maritime security. While FM's monitoring revealed good capabilities by Timor's maritime security forces, support for cooperation between different institutions is needed. FM recommends that the SSD and SES establish increased naval resources for the National Maritime Unit-PNTL in the southern and eastern coasts. Illegal fishing operations continue to operate, which Timor-Leste should have a strong interest in stopping.

#### **5. FALINTIL-Defense Force of Timor Leste (F-FDTL)**

Budget allocation for the F-FDTL is US \$21,039 to support research of F-FDTL operations in specialized areas. This funding will support the program development of leadership and development courses for F-FDTL sergeants, captains, and other high-level officers studying at military academies domestically as well as abroad. It will also go towards purchasing about 250 weapons for the F-FDTL, vehicle maintenance, petrol for vehicle operations, and the purchase of new vehicles, among other activities planned by the F-FDTL.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Paper 2 of the 2014 State General Budget Proposal of MDS. Page 169

<sup>16</sup> FM's interviewed from the border line. (2013). The concerns declared by an UPF member in the border line when FM discussed with the member. Private interview. Timor Leste.

<sup>17</sup> Paper 2 the 2014 State General Budget Proposal of F-FDTL. Page 175 to 180.

F-FDTL members abroad have attended many training sessions in various countries. Sending F-FDTL members abroad is difficult to implement, however, because the F-FDTL is still limited in terms of supporting resources. Furthermore, F-FDTL members abroad sometimes get bad marks due to language difficulties and a lack of baseline training.<sup>18</sup> FM recommends that the F-FDTL fortify more language and basic training before sending members to continue to advanced training.

The 2014 state general budget proposal also calls for the purchase of 250 weapons for the F-FDTL. FM recommends to the MDS to make an annual audit of old weapons inside the F-FDTL institution. This should be done in order to identify the number of bad and good weapons, as well as how many weapons are being used by the F-FDTL members and kept in the armory.

Another funding allocation is for vehicle maintenance, petrol for vehicle operation, and purchasing vehicles. FM recommends maintaining uniformity of the F-FDTL's vehicles to help lower the cost of maintenance. The 2014 general budget allocation for F-FDTL vehicle maintenance is US \$1,482. FM also recommends closer oversight of funding allocated for petrol, because FM's monitoring found that some F-FDTL members use government-funded petrol for their private transportation.

Another additional issue is, how is the operation of Jako-Betano and how is it maintained? The operation of Jako-Betano has become a common discussion among the people of Timor, as the ships operating from it control the wealth of the Timor sea, yet illegal fishers still operate there.

## **6. National Defense Institute (NDI)**

The 2014 general budget allocates US \$1,573 to the National Defense Institute. This funding is meant to be used for Portuguese language training, international leadership courses, and other programs in the interest of the nation. An investigation should be published examining materials used by the Ministry of Defense and Security.<sup>19</sup>

FM's monitoring has revealed that until this point the NDI has not released any scientific publications on the NDI's portal.<sup>20</sup> There have been numerous publications about workshop activities and visits, but after three years they have no scientific publications to show. FM recommends to NDI to function according to NDI's mandate as outlined in the article 4. Decree law No. 12/2010 of 26 August, an organic law of the National Defense Institute.

This funding is designated specifically for training for army force members, as well as forces with the security service. The materials designated for use should be well defined. The proper respect should be appropriated to the<sup>21</sup> army forces and other organs at the MDS as well as in

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<sup>18</sup> Paixão, Filomen. The Brigadier General. (2013). Vice chief of the State Major General of F-FDTL. Private interview.

<sup>19</sup> Paper 2 General State Budget of National Defense Institute-NDI. Page 1881 to 185.

<sup>20</sup> Website of National Defense Institute –NDI- [www.idn.tl](http://www.idn.tl)

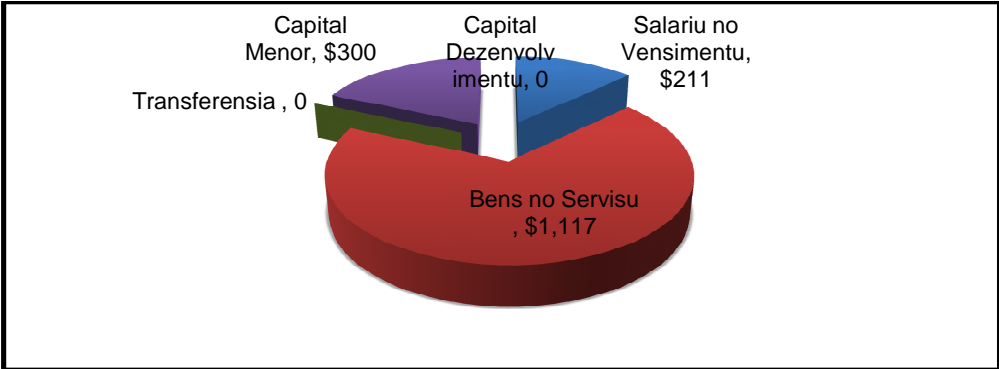
<sup>21</sup> Give each other, English; Reciprocal

the public sector. Cooperation should be maintained through undertaking studies and debating major national and international problems which occur in the area of national defense. There should be a state investigation for military operations involving the national defense, informational transparency, and perceptions of public awareness of national defense problems, particularly regarding awareness of national defense priorities and responsibilities.<sup>22</sup>

**7. National Intelligence Service (NSI)**

Budget allocation to the National Intelligence Service (NSI) did not include activities administered by the MDS. NSI is overseen by the Prime Minister’s cabinet, and is allocated around US \$1,628 based on the following rubric.<sup>23</sup>

**General Budget Allocation of NSI 2014 (\$'000)**



Source: Paper 4<sup>a</sup> general budget proposal of Prime-Minister at NSI, administered by NSI

The budget funding will be used to recruit civil servants to implement tasks within each division of NSI. This will include increasing sources of information and research in the 13 districts and sub-districts, as well as consolidating PNTL operations and relations (SIP and SM), consolidating F-FDTL operations and relations (SIM), the excise tax, MNEK, CAC, PGR, PR and others. The funding will also go towards identifying national security threats, providing scholarships to develop human resources, and funding courses in information analysis, informatics, telecommunication, narcotics, human trafficking, illegal immigration, photography, documentation, databases and archives, leadership, and language.<sup>24</sup>

FM’s monitoring confirms that it is necessary to recruit new civil servants in order to fill the empty vacancies in NSI’s divisions. It is important, however, that the government recruit citizens who have knowledge and experience in gathering and analyzing intelligence in the security sector and identifying threats according to current international standards. FM’s

<sup>22</sup> Article 4 decree law No. 12/2010, 26 August. National Defense Insitute Organig.  
<sup>23</sup> Paper 4A of the General Budget Proposal of the Prime Minister at NSI which is administrate by NSI. Page 35.  
<sup>24</sup> Paper 2 Action Plan of the 2014 General Budget of PM that administrated by NSI. Page 37 to 40.

monitoring has identified that the NSI has not detected any internal threats to national stability. Conflicts that have arisen come before security authorities have been able to intervene.

At the institutional level there should be greater coordination and communication between different security institutions regarding the gathering of intelligence to ensure that intelligence is put to effective use. This will also allow for effective data analyses to draw conclusions leading to successful interventions across the various relevant sectors.

### **Summary of Recommendations**

1. Recommend to National Parliament committee B to make the general budget proposal for MDS clear; every budget rubric should be made according to the needs and capabilities of the defense and security sector institutions prior to approval. FM also recommends that the National Parliament committee B conduct rigorous supervision of the 2014 general budget allocations. The committee should act as an oversight entity to monitor and control dispersing of the state's budget.
2. Recommend to the National Parliament committee B to urge the MDS to implement auditing of the PNTL-F-FDTL. This should be enacted before funding is approved for the purchase of more weapons for the PNTL.
3. Recommend to the Secretary of State for Security and Secretary of State for Defense to rigorously control the operation of vehicles, so that they are only used for work purposes and when necessary.
4. Recommend to the SES and SSD to utilize the same type of vehicles for the PNTL and F-FDTL. If various branches use different vehicles, expenses will be higher, which will take extra funds from the state's expense plan from the 2014 general budget for MDS.
5. Recommend to the SES and SSD to establish coordination of police, military and NSI information to better analyze the information and supply information for the state's institutions in order to make more well-informed decisions on threats to the state.

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