

Tais Timor

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**Polling
Cartoons**


Photo by OCPV/UNTAET

She's come a long way to have a say on her nation's destiny. She will cast her vote on August 30th.

Messages from SRSG Sergio Vieira De Mello and Mr. Xanana Gusmão

The following statements were made by SRSG Sergio De Mello and Mr. Xanana Gusmão for UNTAET's TVTL on 10 August 2001

I, as the head of the UNTAET mission, wish to appeal to all my East Timorese friends to go to the polling stations on 30 August with conviction, responsibility and joy because this election will be extremely important for the future of Timor Lorosa'e. The responsibility to have a successful election is yours. The election must be peaceful and calm. It is your basic right that you live in peace and harmony. But you also have the responsibility to elect your representatives carefully. They will represent your aspirations. I, Sergio Vieira de Mello, wish to reiterate my commitment to cultivate a culture of peace and democracy now and for a future Timor Lorosa'e.

ALEXANDRE XANANA GUSMÃO

People of Timor Lorosa'e, I take this opportunity to ask everyone to follow the campaign of the political parties. Until today there have been no reports of open resentment, houses being burnt, or of violence. This is very positive sign so we can cultivate our democracy and respect for everyone's rights and cultivate a culture of tolerance and peace in Timor Lorosa'e. Therefore, it is important that we continue

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VOTE! It's Your Right

Pastoral Letter from Bishop Belo on the Elections

"Whoever would be great among you must be your servant, and whoever would be first among you must be slave of all. For the son of man also came not to be served but to serve and to give his life as a ransom for many." (Mark 10:43-45)

1. We are again at the critical point in our history, an important moment in our nation-building, on our road to full independence. It will be our first election, the first time after more than two decades that we will be choosing our leaders, our representatives who will be given the enormous task to write the constitution that will be the basis, the blueprint of the new country we are building together.

2. The whole world is once again watching us. We will be the first nation of this millennium. In a world where most democracies are failing, violence is the common way to solve conflicts and state corruption is rampant. We owe to the world, especially to our international friends, who assisted

us in this journey from slavery to liberation and independence, to make sure that we conduct the election honestly, credibly and peacefully with overwhelming participation from our people.

3. It is important that we choose the best and most able men and women to sit in the Constituent Assembly and that we ensure respect for the outcome. Writing a constitution is a sacred responsibility because it will express our noblest ideals and embody the basic laws that will allow our people the opportunities for their pursuit of happiness under the condition of freedom, justice and equality.

4. We must, therefore, choose and act not according to party loyalty, political patronage, or popularity, but according to an informed and right conscience.

5. It is necessary that we put the best and most able people in the Constituent Assembly. Who are they? How do we discern who the Almighty wants us to designate to become bearers of the awesome authority; an authority that comes ultimately from Him? (Rom.13:1)

6. In choosing our representatives in the political community, it is important that we look first at the platforms and programmes of the different political parties. We should look into political programmes that will address the basic problems in our nation building, namely, peace, justice and development.

7. At the same time, we need to carefully look at the qualities needed by our representatives. There are three that we want to emphasize:

Competence:

We need to ask: can the candidate do the job as a representative in Constituent Assembly? The candidate must be competent and this can be measured in terms of his personal qualities and his record of accomplishment in serving his/her community. Performance, not promises or popularity is the test of competence.

Personal Integrity:

Integrity is about being moral, being honest, being true to one's convictions and principles. It is also an absolute commitment to uphold the human rights and free-

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this culture of peace and show the world that the people of Timor Lorosa'e have the maturity to understand what democracy, tolerance, peace and love mean. There is no need to fear. Each of us will choose a party following our heads not our hearts. The heart sometimes can mislead us. Listen, watch, talk about it amongst each other. Political parties cannot divide people. The politicians have to strengthen the unity of the people of Timor Lorosa'e so that we can move into the future. Finally, our nation will greatly benefit if we continue to love one another and not let politics divide us.



Photo by CCFP/UNTAET

END VIOLENCE NOW!

It's Time to Build, Not Destroy! The SRSG tries on the shirt distributed to the public by the Publications Unit in mid-August in line with the anti-violence campaign.

On 30 August 1999, the East Timorese people voted to determine the future of East Timor as an independent country. On 30 August 2001, you will be able to vote again, this time about the kind of country you want East Timor to be.

Both elections represent the exercise of human rights. The right to vote or to be elected is a fundamental human right, but unless a whole range of other human rights are protected you will not be able to exercise your right to vote.

Voting is about expressing a free and personal choice. In order to be able to do this, you must be free from intimidation, you must be able to receive information about your options, you must be able to attend political gatherings, be able to discuss ideas, be able to listen to others, even if you disagree with them, ask questions to political representatives and challenge their statements.

You must also understand the process of voting. Unless you know what is required of you in order to vote, unless you know where to go and what forms are required, unless you have access to the polling station, you will not be able to exercise your right to vote.

Unless you know that your vote is confidential and therefore free, that no one can pressure you to vote for one party or the other, not your chefe, not your husband, not your party leader, you will not be able to exercise freely your right to vote.

Unless you know that you will be able to return to your village or your home safely, that there will be no threats of violence

against you because of allegations of how you voted, unless you know that even if the party you voted for is not elected that you will be able to live peacefully and continue to express your views freely, you will not be able to fulfill your right to vote freely.

Everyone owns these rights equally. No one can attempt to exercise them on behalf of others. A chefe cannot decide for members of his community; a husband cannot decide for a wife; or a head of family for a family. Women and men have equal rights to participate in public affairs without discrimination. In East Timor women have traditionally had less opportunity to participate in public affairs than men, yet they make up more than 50 per cent of the population. It is important that women are encouraged to participate in all aspects of public life, including elections.

If you feel scared, pressured to vote a certain way, or you feel that you are not free to speak or ask questions about political parties' policies, if you feel pressured not to vote, or forced to say which party you will vote for, if you are being asked to register by a political party for the purpose of recording your vote, your rights are being violated and you should report this to CivPol, to election observers, to Human Rights Officers and to the Independent Electoral Commission.

The election is not the end of the democratic process either. It is about establishing a mechanism for decision making on behalf of and for the East Timorese people. You will have the right and even the responsibility to participate actively in the political life of your community and your country after the elections. Government affects peoples' lives in many ways. By participating in government people can have a voice in decisions made by the government. This election represents the first steps towards a democratic East Timor based on human rights. This can only succeed if you exercise your right freely and fairly. >

Refugees



Photo by CCFP/UNTAET

Over 183,000 East Timorese refugees have returned to East Timor since October 1999. Since January 2000, the UNTAET Human Rights Unit (HRU) has worked closely with East Timorese and international human rights groups in co-ordinating and facilitating co-operation on refugee and returnee issues both within East Timor and with local NGOs in West Timor.

While there have been incidents in which returnees have been targeted, a network of NGOs, UNHCR and the Human Rights Unit has worked together to monitor and protect returnees and to ensure that returnees are afforded the same rights as other members of the population. Although UNHCR is planning on dramatically reducing its presence in East Timor by the end of the year, many other groups are working on refugee and returnee issues who will remain in East Timor for the long term.

NGOs such as Yayasan HAK, the Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), KSI and other groups have helped to disseminate information to refugees and returnees in both East and West Timor. JRS has organised border reunion meetings in Cova Lima District and facilitated cross border communication through their letter service. KSI and Yayasan HAK have also been involved in reconciliation initiatives and information dissemination between returnees and local populations.

Up to 80,000 East Timorese refugees remain in West Timor. It is important that they are not forgotten and that the East Timorese population is kept informed of the conditions facing those Timorese who remain across the border.

With the election for the Constituent Assembly occupying most of the political parties and public attention, it is fundamental that not all focus is on the political events in East Timor alone. Although the refugees in West Timor, and those who have recently returned, will not be able to vote in this election, they will in future elections and they still have an important role to play in the future development and politics of this country. They should be welcomed back to do so. >

Special Security for the Elections

CivPol and East Timor Police Service will provide special security for the elections. This will include coordination with many agencies and local leaders in the community, ensuring that a police presence is maintained throughout East Timor and that any security issues are addressed.

At polling centers throughout the country, CivPol and ETPS will ensure that the election is conducted safely and fairly, supporting the Independent Electoral Commission and maintaining the rule of law. Police services will continue to be provided under the direction of International and East Timorese police commanders, maintaining a close link with the community that we serve.

For the election period, CivPol and ETPS are prepared with coordinated security plans throughout East Timor.

CivPol and ETPS will make sure that each of the 248 polling centers is safe and secure so that all of the people of East Timor can exercise their right to vote.

The cooperation and support of the East Timorese people is appreciated during this important period of the nation's independence. >



Photo by CCFP/UNTAET

Be There on 30 August!



The Secretary-General's Message to the People of East Timor

Dear friends,

In only a few days, you, the Timorese people, will vote again—just two years after the Popular Consultation and the terrible violence that followed it.

You are about to elect a Constituent Assembly, which will draft a Constitution and establish the political structures leading to your full independence.

At this very important moment, the international community is with you. All of us—in the United Nations and its agencies, in other organizations, and in many national governments—are supporting your heroic efforts to rebuild your lives, revive your communities, re-establish the institutions of government and administration, and take control of your future.

The eyes of the world are now on you once again. A spirit of peace and tolerance has marked the election campaign. You have embraced the democratic process with unmistakable sincerity, and with great zeal.

I urge you now to vote. In a democracy, that is both your right and your responsibility.

I also hope you will tell your families, friends and neighbours to vote. All your voices must be heard.

Dear friends, people all over the world are wishing you success, as you continue the noble task of building your own state. I join my voice to theirs:

Dame Hamutuk!

Viva Timor Lorosa'e!

Thank you very much.



Photo by United Nations

Political Parties Share Resources

There is no apparent tension between political party representatives as they share the facilities and services provided by the National Political Parties Resource Centre.

“This is where the campaigning starts”, says PST’s Vice-Secretary General Azancot Menezes, smiling as he hands out the party’s T-shirts to those around him. There might be some truth to Mr. Menezes’s statement. The Political Parties Resource Centre is the place where political parties have been going since the start of the campaigning period to develop and make visual their political aspirations.

The Centre was officially opened for use by the political parties and independent candidates on 16 July, one day after the political party campaign period started in East Timor, and it will run operations until 28 August. The Centre’s main objective is to “support all registered political parties as well as National and District Independent Candidates and to enable them to better carry out their electoral campaigns”, said Sónia Neto, director of the Resource Centre.

The Centre was inaugurated by Louise Frechette, United Nations Deputy Secretary General, and Special Representative Sergio Vieira de Mello on 2 June. The services provided by the Centre are part of a package given by the United Nations Transitional

Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) to political parties for their campaigning.

Resources at the Centre, which are available to all registered political parties, include 6 phone lines with national network coverage, using an UNTAET extension. These enable candidates to communicate with the other 12 districts Resource Centres. There are also 16 computers with Internet access and printing capabilities as well as an Information Technology person ready to assist anyone with their computers.

Candidates also have available to them a photocopier with restricted use - 1,500 copies per political party per-week and 750 copies per independent candidate per-week. There is also a meeting room where the political parties can hold party meeting or hold press briefings. Other services provided by the Centre include 2 graphic designers who have helped the political parties and independent national and district candidates to prepare their campaign materials -- everything from T-shirts to banners to posters and stickers. All graphic work has been paid for by the Centre with each political party registered entitled to US\$7,000 worth of graphic



PST's Vice-Secretary General Azancot Menezes, handing out the party's T-shirts just moments after collecting them.



Louise Frechette, United Nations Deputy Secretary General cutting the ribbon at the inauguration of the Political Parties Resource Centre on 2 June.

Photo by OCP/UNTAET

Factsheets



Factsheets

GENERAL INFORMATION

- On 30th August every Timorese person who has registered has a right to vote
- By voting, you will choose parties and candidates that will form the Constituent Assembly
- The Constituent Assembly is a group of people from all over East Timor who carry your beliefs and concerns and they work together to arrive at a common method of realising them
- This group of people will prepare a document called a Constitution
- The Constitution guarantees and protects our human rights, ensures that we are all equal in front of the law, establishes our system of government and ensures that we can change our leaders through regular elections
- The people whom you have chosen to express your views are responsible for making those views heard
- Because you have chosen certain people to represent you, you agree to give them the power to make decisions for the nation
- If you do not feel that the people you have chosen represent you properly, then in the next election you can choose a different party or candidate
- Democracy means that you have the power to change your leaders

WHETHER YOU WILL BE ABLE TO VOTE

The Election Commission wants to assure all who are eligible to vote and who registered with the Civil Registry before 23 June that they will be allowed to vote. You will find here some of the most likely situations if you are eligible to vote.

YOU WILL BE ABLE TO VOTE IF...

you checked the provisional voters list during the Exhibition & Challenges period, and:

- you were in the district voters list. In this case, you will be allowed to vote, and you will know already where you have to vote.

Or if

- you were not in the district voters list, and you filled in a claim form. You will then be included in the final voters list, and be allowed to vote.

If you didn't check your name in the provisional voters list, you can go to the nearest polling center beginning 23 August, *and*

- if you are in the district voters list, you will find out there where to vote.

Or if

- Your name is not in the district voters list, but your proof of registration shows that you have an address in the district, you will be included in the supplementary voters list and you will be allowed to vote.

If you have lost your proof of registration, you can go to the Civil Registration site in each district, beginning 1 August, where Civil Registration officers will issue you a Confirmation of Registration, and you will be able to use this to vote.

ON THE OTHER HAND, YOU WILL NOT BE ABLE TO VOTE IF...

- you did not register with Civil Registration before 23 June; *or*
- registered before 23 June, but you are not in East Timor on 30 August.

**YOUR PROOF OF REGISTRATION IS A VERY IMPORTANT DOCUMENT
KEEP IT, AND BRING IT WITH YOU TO THE POLLING CENTER ON
ELECTION DAY**

THE ELECTORAL OFFENCES REGULATION

Is there a law that regulates how people behave during the campaign and on polling day?

Yes. The SRSG promulgated UNTAET Regulation No. 2001/11 to establish penalties for certain actions during the campaign and election.

To whom does the Electoral Offences Regulation apply?

The Electoral Offences Regulation applies to all persons, including political party members, UNTAET and ETTA staff, and everyone else.

Who will enforce this law?

Any person may present a complaint to the police if they think someone has broken this law. The IEC or the police can also, on their own, ask the Public Prosecutor to charge someone with breaking this law.

When does the law start to apply?

This law only covers the period from 13 July until all the votes are counted and the results of the election are announced, but there is no limit on when someone can be accused of breaking the law.

Can electoral officials be put on trial?

Yes, electoral officials can be sent to prison for five years or pay a \$5000 fine if they infringe the secrecy of vote by providing any information acquired by them in the performance of their duties or functions, or receive, offer or ask for money or benefits to influence the results of the election.

What if someone does violate the law?

Persons suspected of committing offences will be tried in the ordinary courts and, if found guilty, will have to pay a fine or spend time in prison, or both, depending on how serious the violation was.

A person could spend one year in prison and/or pay a \$500 fine for:

- Violating the secrecy of the vote
- Taking weapons to a polling center
- Disturbing a polling center or demonstrating on election day
- Not obeying IEC directions at polling centers
- Distributing any false election related material

A person could spend two years in prison or pay a \$1000 fine for:

- Threatening or hurting a person to influence how that person votes
- Bribing a person with money, influence, or goods to influence how they vote
- Impersonating, voting twice with different names or giving false information
- Supplying, smuggling, forging, or destroying a ballot paper without authority
- Opening, taking, using, interfering with, or destroying a ballot box without authority

A person could spend five years in prison or pay a \$5000 fine for:

- Trying to bribe an electoral officer by giving or offering money or goods to influence the results of the election
- Inciting or starting any national, racial or religious violence related to elections

LET'S HAVE PEACEFUL, FAIR AND FREE ELECTIONS

Factsheets



Factsheets

VOTER ALLOCATION OR "WHY DO I HAVE TO VOTE THERE?"

1. In 1999, people voted at the same place that they registered. This was because the Electoral Commission was in charge of both registration and voting in 1999, and they registered only people who were eligible to vote.
2. This year, registration was different. In order to find out how many people are living in East Timor, how old they are, and where they live, the Transitional Administration decided to register everyone through a process called Civil Registration. This information will be used to plan how to distribute funds for schools, clinics, police, water systems, and other projects that will benefit the people of East Timor.
3. Civil Registry was able to register large numbers of people at small locations during the civil registration period, which lasted almost 100 days. The election can't last 100 days, and many of the registration locations are too small to handle so many people on Election Day.
4. Civil Registry was also able to register people in over 500 locations, because some of them were open for only a few days and then moved to another location. The IEC cannot have that many polling centres, because they all have to be open on one day - ELECTION DAY. Overall, there are 248 polling centres, 48 more than there were in 1999.
5. As a result of these differences, the IEC has had to split up the people who registered at major registration locations, usually in Dili and the larger towns, into a number of polling centres, while in the rural areas the IEC has had to group voters from a number of temporary registration locations into a single polling centre.
6. The IEC assigns voters to vote at a specific location in order to know how many ballots to send there. The District Electoral Coordinator in each district was responsible for deciding how many polling centres to have in their district and for assigning voters to those polling centres. They did this on the basis of the information available to them: what village people registered in, and what village they lived in. The District coordinators also considered such factors as distance, geographical barriers, and even relationships between villages.
7. The Coordinators did their very best to assign voters in a way that made sense. Nonetheless, we are aware that there are some situations that have no good solution.
8. In some cases, people registered at locations far from their homes. The IEC has no way of knowing why they registered at those locations; some may have registered there because they want to vote there.
9. In some cases, villages are very large, and the IEC has no way of knowing what part of a village someone lives in.
10. In some cases, because of villages in different districts having identical or very similar names, voters were shown as having registered in one district when in fact they registered in another. The IEC is working to fix those errors.
11. In any case, no one who registered in one district will be required to vote in another district. If you registered in a district but your name is not on the voters list for that district, you will be able to vote as long as you bring your Proof of Registration with you to a polling centre in that district.

THE COUNTING OF THE BALLOTS

Ballots will not be counted at the polling stations. After polling, ballot boxes will be transported to the district capital where they will be stored overnight. Counting will start the following day on 31 August.

Ballots cast for District representatives and for National representatives will be counted at the same time in the district IEC counting centers.

As in 1999, ballots from different polling centers will be mixed before the votes are counted so that it will be impossible to know from where any ballot came. This is an additional measure to ensure the secrecy of the vote. No one will know how you voted, and no one will know how your village or sub-district voted.

International and East Timorese electoral observers, and party and independent candidate agents will monitor the counting process in the district counting centers and the IEC tabulation of results.

The results of the count of the district ballot papers will determine the district representative to the Constituent Assembly, who will be the candidate who receives the most votes in the district.

The results of the count of the national ballots in each district will be made public. Those partial results, however, will not necessarily bear any relation to the nationwide national results. The IEC will only be able to announce the final national results once it receives the final national results from all 13 districts.

The final national results will be announced in three steps:

1. The IEC will announce the total number of votes for each party and national independent candidate. These will be determined by adding the results from the 13 districts.
2. The IEC will determine how many seats each party has won in the Constituent Assembly, and which national independent candidates won a seat. This will be done by first determining how many national independent candidates have received the minimum required number of votes for a seat, and then distributing the remaining seats proportionally among the parties, according to the number of votes that each party has received.
3. The IEC will assign national representative seats in the Constituent Assembly to the party candidates in the order they were presented in those lists.

The Chief Electoral Officer will announce the names of the 88 representatives elected to the Constituent Assembly by 10 September.

Chief Electoral Officer Carlos Valenzuela holds one of the final briefings for the elections.



Photo by OCP/UNITAET

20 Achievements of UNTAET

Since UNTAET was established by the Security Council in October 1999, the Timorese people and UNTAET have worked together to rebuild the country and the governmental institutions that serve its people. Here are 20 of major achievements in this cooperative process:



Photo by OCP/UNTAET

- The establishment of peace and security in East Timor.

- The addressing of humanitarian needs by UNHCR, IOM, WFP and UNICEF, which were all instrumental, together with UNTAET, in ensuring that humanitarian needs were met quickly after the violence of 1999. Over 181,000 refugees, one-quarter of the population, have since returned to East Timor.



- The creation of a Cabinet of the East Timor Transitional Administration (ETTA) in July 2000. The Cabinet, now comprised of five East Timorese and three internationals, formulates programmes and policies and supervises ETTA. Following the National Council's dissolution, the Cabinet continues to recommend directives to the Transitional Administrator for promulgation.

- The creation of a National Council composed of 36 representatives of East Timorese political parties and civil society. Prior to its dissolution on 15 July 2001, the Council was a forum for all legislative matters and debated, amended and passed 28 regulations proposed by the Cabinet.

- The holding of 200 Constitutional Public Hearings at which 37,000 East Timorese turned out to air their views on what should be considered by the new Constituent Assembly to be elected on 30 August.

- The establishment of a Timorese-led national programme of civic education. By the end of July, it had trained over 5,500 community leaders and directly involved over 100,000 East Timorese.



Photo by OCP/UNTAET

- The registration of East Timor's entire population, numbering 737,811 (apart from the refugees in West Timor) over a three-month period. The data forms the basis for the electoral rolls.

- The creation of the East Timor Defence Force, with 250 trained soldiers and a further 350 currently undergoing basic training; and the establishment of the East Timor Police Service, with more than 850 East Timorese Police Officers now deployed throughout the country.

- The establishment of a Civil Service. To date, 9,226 East Timorese civil servants have been recruited.

- The establishment of a Court of Appeals, and prisons in Dili, Baucau and Ermera.

- The reconstruction of 23 major public buildings by the East Timor Transitional Administration; a further five are presently under reconstruction in Dili and seven in the districts.



Photo by OCP/UNTAET

- The initialization of an agreement with Australia on oil and gas reserves, the Timor Sea Arrangement; commencing in 2004, this has the potential to provide East Timor with billions in revenue over the next 20 years.

- The creation of Radio UNTAET, whose coverage extends to all of East Timor and some refugee camps in West Timor; daily TV broadcasts are seen in Dili and Baucau; highlights are shown at public gatherings throughout the districts. Tais Timor, the only national news bulletin, has a monthly circulation of 100,000.

- Basic public services have been put in place in a wide range of areas including health, education and infrastructure. Electricity has been re-established and clear water is being provided in urban areas following the widespread destruction of these facilities in 1999.



Photo by OCP/UNTAET

- The establishment of a functioning judicial and legal system, including an East Timorese Prosecutor and Defender Service; 3 District Courts;

At The Polls

Photo by OCP/UNIAET



- The establishment of a Central Payments Office that functions as the proto-Central Bank. This institution has developed and manages correspondent banking facilities with foreign and central commercial banks, and manages the government payroll.

- The establishment of a Small Enterprises Project to help restart viable economic activities in the private sector has helped create an entrepreneurial class while generating employment in urban areas. As of June 2001, 329 loans (totaling US\$3.9 million) had been approved.

- The initiation of a major road rehabilitation programme, focusing on the repair and maintenance of a 1,000-kilometer core road network neglected by the previous administration. The Dili Port is busy with shipping. The Dili international airport was reopened for commercial flights in early 2000; now under civilian administration, it handles international flights by five carriers.



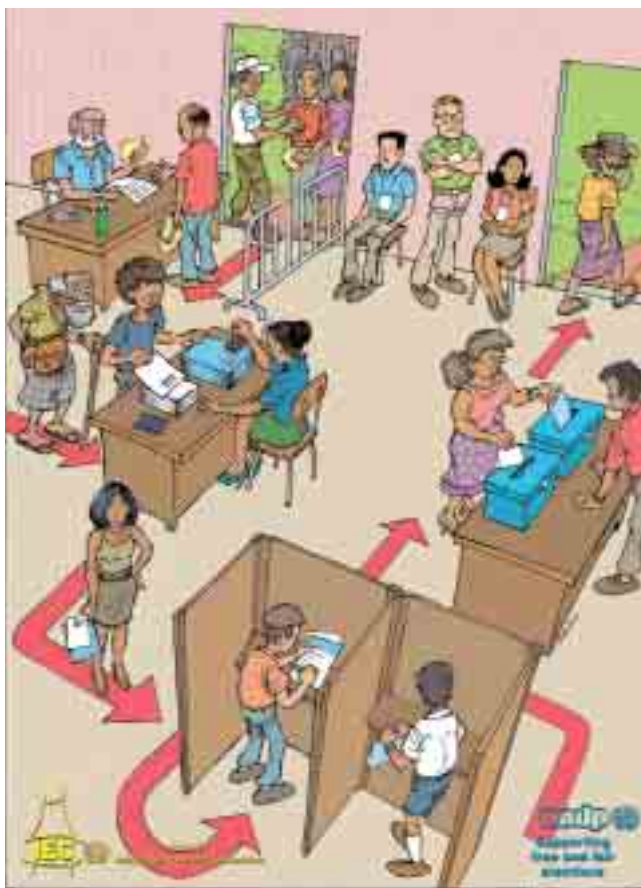
- The rehabilitation of two thirds of the arable land; the restoration of livestock by importing and vaccinating cattle and buffalo; and the provision of nets and boats to small fishing enterprises to tap the rich potential of East Timor's waters.

- The formation of a Central Fiscal Authority, a precursor to a Ministry of Finance, to ensure that East Timor's limited resources are used effectively, and that the country has a stable fiscal framework for a sustainable economy.

- The collection of more than US\$28 million in taxes and other revenues.

The above developments were achieved with the active assistance of donor countries, World Bank, UN Agencies, NGO's and other partners.

Photo by OCP/UNIAET



Cartoons by Jacques Zahies/UNDP

District Campaign Update District Campaign Update

Dili

Election Campaign in Full Swing

The campaign period has been generally peaceful in Dili. Many of the 16 registered political parties have held week-long campaigns in the Dili sub-districts, followed by a large rally in the centre of town. Democracy Field (Lanpangan Pramuka) has been the preferred arena for political parties to push their platforms. FRETILIN, UDT, PSD, PD and Kota have held events at the field. In some cases, political rallies have drawn smaller crowds than expected. ASDT has held rallies at its waterfront compound. PST, Kota, PTT, PARENTIL, PDM and PPT all held meetings in the *sucos*. Door-to-door campaigning is also popular, particularly with PL, PST and UDT.

With eight parties wrapping up their campaigns with large rallies in Dili, and the parties Apodeti, Kota, PDM, PL, PDC, PPT and UDC/PDC also planning a final push, the election season is poised to heat up in the closing days.



Fernando de Faria from PortBatt in PKF Sector Central delivering radios on behalf of Rádio Difusão Portuguesa (RDP) to Dili District Administrator, Ruben João Braz de Carvalho.

Tuned In

Dili District Administration distributed more than 1,900 radios throughout the district between October 2000 and August 2001 to help improve access to information and facilitate understanding of the electoral process. The radios were donated by the Japanese Government, AusAID, and Rádio Difusão Portuguesa (RDP).

"Thanks to donors' contributions, each community group by now should be able to access information broadcast on radio," Dili District Administrator Ruben João Braz de Carvalho said.

All Set in Atauro

According to Amanullah Khan, Dili District Administration Officer, "all 8,000 islanders are looking forward to August 30." There are approximately 4,000 eligible voters on Atauro, out of which about 3,700 have already verified their names on the voters rolls. There will be three polling centers on the island: Vila, Biqueli and Anartutu, with one District Electoral Officer and about 15 local staff at each site.

Manufahi

Voters Have Their Own Minds

Rallies, meeting and information drives during the campaign period have made their mark in Manufahi, but residents know that in the end, it is up to them to make up their minds which candidates to choose. "We will first hear what the parties are proposing to do for Timor in the future, then we will make up our minds," many people have remarked.

During the rallies, the people have gone beyond just listening to the parties' rhetoric - they have also expressed a deep need to see how the parties intend to carry out their promises.

A Lesson in Political Maturity

During a joint campaign in an improvised stage in the Same market on 5 August, six political parties - APODETI, PDM, KOTA, PL, UDC/PDC and PPT-addressed hundreds of people, keeping their discourse issues-based and free of verbal attacks. Candidates addressed the issues of poverty, national reconstruction, education, health, corruption and nepotism. The young candidates spoke vigorously and referred more to the future, while the older candidates eloquently put forward their historical perspective. Some leaders also expressed their appreciation of UNTAET for bringing about the conditions in which it is possible to carry out democratic elections.

Aileu

Tough Competition

Aileu has been one of the most hotly contested districts in the current campaign. Fretilin, PSD, PPT, PD, KOTA, and others have been holding big rallies here. The parties appear keen to convey their messages to the public in a truly democratic way and draw their attention to their programmes. Aileu residents, judging from their participation in rallies, have also been enthusiastic and deter-

mined to have their say on 30 August. Indicators show that Aileu's population knows what it wants and predictions are that the political parties are in for a tight race.

many others, he said, he has chosen to overcome his fears. "For this first election in August, I think that everything will be okay," said Mr. Da Cruz. He stresses his determina-



Thousands of people take the time to attend a political rally in Ermera.

Photo by OCP/UNTAET

Ermera

Different Folks, Different Strokes

On some occasions, meetings in Ermera have been planned but canceled because of small turnout. Fretilin has been the only party to gather large numbers, drawing several thousand for its inaugural rally. Other parties have struggled to make their presence felt. Several parties - Apodeti, PDM, KOTA, UDC, PDC, PPT and PL - joined forces for a campaign on 18 August. Independent District Candidate Eduardo Barreto relies on his popularity to see him through as he takes his message straight to the people, armed with little more than a motorbike and campaign stickers.

Ainaro

All for East Timor

"Whichever party wins, East Timor wins," said Salomao de Araujo, KOTA's district candidate in Ainaro reacting to Mari Alkatiri's statement that FRETILIN expects to win a huge majority of the vote for the Constituent Assembly. The candidate said he was pleased with the UN's performance in East Timor, but added: "The UN needs to stay in East Timor until after the Presidential elections. It needs to finish its mission before it leaves."

Suai

Optimistic and Cautious at the Same Time

Gracindo Da Cruz is running as Suai's PPT candidate for the Constituent Assembly. Like

tion to abide by the Pact of National Unity by personally finding ways to settle conflicts. "In my life I have always followed the principle that if someone comes with fire, I will provide the water to put it out," said Mr. Da Cruz.

Sharing this cautious view, Suai District CivPol Commander Bazz Bailey says that the police are ready to take a hard line to address any form of election-related violence. "This election will not be a repeat of 1999 because of the commitment of CivPol, the East Timor Police Service and the United Nations Peace Keeping Forces," adds Commander Bailey.

Maliana

Peaceful Joint Campaign

This is how it all started: Francisco Magno of the Bobonaro District Civic Education Unit conveyed to the political parties the population's desire for a joint political campaign, following the success of the political parties' tour to explain the Pact of National Unity. At the same time, Amilcar Tavares, district PSD candidate, came out with the idea to show the population that there was unity among the political parties.

And so all district party candidates, except FRETILIN's candidate, and the independent candidate visited six sub-districts together. The meetings were held in the markets to attract more people. In the end, all candidates benefited logistically in transportation, mobilization of the population and media coverage. >



Half Marathon for Democracy. Sikki de Jesus crosses the finish line, winning the 21 kilometer Civic Education race last August 18th in Bobonaro. One hundred thirty six people joined the half marathon event organized by the Bobonaro District Athletic Federation. A five kilometer Run for Fun was also held for children on the same day.

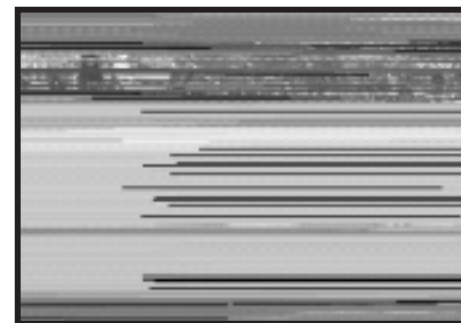


Photo by OCP/UNTAET

This is Not 1999: East Timor has come a long way

Across East Timor, the political campaign has been generally calm and peaceful. "The level of anxiety has gone down," said Colin Stewart, UNTAET'S Deputy Director of Political Affairs.

In the beginning of the campaign season, when 16 political parties started to make their presence felt, many East Timorese were concerned. A survey conducted by the Asia Foundation showed that almost half (41 per cent) of respondents thought that political party competition was a bad thing.

Bound by a sort of "gentlemen and gentlewomen's agreement" that is the Pact of National Unity, the political parties proceeded with the campaign cautiously, and with this public fear very much in mind. The best manifestation of the Pact of National Unity is the trend of joint political campaigning, where resources-challenged political parties joined forces in their campaign sorties.

"Overall it's a very positive campaign period," said Andrew Thornley, programme officer of the Asia Foundation, "although there's mild concern over violation of the pact." Mr. Thornley mentioned the inflammatory content of certain political party speeches as an example.

The country has seen some mammoth campaigns by the established political parties, and emerging parties PSD, PD and PST have also managed a good showing. "Most of the competition for votes is going on at the Central Area-Ainaro, Manufahi, Ermera and Liquica," said UNTAET political affairs officer Jennifer Grant.

"It's a learning experience for many of the parties," Ms. Grant pointed out. Many of the scheduled meetings and rallies, especially in more remote areas, had to be postponed or cancelled, to the dismay of the villagers.

The campaign has been full of broad strokes at this stage, when the name of the

game seems to be symbol identification for the political parties. All the parties are trying to get voters to recognize their number on the ballot, the colors of their flag, as well as their logo.

Independent candidates, on the other hand, are going for niche campaigning, relying on their personal network and on the media coverage of TVTL and Radio UNTAET.

Many people have remarked that the Timorese are not as involved in the campaigns now as they were in 1999. This is not necessarily a bad thing. As an IEC officer in a remote sub-district of Sector East observed: "The people here are busy with the planting season until the end of the month. They are not really preoccupied with the elections. They have a life now."

"The best manifestation of the Pact of National Unity is the trend of joint political campaigning, where resources-challenged political parties joined forces in their campaign sorties."

Nevertheless, the 30 August election is of interest to the world at large.

"A lot of people outside East Timor attach a great deal of importance to these elections," Nicholas Selsey, head of Electoral Observer Co-Ordination Unit under the UNDP's Electoral Assistance Programme, said. "This election is very interesting, because in most elections, you're electing politicians, but not in this one. You are creating the basis for the new nation - that's also what makes it different."

Voices of Timor Lorosa'e

*People in the border region
await the elections*

Tais Timor asked people who live near the border of West Timor what their main concerns were in this election season. What were they going to do after voting on Election Day and after the results were announced? Did they feel completely free to express their opinions? Do they think their vote will be secret? Do they believe the border should be closed on Election Day?



Silvano Alfonso
Teacher

I feel the situation is stable after 1999. What I am doing now is listening to all the parties to help me make up my mind for August 30th. I will just go back to work after voting. Yes, I think that with democracy, we are free to express our opinion and that the vote will be secret. Yes, the border should be closed to avoid conflicts during the election day.



Marta Sarmiento
ETTA Staff

I want everything to run smoothly and peacefully, without conflicts between the political parties. I am not very worried about the border because PKF, ETDF and CivPol are here. After voting, I am going home and will probably be home when the results are announced. I feel free to express my opinion, but after hearing some threatening words from one political party, I don't feel so secure going to vote. Yes, the border should be closed on that day to avoid infiltration and conflicts.



Maria Noemia Amaral
Restaurant Manager

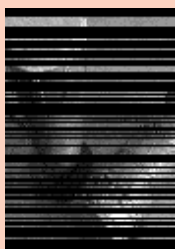
I don't have any concern because PKF is here. On Election Day, I will go to vote and then I will come back to the restaurant. We will work if there is no problem and if there are customers. [In this election] I didn't receive any intimidation, I feel free to vote. Yes, I think the vote is secret. I think it is up to PKF if they want to close the border.



Mariano do Santos
Farmer

I don't have any concerns about the coming election, I feel secure and I will be staying at home after the voting day. I will listen to the radio for the results. Yes, I will choose the political party I want and the vote will be secret. Yes, the border should be closed during the election.

QIP Shop QIP Shop QIP Shop QIP Shop




The QIP Shop, a locally owned store stocked with hand made traditional East Timorese products, is now OPEN!

Goods available include:

- Traditional East Timorese musical instruments
- Bamboo and wooden furniture
- Books and postcards of East Timor
- A variety of handicrafts such as miniature traditional Timorese houses
- A services centre, which will have contact details for locally available services including: carpentry, plumbing, electrical works, dressmaking, catering and many more.

Location: Jln Bidau Akadiru Hun (next to Restaurant Maubere), travel along the esplanade road towards the Jesus statue, make a right turn just before crossing the canal and head towards the ICRC hospital. The QIP Shop can be found a few hundred metres on your right.

Supported by the the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)



UN CivPol
24 HOUR
EMERGENCY NUMBER
IN DILI
0408839978

Belo Statement continued from pg. 1

dom of others, and to uphold the sanctity of the family. Integrity is about being faithful to one's oath as a public servant. Integrity is about following, in word and in deed, the words of God through public service.

Commitment to the Common Good:

In the last pastoral letter about politics in East Timor, we said that the main purpose of politics is to serve the common good. We should choose a candidate who can go beyond the narrow self and family interests for the good of all the Timorese. They should be "the shining example by their sense of responsibility and their dedication to the common good; they should show in practice how authority can be reconciled with freedom, personal initiative and with the solidarity and needs of the whole social framework." (GS, 75)

8. These guidelines are based on the teaching of Jesus (Mk 10:35-45; Mt. 24:45-51, 25:14-30; Jn 13:1-35) and Church Social Teachings to assist you in selecting the best and moral, able persons. However, we want to emphasize again that it is neither our pastoral duty nor our competence to name for you the persons or political parties who meet this qualifications. The Church "by reason of her role and competence, is not identified with any political community nor bound by ties to any political system." (GS,76)

9. It is your duty-the lay people-to be informed and educated or "see" for yourselves about the qualifications of each candidate and to "judge" them and then "act" by voting the candidate that conforms to the above guidelines. We must all remember that voting is a sacred trust; it is a person's opportunity to do their best for the common good, for the good of all Timorese.

10. We urge you therefore to:

- Pray for divine guidance and the grace of free and honest elections.
- Vote honestly according to your enlightened judgment and conscience after carefully weighing the candidate/party and issues involved.
- Go beyond narrow, selfish, family, partisan, village and regional considerations. Vote for the persons who can do the most good for our new country.
- Resist all efforts at cheating, intimidation, and violence from whatever source, during the campaign period, and at any stage of this election process.
- Not allow yourselves to be corrupted by money or other immoral acts into voting or not voting, vote buying or cheating for a candidate.
- Be vigilant to make sure your votes are cast, counted and reported properly and honestly.

We want to take this opportunity once again to express our profound gratitude to UNTAET, the non-governmental organizations and the world community for accompanying our people in this journey to democracy, peace and development. Our hearts are filled with thanks, without these men and women from different countries, the enormous challenge of rebuilding and building East Timor would have been doubly difficult. Obrigado!

Our best efforts and all guidelines would mean nothing without the grace of God. We ask the intercession of Mary, the patron saint of East Timor, our Mother to obtain for us, through this election, the leaders we deserve.

Democracy Fact sheets

REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY

DEMOCRACY GUARANTEES THAT EVERYBODY IN THE COMMUNITY CAN PARTICIPATE IN DECISION MAKING. REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY MEANS THAT EVERYBODY PARTICIPATES IN CHOOSING WHO MAKES DECISIONS THAT AFFECT THEIR LIVES - WE DO THIS BY HOLDING ELECTIONS, WHEN WE CHOOSE OUR POLITICAL LEADERS

- In a democracy you choose one or several people to carry or represent your views
- The people who represent you in a democracy listen to you, reflect your will and are answerable to you
- Because you have chosen certain people to represent you, you agree to give them the power to make decisions for the nation.
- So in democracies citizens accept the leadership of the government because they have participated in choosing it - the majority of citizens have given it the power to govern them

DEMOCRACY MEANS THAT PEOPLE HAVE CONTROL OVER DECISIONS THAT AFFECT THEIR LIVES

DEMOCRACY MEANS FREE CHOICE AND A ROLE FOR ALL PARTIES

DEMOCRACY ALLOWS YOU TO CHOOSE FROM A WIDE SELECTION OF PARTIES AND CANDIDATES

- In a democracy you have the opportunity to choose your leaders from a wide selection of parties and candidates
- The more political parties and candidates there are, the more choice you have
- More choice means that if you are not satisfied with the performance of the party or candidate for whom you had voted, you can choose a different party or candidate at the next election
- Even if a party does not win power in the election, it is active to make sure that the party in power operates fairly and for all people
- All parties - both winners and losers - continue to develop their ideas and programmes for the next election
- In a democracy losers can become winners in the next elections if the people decide to choose them, therefore democracy is a living, dynamic process

DEMOCRACY MEANS THAT PEOPLE HAVE CONTROL OVER DECISIONS THAT AFFECT THEIR LIVES

DEMOCRACY MEANS RESPECTING DIFFERENT OPINIONS

IN A DEMOCRACY EVERYBODY HAS THE RIGHT TO PEACEFULLY EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS. THIS MEANS THAT THERE ARE MANY DIFFERENT IDEAS EXPRESSED BY POLITICAL PARTIES AND CANDIDATES AND THEIR SUPPORTERS. THEY ARE FREE TO EXPRESS THEIR IDEAS, AND YOU ARE FREE TO CHOOSE THE PARTY OR CANDIDATE WHOSE IDEAS YOU LIKE.

- In a democracy, you are free to express your ideas without fear
- In a democracy, people cannot intimidate or threaten others because they disagree with their ideas
- In a democracy, people respect other people's freedom to express their different ideas
- In a democracy, you are free to choose to vote for the party or candidate whose ideas you like and believe in
- In a democracy, you must respect other people's right to have different opinions and to choose the party or candidate that they like and believe in

DEMOCRACY MEANS CHANGE

DEMOCRACY MEANS THAT YOU HAVE THE POWER TO CHANGE YOUR LEADERS REGULARLY

- The people whom you have chosen to express your views are responsible for making your views heard
- If you do not feel that the people you have chosen represent you properly, then in the next election you can choose a different party or candidate
- This means that you have control over who represents you
- Democracy means that the people have the power to change their leaders

DEMOCRACY MEANS THAT PEOPLE HAVE CONTROL OVER DECISIONS THAT AFFECT THEIR LIVES

WHAT IS A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY?

The Constituent assembly is a group of people from all over East Timor who carry your beliefs and concerns and they work together to arrive at a common method of managing them. This group of people will prepare a document called a Constitution.

What is the Constitution?

- The Constitution guarantees and protects our human rights
- The Constitution establishes our system of government
- The Constitution ensures that we can change our leaders through regular elections
- The Constitution will ensure that all of us are equal in front of the law
- The Constitution will make sure that our leaders are accountable to us

IN A DEMOCRACY LEADERS CANNOT ACT IN A WAY THAT GOES AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION. THE CONSTITUTION PROTECTS US



EAST TIMOR CONSTITUENT ELECTIONS, AUGUST 30, 2001

OBSERVER DEPLOYMENT PLANS

Note: These plans are based on information supplied to the UNDP Electoral Observation Co-ordination Unit 04/08/2001. This information has been accepted in good faith, but cannot be guaranteed as being totally accurate.

	Aileu	Ainaro	Baucau	Bobonaro	Cova Lima	Dili	Ermera	Lautem	Liquica	Manatuto	Manufahi	Oecusse (Ambeno)	Viqueque	Total	
<i>District Capital</i>	<i>Aileu</i>	<i>Ainaro</i>	<i>Baucau</i>	<i>Maliana</i>	<i>Suai</i>	<i>Dili</i>	<i>Ermera</i>	<i>Lospalos</i>	<i>Liquica</i>	<i>Manatuto</i>	<i>Same</i>	<i>Oecusse</i>	<i>Viqueque</i>		
Registered Voters (to be advised)															
Polling Centres (estimated)	9	15	33	25	18	32	24	18	13	16	12	14	18	247	
Counting Centres	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	
International Observer Groups (* = accredited by the IEC)	Aileu	Ainaro	Baucau	Bobonaro	Cova Lima	Dili	Ermera	Lautem	Liquica	Manatuto	Manufahi	Oecusse (Ambeno)	Viqueque	Total	Deployment Dates
Australia			5	4										9	28/08-01/09
Brazil (deployment-to be confirmed)														5	tbc
Canada (*) (deployment - tbc)														8	27/08 to ?
CPLP (deployment - tbc)														8	?22/08-09/09
European Parliament						5								5	25/08-03/09
European Union (*)						2	2		2	2	2	2	2	26	25/08-06/09
France (Jakarta Embassy) (*)	2	2	2	2	2	1								1	13/08 to ?
Japan						1			4	4				9	23/08-01/09
New Zealand (*)					5									5	26/08-04/09
Northern Territories Govt. (*)						1								1	25/08 to ?
Portugal (Min. Foreign Affairs) (*)	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	22/08-11/09
Republic of Korea						2		2						4	tbc
ANFREL (*)	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	24/08-count
Asia Foundation (deployment - tbc)														10	tbc
Carter Center (*)	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	tbc
CSIS (*) (deployment-tbc)														6	24/08 to ?
ICJ (Australia) (*)						4								4	28/08 to ?
Ibase						3								3	in territory
IFES (*)						2								2	16/08 to ?
Interband (deployment - tbc)														15	tbc
IRI (*) (deployment - tbc)														10	24/08 to ?
Oxfam (Australia)				1	1	1			1					10	in territory
NDI (*) (deployment-tbc)														tbc	tbc
Peace Winds Japan (*)							3		4					7	29/08 to ?
Stichtung Vry Oost Timor (*)													2	2	in territory
UNDP (deployment - tbc)														10	28/08-count
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL	5	5	10	10	11	42	8	7	14	9	5	5	7	216	

East Timorese Observer Groups (* = accredited by the IEC)	Aileu	Ainaro	Baucau	Bobonaro	Cova Lima	Dili	Ermera	Lautem	Liquica	Manatuto	Manufahi	Oecusse (Ambeno)	Viqueque	Total
Central Haburas (*)						26								26
CDHTL (*)														13
DSMTL (*)	2	2	2	2	2	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	31
ESPADA (*)	4	5	7	6	6	13	5	7	3	6	4	4	6	76
ETWAVE						3	3							6
FHL (distribution-tbc) (*)													26	
FKGCB (*)	6	4	13	7	5	17	3	5	3	5	3	3	10	84
GOMUTIL (*)	3	3	3	3	3	7	3	3	3	3	3		3	40
INT (*)						9								9
KBPP (*)						54								54
KIPPA	32													32
KIPPO												25		25
KJLA (*)			1			23	1							25
KSUNTL (*)			21			22								43
RENETIL (*)			33	28	13	2	26		15				16	133
TIEDC (*)		16												16
UNATIL (*)						7								7
Yayasan hak (*)	6	19	23	21	6	29	26	6	6	6	6	6	6	166
Youth Centre/OSIS				20										20
TOTAL EAST TIMORESE	53	49	103	87	35	193	69	23	32	22	18	40	43	832

Note: no account is taken here of East Timorese Observer Groups which are accredited at District level.

TOTAL ALL OBSERVERS	58	54	113	97	46	235	77	30	46	31	23	45	50	1048
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	International	National	
CSIS	Centre for Strategic and International Studies	CDHTL	Commissao dos Direitos Humanos de Timor Lorosae (Human Rights Commission of East Timor)
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries	DSMTL	Dewan Solidaritas Mahasiswa Timor Lorosae (Student Solidarity of East Timor)
ANFREL	Asia Network for Free Elections	ESPADA	East Timor Patria Libertacao Foundation (East Timor Patriotic Liberation Foundation)
Ibase	Instituto Brasileiro de Analises Sociais e Economicas	ETWAVE	East Timor Women against Violence and for Children
ICJ (Australia)	International Commission of Jurists (Australia Section)	FHL	Fundasaun Haburas Loro Sa'e (East Timorese Growth Foundation)
IFES	International Foundation for Election Systems	FKGCB	Forum Komunikase Gema Cinta Bangsa
Interband	NGO of post conflict peace building, based in Yokohama	GOMUTIL	Grupo Observador Mulher Timor Lorosae (East Timor Womens Observer Groups)
IRI	International Republican Institute	INT	Instituto Natureza de Timor (Institute of Environment in Timor)
NDI	National Democratic Foundation	KBPP	Komite Bersama Pemantau Pemilu (Joint Electoral Observer Group)
Stichtung Vry Oost Timor	Free East Timor Foundation	KIPPA	Kelompok Independen Pemantau Pemilu Aileu (Aileu Independent Electoral Observation Group)
		KIPPO	Kelompok Independen Pemantau Pemilu Oecusse (Oecusse Independent Electoral Observation Group)
		KJLA	Kelompok Jerai Juventude Lorica Asuain
		KSUNTL	Klibur ba Solidarade Unidade Nasional Timor Lorosae (New Solidarity National Union of East Timor)
		RENETIL	Resistencia Nacional Estudiantes de Timor Lorosae (National Resistance of East Timor Students)
		TIEDC	Timorese Education and Development Centre
		UNATIL	Universade Nasional Timor Loro Sae (National University of East Timor)
		Youth Centre/OSIS	Organisation Inter Siswa

Photos Timor

We are witnesses to history. Through Photos Timor, we capture those fleeting but significant moments in this new nation's history. Photos Timor is distributed daily by the UNTAET Publications Unit.



Photos by OCP/UNTAET



Constitutional Commissioners Issue Reports

At a ceremony on 16 August, Constitutional Commissioners from all 13 districts presented SRSG Sergio Vieira de Mello with their reports from the Constitutional Hearings, which were held between 18 June and 14 July. More than 38,000 East Timorese participated in the hearings, and the reports outlined the major issues discussed in each district. The hearings covered a wide range of concerns, including matters of government and finance, criminal law, education reform, the official language and the future flag of East Timor. In his speech, the SRSG praised the courage and dedication of the participants, noting that "the people have spoken." Following the election of the Constituent Assembly, the SRSG will present a final report on the hearings for consideration in the future constitution of East Timor.



The name Tais Timor conjures the image of the careful, time-honoured process that goes into making the traditional Timorese cloth used in all important life events. As the different "ingredients" that make up East Timor come together during the transitional period to rebuild the country, Tais Timor aims to record and reflect those events that weave the beautiful tapestry that is Timor Lorosa'e.

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