



The Thematic Issues of the Security Sector in 2014

“Responses and Challenges for the Future”

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Introduction

As established by the National Strategic Development Plan (NDSP)¹ and the fifth constitutional government program,² the government will ensure national security by developing the defense and security institutions. The government currently faces many challenges in professionalizing the military and police institutions, but it remains committed to the continued development of these two institutions, in pursuit of internal security.

Fundasaun Mahein is a civil society organization involved in the discussion of defense and security issues. FM's analysis in 2014 focused upon the progresses and challenges of the security sector. Along with this analysis, FM attached its policy recommendations to the government, which was urged to consider these ideas for the development of the security sector.

This report aims to summarize the findings of FM during 2014. These analyses focus upon national security issues and the thematic challenges of 2014. This thorough review examines the government's commitment to bilateral policy and operations relating to security-sector analysis.

The Aim of this Report

The fundamental aim of this report is to re-examine FM's analyses of various security issues during 2014. Among these issues are disciplinary issues of the military and police, organized crime, the security situation at the border, the execution of state budgets, PNTL professionalism, and other relevant topics.

Methodology

In preparation for this report, FM collected information and analyzed literature published by national and international NGOs and media sources. FM also examined official state documents on the government portal, reports published by FM in 2014, and the important findings of Security Sector Discussions (SSD) by the research team.

This study focuses not only on shortcomings but also the positive steps taken by the government in developing the defense and security institutions. Furthermore, this report aims to convey FM's feedback and recommendations pertaining to the most critical issues facing the future of security in Timor-Leste.

¹ RDTL. (2011). PLANO ESTRATEGICO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO 2011 – 2030. p199 & 207.

² RDTL. (2012, Agosto 26). PROGRAMA V GOVERNO CONSTITUCIONAL NIAN, 2012--□2017. p71.



Thematic Issues of FM Reporting

1. Funds and Expenses at the Security Sector

The problems associated with budgetary allocation and execution within defense and security institutions was a thematic issue in FM's analysis during 2014. FM released two reports related to budgetary allocation and execution. FM has found a lack of transparency and procurement protocol, particularly as it relates to security sector procurement, the purchase of weaponry, and rehabilitation of PNTL infrastructure.

In June 2014, FM released a report discussing allegations of corruption and abuse of power within the security institutions. The main focal point of the report was the execution of the General State Budget (OJE) of 2013, particularly as it related to single source system procurement, quality of weapons, and quality of uniforms purchased by the PNTL in 2013.³

Just one month later, in July 2014, FM published a report that focused specifically on the government's policy of purchasing weapons from Indonesia. This report was particularly concerned with the contracts involved in the purchase of weapons from the Indonesian company PT. PINDAD. FM examined the profile of the company, including its involvement in the purchase of illegal weapons. Another strategic issue examined in the report was the newfound peace and calm between Timor-Leste and Indonesia.⁴

FM discovered that, during the execution of the OJE by security institutions in 2013, at least 209 projects did not follow public protocol and, instead, used single source procurement.⁵ Furthermore, suspicion was raised about the purchasing of weapons of low quality.⁶ An international report gave a red card to Timor-Leste, indicating that Timor-Leste is a corrupted country.⁷ This was of great concern to National Parliament Committee A (involved in law and good governance, because this rating will have a negative impact upon Timor-Leste's image around the world.⁸

³ Fundasaun Mahein. (26 June 2014). Allegations of Corruption and Power Abuse in the Security Institutions. Mahein's Voice No.81. http://www.fundasaunmahein.org/wpcontent/uploads/2014/06/MNL_Nu.81_26062014_Alegasaunpdf.pdf

⁴ Information concerning the policy of purchasing weapons from Indonesia can be accessed in this link; http://www.fundasaunmahein.org/wpcontent/uploads/2014/07/MNL_Nu.82_24072014_Politika-sosa-Kilatpdf.pdf

⁵ Further information about this case can be found at: <http://www.fundasaunmahein.org/2014/03/31/nota-importante-ih-ezekusaun-oje-2014-ba-seitor-defeza-no-siguransa-prespetiva-sosiedade-sivil/>

⁶ SAPO. (22 August 2012). The national parliament concerned about the lack of quality weapons for the PNTL. SAPO News; <http://noticias.sapo.tl/tetum/info/artigo/1264743.html>

⁷ Gusmão, Timotio. (12 December 2014) Included on the Red Card, The Government Urges TIL Discuss Combating Corruption. Media STL.

<http://suara-timor-lorosae.com/tama-lista-mean-governu-husu-ti-tenki-diskuti-kombate-korrupsaun/>

⁸ Ximenes, Carme. (15 December 2014) Corruption Will Harm Image of TL. Media STL. P1



In response, the government has remained committed in its battle against corruption and has promoted good governance in this nation by establishing appropriate institutions, such as the Commission of Anti-Corruption (CAC), the Ombudsman of Justice and Human Rights, and the general prosecutor, all of whom will collaborate to combat corruption in Timor-Leste.⁹

However, the public is still concerned with the government's seriousness in combatting corruption. According to the Global Organization of Parliamentary Resistance to Corruption (COPAC), Timor-Leste's political decision to grant amnesty to select perpetrators of corruption represents a weak commitment to anti-corruption.¹⁰ Such decisions drew strong criticism from the public, in response to the issue of corruption.¹¹

National Parliament Committee B has established a commission to investigate the alleged corruption within the security sector, particularly as it pertains to single source procurement.¹²

2. PNTL Performance

Performance of the PNTL was another thematic issue of FM reporting during 2014. The public's distrust of the PNTL, stemming from the 2006 crisis, has become a strong challenge to police performance today. The government has engaged in efforts to improve some issues but some 'homework' remains for this year and for the future.

In response to these issues, FM has examined PNTL performance, particularly the work done by the institution to connect with communities through community police initiatives and community outreach. Another aspect of PNTL performance is the work of intelligence agencies, including the KKN,¹³ whose efforts have an enormous impact on the prestige of the police institution.

Another area of concern has been the impartiality of the PNTL members during PNTL operations. Human rights violations and violence by the PNTL members have devastated the institution's image in recent times.¹⁴

Another thematic issue of FM reporting was the promotion system of the PNTL. An in-depth report criticized the irregularities of the promotion process that took place inside the PNTL. At

⁹ Ximenes, Carme. (15 December 2014) Corruption Will Harm Image of TL. Media STL. P1

¹⁰ Ximenes, Lorencio. (10 September 2014). GOPAC-TL Believes that the Decision of Taur Will Weaken the Justice System. Media INDEPENDENTE

¹¹ May. (24 September 2014). Communities in Laga Criticizes the PR Taur. Media Diariu Nasional. Can access in this link; <http://www.timorhauniandoben.com/2014/09/komunidade-laga-kritika-pr-taur.html>

¹² Dias, David. (...2014). President of the NP Committee B. Formal Discussion with the FM team during a presentation at Committee B.

¹³ Korupsaun Koluzaun no Nepotizmu - KKN

¹⁴ Fundasaun Mahein. (20 June 2014). Friendship Operation: Reintegration or Threat? Mahein's Voice No. 80.



the time, some PNTL members petitioned and threatened resignation, claiming that the promotion system of the PNTL was neither fair nor credible.¹⁵

All of these cases of questionable PNTL performance require the attention of National Parliament Committee B, who has already requested that the extraordinary promotion council of the PNTL improve its process in the future.¹⁶ The PNTL leadership has launched a Performance Evaluation Service (EPS) in order to respond to the shortcomings of the past, in hopes that the PNTL will regain the trust of the public.¹⁷

The government is now developing community police practices by establishing the Council of the Community Police (CCP) in districts and villages, as a part of an effort to reconnect with communities in the development of internal security. A report by the Asia Foundation found that PNTL performance has shown positive progress since 2013.¹⁸

However, at present, many people do not fully trust to this PNTL institution. Among the skeptical are the victims of police brutality and crime in communities. Many of these victims have presented their case to National Parliament Committee B, because they do not trust the ability of the PNTL commission to make an unbiased investigation.¹⁹ One prominent example is the group of people from Lautem that presented their case to the National Parliament after being physically beaten by members of the PNTL station in Lautem.²⁰

3. Discipline and Behavior of F-FDTL and PNTL Personnel

Discipline and good behavior within the police and the military were another thematic issue of FM reporting in 2014. Shortcomings in these areas have become a security issue and a source of concern for the public and FM. Many reports have been released by national and international NGOs regarding the behavior of PNTL and F-FDTL personnel. Poor behavior has damaged the prestige of both institutions in recent times.²¹

In 2014, FM published reports relating to the discipline of military and police personnel. In February 2014, FM analyzed the wrongdoings of police personnel during duty. The resulting

¹⁵ This report was launched by the President of NP Committee B and has been published on the official portal www.fundasaunmahein.org

¹⁶ This issue is presented by the President of NP Committee B, David Dias, in the launching of the report on the irregularities of the promotion process of the PNTL.

¹⁷ PNTL. (23 December 2014). The PNTL command Launches the evaluation performance services. Media PNTL. <http://www.pntl.tl/2014/12/23/komandu-pntl-lansa-servisu-avaliasaun-dezempenu/>

¹⁸ Fundasaun Azia. (2013). Surveying the Community Police in Timor-Leste. p46.

¹⁹ Complete Information can be accessed in this link; http://www.fundasaunmahein.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/MNL_Nu.73_20032014_DALAN.pdf

²⁰ Marques, Triponio. (16 December 2014). People of Lautem Presented the PNTL Case to the National Media INDEPENDENTE.

²¹ May. (18 December 2014). Some of the F-FDTL Personnel Lack Discipline. Media Diariu Nasional.



report expressed concern with the brutal (and illegal) actions of security personnel against the communities.²²

FM's analysis focused upon the disciplinary infractions and wrongdoings of these two institutions' members.²³ One issue discussed was the dismissal processes of the F-FDTL and PNTL, including the review and implementation stages, which FM reviewed in detail.²⁴

Also scrutinized were investigative organs and the control systems of the military and police institutions. Among the investigative agencies examined were the Criminal Investigation Service (CIS), the PDHJ, National Parliament Committee B, the judicial system, the Organization for Human Rights, and other civil society organizations involved in the fight for human rights'.²⁵

Despite the publication of reports in the past few years, the issue of discipline persists even today. The discipline and the professionalism of military and police personnel have still been given a red card,²⁶ in light of the public's perception of human rights. Leaders of these two institutions are remain concerned with the prevalence of human rights violations.²⁷

The government and the many security institutions continue to improve and reform the discipline of security personnel through rigorous dismissals and case reviews by leadership at the end of 2014.²⁸ Another positive development is the government's commitment to improving human resources, particularly in the security sector.²⁹

Other state institutions, such as the PDHJ, have also continued developing human rights policy. An effort has been made to inform and educate security personnel on law and human rights issues, as well as the regulatory frameworks of their respective institutions.³⁰

Regarding these concrete steps taken by the government to improve discipline within the F-FDTL and PNTL, FM has expressed its congratulations and appreciation. National Parliament Committee B consider FM a good partner in the effort to improve discipline and professionalism in these two institutions.

²² Fundasaun Mahein. (24 February 2014). Challenges in Executing Law and Order during PNTL Action. http://www.fundasaunmahein.org/wpcontent/uploads/2014/02/MNL_Nu.70_20022014_Ezekusaun_1.pdf

²³ Fundasaun Mahein. (26 February 2014). Disciplinary Challenges for the PNTL and F-FDTL Institutions. http://www.fundasaunmahein.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/MNL_Nu.71_26022014_Komprimentu.pdf

²⁴ Read the complete report in this link; http://www.fundasaunmahein.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/MNL_Nu.-83_1902014_Demisaun-F-FDTLpdf.pdf

²⁵ This report has been published on the official portal of FM in 2014. Access here: <http://www.fundasaunmahein.org/2014/08/28/se-maka-responsabiliza-membru-pntl-neebe-komete-krim/>

²⁶ Nax. (05 November 2014). The Communities Presented PNTL and F-FDTL to the PDHJ. Media Diariu Nasional. <http://www.jndiario.com/2014/11/05/komunidade-keixa-pntl-ho-f-ftdl-ba-pdhj/>

²⁷ Jxn. (19 December 2014). The military should discipline its members. Media Timor Post. p1.

²⁸ Fundasaun Mahein. (19 August 2014). Dismissing Members of the F-FDTL and PNTL: A Disciplinary Reform?. Mahein's Voice. 83.

²⁹ RDTL. (2014). Developing Human Resources is Important for the F-FDTL. Jornal Defeza. p12-13.

³⁰ Jos. (05 November 2014). PDHJ-PNTL Developing a Manual of Human Rights. Media Timor Post.



4. Border Security

The security situation at the border territory of Timor-Leste was also a focus for FM in 2014. In its reports, FM discussed the fragility of security and the poorly defined borderline in the border territory, both of which are threats to state sovereignty. The shortage of sound human resources, facilities, and equipment also present challenges to security at the border territory.

These were the key focuses of two FM reports, which together explained the challenges and threats facing security personnel at the border territory. FM produced a report in April 2014 discussing the effectiveness of the Migration Department.³¹

In October 2014, FM published another report about the challenge and threats to border security. A serious problem is human resources at the Border Police Unit (BPU), Migration Services, Department of Commerce, Department of Taxes, and the Quarantine Department. Also of concern are violations of the Border Pass policy and the disorganized state of market activities at the border territory.³²

In these two reports, FM concluded with pertinent recommendations to the government. FM recommended that the competent ministries support the allocation of funds toward human resources, facilities, and equipment, in order to facilitate effective services at the border.

It is clear that FM's analysis has onto yet brought about significant progress for the security situation at the border territory. However, FM wants to congratulate the government, which is currently taking action to resolve these issues. In fact, the Secretary of State for Security (SSS) has allocated \$27.963 million to the PNTL in the 2015 General State Budget, to be used in response to the shortages faced by security institutions at the border line.³³

In 2015, the government will develop the capacity of the Migration Services Department by improving human resources, supporting facilities, fortifying operational strategy, and accelerating services, in order to control the circulation of people and items across borders at land and sea, as well as airports and seaports.³⁴

The government will conduct a special training session for security and public order. Included in this effort will be steps to modernize BPU equipment necessary to ensuring internal security.³⁵

³¹ This report has been published in 2014 and can be accessed here: www.fundasaunmahein.org

³² The complete report can be accessed in this link: http://www.fundasaunmahein.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/MNL-Nu.88_231012014_Siguransa-Fronteira_Versaun-Tetum.pdf

³³ The complete information on the OJE allocation for the PNTL can be accessed on the FM portal. www.fundasaunmahein.org

³⁴ Fundasaun Mahein. (06 November 2014). Ideas for National Parliament Committee B on the 2015 State General Budget Proposal for the Security Sector. <http://www.fundasaunmahein.org/wpcontent/uploads/2014/11/Microsoft-Word-PARESAR-OJE-2015-MDS-FINAL.pdf>

³⁵ This policy has been related on the paper 2, 2015 OJE. Annual Action Plan for the PNTL. P155.



The government will also provide proper radio communications, binnacles, lamps, recorders, and other tools that have been missing at the BPU thus far.³⁶

The Migration Services Department has presented a proposal to the government, requesting further equipment and facilities, such as an online database for service posts at the border territory. As of now, Migration Service posts exist only in Mota-Ain and at the Nicolau Lobato-Dili International Airport³⁷

FM continues to urge Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MFAC) to collaborate with the Indonesian government to resolve land border disputes as soon as possible. As of now, disputes over the border have not yet been resolved and pose grave threats to security.³⁸ According to FM's monitoring efforts since 2014, conflict often occurs between communities of both sides of the dispute.³⁹ Disagreements about the border line will hinder the work of the Border Patrol Unit.⁴⁰

5. *Organized Crime*

In 2014, organized crime became a thematic point of discussion for FM. Indeed, even today, this issue is discussed in government and in society in Timor-Leste. An abundance of evidence shows that drugs continue threatening Timor-Leste.

In response, FM released a report in April 2014 that discussed the capacity of security institutions to fight organized crime. The central focus of this report was drug trafficking, which has begun to occur in Timor-Leste and poses threats to the youth of this nation.⁴¹

FM released another report in September 2014 that discussed the failures of the security sector to prevent organized crime in Timor-Leste. This report analyzed drug trafficking, falsification of state documents, mafia activities, counterfeiting of money, money laundering, and terrorism.⁴²

³⁶ Has been explained on paper 2, OJE of 2015. The annual action plan for the PNTL. p156.

³⁷ Alves, Pascoal. (19 January 2014) Chief Administration of the Migration Service. Talk show at Radio Liberdade.

³⁸ Fundasaun Mahein. (23 October 2014). Challenge and Tentative of the Security at the Land Border of Timor-Leste. pdf.

http://www.fundasaunmahein.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/MNL_Nu.88_231012014_Siguransa-Fronteira_Versaun-Tetum.pdf

³⁹ Conflict case over land dispute continues happening in 2014, in Naktuka - Oe-Cusse

⁴⁰ These concerns made by the BPU commanders at the border territory to Fundasaun Mahein while monitoring there 2014, starting from Suai, Malina and Oe-Cusse.

⁴¹ Fundasaun Mahein. (07 April 2014). Drugs: A Challenge for the Security Institutions to Combat. Mahein's Voice No. 74.

⁴² Fundasaun Mahein. (30 September 2014). Security Gaps of Timor-Leste: Attractors of Organized Crime. Mahein's Voice No. 87.



From these two reports, FM concluded that the government should immediately draft a national initiative to combat drug trafficking at the border territory, in order to halt the circulation of drugs in Timor-Leste. Because of the fragility at the border, organized crime currently moves freely and unabatedly into nation.

The government has made a strong effort to combat organized crime through national policy and through bilateral cooperation with Indonesia. Cooperation has begun between the PNTL and KBRI⁴³ of Indonesia in Timor-Leste to combat organized crime.⁴⁴

Through the sharing of information and discussions at national and international seminars,⁴⁵ these strategies have garnered positive reactions from the public, despite the obstacles (human resources, facilities, etc.) that still remain for security institutions.⁴⁶ PNTL continues its efforts against the circulation of drugs in this country.⁴⁷

The Council of Ministry has approved a law focused on combating drugs and human trafficking in Timor-Leste.⁴⁸ This motion is in line with the 1998 United Nations Convention dealing with drug trafficking and psychoactive substances.⁴⁹

In 2014, the PNTL continued to engage with Badan Nasional Narkotika (BNN) Indonesia and civil society in discussions about combating drugs and organized crime in Timor-Leste.⁵⁰ The PNTL has also continued sharing information with the TNI at the border,⁵¹ and this cooperative unit has set up integrated PNTL and BNN posts, focused on halting drug trafficking.⁵²

⁴³ Kedutaan Besar Republik Indonesia - KBRI

⁴⁴ Horta, Madalena & Ferreira, Sonia. (05 December 2013). TL-Indonesia Combating the Organized Crime Together. Media STL. <http://jornal.suara-timor-lorosae.com/tl-indonesia-hamutuk-kombate-krim-organizadu/>

⁴⁵ RDTL. (28 November 2013). PNTL and POLRI Cooperate to Combat Organized Crime. Page of the Government. <http://timor-leste.gov.tl/?p=9460&lang=tp>

⁴⁶ Ferreira, Sonia. (11 November 2013). Combating Drugs in TL: The PNTL Shares Information with the TNI at the Border Territory. Media STL. <http://jornal.suara-timor-lorosae.com/kombate-droga-ih-tl-pntl-fahe-informasaun-ho-tni-ih-fronteira/>

⁴⁷ May. (13 December 2014). A Singaporean Citizen is a Suspected Organizer of Drug Trafficking. Media Diari Nasional.

⁴⁸ RDTL. (02 September 2014). The Proposed Law on Combating the Trafficking and Consumption of Illegal Drugs. Press release. <http://timor-leste.gov.tl/?p=10617&lang=tp>

⁴⁹ SAPO. (05 September 2014). The Government of Timor-Leste Approves the Proposed Law on Trafficking and Drugs. <http://noticias.sapo.tl/tetum/info/artigo/1408076.htm>

⁵⁰ PNTL. (24 November 2014). [PNTL-BNN and Civil Societies agreed to Stop Drugs](http://www.pntl.tl/2014/11/24/pntl-bnn-no-sosiedade-sivil-akordu-hapara-droga/). Media PNTL. <http://www.pntl.tl/2014/11/24/pntl-bnn-no-sosiedade-sivil-akordu-hapara-droga/>

⁵¹ Ferreira, Sonia. (11 November 2013). Combating Drugs in TL: The PNTL Shares Information with the TNI at the Border Territory. Media STL. <http://jornal.suara-timor-lorosae.com/kombate-droga-ih-tl-pntl-fahe-informasaun-ho-tni-ih-fronteira/>

⁵² Alo. (22 January 2015). Indonesia, Timor Leste to Establish a Drug Control Station. Media ANTARA NEWS. <http://www.antaraneews.com/en/news/97480/indonesia-timor-leste-to-establish-drugs-control-station>



Furthermore, the PNTL continues to fortify security at the border territory by establishing integrated posts at areas considered high-risk for drug transactions and organized crime.⁵³ The government has also improved human resources and modernized equipment at the Migration Services Department. These changes have occurred to help control the movement of crime and people across borders,⁵⁴ but the problem of drug trafficking requires the involvement of all state agents, in addition to the PNTL and border agencies currently at work.⁵⁵

FM urges the government and the PNTL to strengthen the cooperation between communities and local authorities in the future, so that the PNTL may easily identify foreigners who import drugs and contraband to this nation.⁵⁶ The Migration Services Department has declared its intent to cooperate with local authorities and entrepreneurs to share information about foreigners living illegally in Timor-Leste.⁵⁷

6. Other Security Issues

During 2014, FM also raised other security issues. A significant report published last year involved the government's record of creating new institutions with weapons provisions. Among these new institutions are the Commission for Anti-Corruption (CAC) and the Scientific Police of Criminal Investigation (SPCI). The SPCI is the superior police corps,⁵⁸ and the CAC is a special organ of the criminal police.⁵⁹

In a report of the SPCI, FM discussed the legality of establishing the SPCI, whose jurisdiction and salary provisions are still in question. Also discussed were the guidelines dictating the proper use of weapons by the SPCI, which has instigated some competition with other police institutions.⁶⁰

⁵³ Oliveira, Venidora. (25 February 2014). PNTL Will Set Up UPF Post in Lelobata Village. Media The Dili Weekly. <http://www.thediliweekly.com/tl/news/security-defencejustice/12088-pntl-to-set-upf-post-in-lelobata-village>

⁵⁴ May. (12 August 2014). Migration Services Lacks Human Resources, Urges the PNTL Commander to Increase by 30 Members. Media Diariu Nasional. <http://www.indiario.com/2014/08/12/migrasaun-menus-rekursus-humanus-husu-komando-pntl-aumenta-membru-30/>

⁵⁵ Anibal, João. (18 December 2014). Combating Drugs: The State's Agents Should be Clear. Media STL.

⁵⁶ Myn. (18 December 2014). Transit Place for International Dialogue: FM Asks the Police to Cooperate with Hotel's Owner. Media Timor Post

⁵⁷ Alves, Pasqual. (19 January 2015). Chief Administrator of Migration Services. Debate at Radio Liberdade.

⁵⁸ Decree Law No. 15/2014, May 14. The Organic Law of the Scientific Police Criminal Investigation (SPCI).

⁵⁹ Law No. 8/2009 July 15, Law of the Commission for Anti-Corruption (CAC).

⁶⁰ This report was launched by the President of NP Committee B. Access the complete report in this link: <http://www.fundasaunmahein.org/2014/09/25/politika-krisaun-polisia-sientifika-investigasaun-kriminal-psik-parseiru-no-ameasa-ba-instituisaun-siguransa/>



The President of National Parliament Committee B remains confused about the SPCI. He believes that the government creates many institutions,⁶¹ and some leaders of the PNTL have also disagreed with the creation of the SPCI. The SPCI, they say, has responsibilities that overlap with those of the PNTL, particularly in the area of investigation, which has traditionally been handled by the Criminal Investigation Service of the PNTL.⁶²

Some reports about the weapons issue in Timor-Leste recommend that the government take caution when establishing the civil institutions with weapons. Throughout history around the world, the number of civil institutions or civilians using weapons has strongly impacted national security.⁶³ Timor-Leste has had recent trouble regulating weapons, but laws are being instituted to allow weapons in new security institutions⁶⁴

Conclusion

FM appreciates the positive actions taken by the government, in budget and policy, in response to the challenges and threats facing the security sector of Timor-Leste. Efforts to improve discipline of the F-FDTL and PNTL members, fortify the security border, improve institutional performance, improve transparency and accountability, and halt drug trafficking and organized crime in Timor-Leste are worthy of praise.

FM has received positive feedback from the government in its successful efforts to improve security issues, as mentioned above. The constructive recommendations offered by FM to the government aim to improve and develop the security sector in Timor-Leste.

However, according to FM's observations, some security issues have not yet received maximum attention from the government. In response, FM recommends that the government develop an inter-ministerial policy to improve the military and police institutions in the future.

⁶¹ This issue was stated by the President of NP Committee B, David Dias, in launching a report on the SPCI at the CHVR Hall in Balide, Dili.

⁶² This lamentation was presented by the PNTL Operational Commander, Armando Monteiro, when participating in the launching of an SPCI report at the CHVR hall in Balide, Dili.

⁶³ Paker, Sarah. (11 August 2008). COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSAL OF LAW OF WEAPONS IN TIMOR-LESTE. <http://www.timor-leste-violence.org/pdfs/Commentary-for-Timor-Leste-Draft-Arms-Law-11-Aug-08-Tetun.pdf>

⁶⁴ Fundasaun Mahein. (27 November 2014). Problem of Weapons: Civil Institutions Continue Forming with weapons. Mahein's Voice No. 91. http://www.fundasaunmahein.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/MNL_Nu.91_27112014_Forma-ho-Kilat_Tetun.pdf



Recommendations

1. National Parliament Committee B should supervise the execution of the state budget by security institutions, in order to ensure sustainable development of security and defense institutions in Timor-Leste.
2. The Ministry of Defense and Security should improve the infrastructure and human resources available to security institutions at the border territory, including an online database for the Migration Services Department.
3. The Ministry of Defense and Security should continue analyzing the recommendations of civil societies relating to the development of the security sector, including those measuring the success and challenges of development thus far.
4. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MFAC) should soon resolve the land ongoing disputes with Indonesia, in order to ensure security at the border.
5. The PNTL should cooperate with local authorities and communities, sharing information necessary to effectively combating organized crime in Timor-Leste.



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