

ASIAN NETWORK FOR FREE ELECTIONS

**EAST TIMOR 1st ROUND PRESIDENTIAL
ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSION REPORT**

March – April 2007

**Supported by SEARCH
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1. MAP OF EAST TIMOR



Source: United Nations 2007

2. ABBREVIATIONS

RDTL	Republika Demokratika de Timor-Leste	Democratic Republic of Timor Leste
CPDRDTL	Conselho Popular pela Defesa de Republica Democratica de Timor Leste	Popular Council for the Defense of the Democratic Republic of East Timor).
PNTL	Policia Nacional de timor Leste	The Timor Leste National Police
F-FDTL	Forsa Falentil Defeza de Timor Leste	Timor Leste Defense Army
FALENTIL	Forsas Armadas de Libertacau National de Timor Leste	The National Liberation forces of Timor Leste
UDT	Uniaun Demokratika Timor	The Democratic Union of Timor
ASDT	Associasaun Social Demokratika de Timor	The Timorese Social Democratic Association Party.
PD	Partido Demokratika	Democrat Party
PSD	Partido Social Demokratika	Social Democratic Party
FRETELIN	Frente Revolucionariu de Timor Leste	Revolutionary Front of Timor Leste
PL	Partido Liberal	Liberal Party
PDC	Partido Demokratiku de Cristaun	Christian Democratic Party
Trabalista (Former)	Partido Labour	The Labor Party
STAE	Sekretariado Technical Administrasaun de Elesau	The Technical Administration of Election Secretariat
Tribunal	-	Appeal Court
BPU	-	Border Police Unit
CNRT	Counsello Nacional Resistancia Timorese	National Council of Timorese Resistance
UNPOL	UN Policia	United Nations Police
BRIGADA	-	Polling center Coordinator
UIR	Unidade Interac Rapid	Rapid Action Unit, Military police task command
KOMEG	Koligasaun organizasaun Monitorizasaun ba Elesau Gerald	The Coalition Organization for General Election Monitoring
Fiscais	-	Candidate Agent
Bulletin	-	Ballot Paper
CNE	Commissao Nacional Elesau	National Election Commission
Tetun	-	The most widely spoken language in East Timor
Timor Lorosae	East Timor	The Tetun name for East Timor , which means "where the sun rises". It also recognizes the 3 districts of Baucau, Los Palos and Viqueque as an eastern part of the country.
Timor Loromono	A western part of east Timor (During the 2006 conflict between west and east, the party tried to distinguish between the areas.	Tetun name for the western part of the country, consisting of the districts from Manatuto until Oecussi.
ABRI/TNI	Tentara Nasional Indonesia	Indonesian Armed Forces
KOTA	Klibur Oan Timor Asuwain	The son of Mountain Warriors

3. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The general situation seems to be calm since the second week of March 2007 when the mission started, and meanwhile we were welcomed by IDPs who spread out around the Dili airport in very poor conditions. Three observers arrived in-country to assist KOMEg and the Women's Caucus for local training (Training of Trainers and Training for observers) for domestic observers' capacity building. ANFREL's East Timor experience in 2007 was very different from the experiences in 1999, when the team came to observe the Popular Consultation Vote, and in the 2001 Constituent Assembly election. The general atmosphere, politics, and the key players had changed from pro-independence versus autonomous to old military generation versus new generation, and political parties versus other political parties.

A tiny beautiful country with a population of about 924,000 with 60 percent women, the majority of people living in very poor conditions, East Timor still seems to need a lot of help from other countries. At the beginning of the year following the unrest in the country, many people were looking for food, especially rice. They needed to buy rice at much more expensive prices than before and finally no rice was sold in the market. That was similar with what happened in Cambodia after UNTAC came to work on the ground, when the Khmer began to use dollars for everything, which raised prices and tax was also very high. East Timor has experienced violence from a large number of conflicts i.e. war of independence, civil war, conflict between military and police, Church, conflict for food, and now political parties' conflict. Conflict has taken place almost every year since the island became independent from Indonesia in 1999.

The ANFREL team worked to do training in a relatively short time compared to when we have worked in other countries in the region. This is because the team members were warned by the United Nations Police (UN-Pol) and the NGOs not to walk outside the hotel after 6.00 or 7.00pm. Activists could not meet or interview voters and electoral stakeholders in the evening. The campaign for the first week was not as exciting as we expected but on the last day of the campaign (4th April before Easter) all 8 candidates and supporters put all their efforts into attracting voters. Some candidates expressed support for the group of *Major Alfredo Reinado* (ousted former Military Police Commander).

Members of civil society here seem to know each other and receive good support from the Churches, since East Timor is a Catholic society. Training for Trainers was conducted with the collaboration of the priests and nuns. Most people seem to be part of either one or two political wings. The actors in the political parties also seem to know each other well, since some of them were in struggle together during the war or formed and ran the same party in the past.

ANFREL observers interact with people in general. A good sign was hearing that people know about the Presidential election and the candidates they have in mind, but some of them did not remember the number of candidates. *Lucio Maria Brandao Freitas Lobato* was the only female candidate among the 8 candidates. She seems to be popular in the city and her home town in Liquica district. She was a former Member of Parliament and lawyer.

ANFREL divided the country into three regions - *Central, East, and West* - and sent observers to each region. While we trained observers of KOMEg, we simultaneously conducted field monitoring as our way of observing the electoral atmospheres in city, rural and border areas throughout the country. ANFREL engaged closer with the main concerns of the people of East Timor by doing interviews of key actors in the election and politics, such as: STAE, CNE, the candidates, security authorities like UN Police, military commanders and BPU (Border Police Unit), civil society like NGO's, University, IDP, priests and nuns. During the observation ANFREL was delighted to be in the middle of 78 soldier petitioners in Coalman districts, CPDRDTL and Colimau radical communities on the border of Bobonaro-Suai, and collected much information about what exactly they wanted the government to do. It was a valuable moment for us to share our field findings with H.E. President of RDTL, Mr. Xanana Gusmao, and furthermore we also shared our concerns for the future of democratization in East Timor. ANFREL completed the mission by conducting a joint press conference with KOMEg to share our findings with the media and the people of Timor Leste.

Conflicts in the country

Unrest in the country seems will never to have ceased since the annexation by the Indonesian military in 1976. After the first declaration of East Timor's independence by FRETELIN, its armed wing Falentil and their supporters, a period of guerrilla warfare began against the ABRI¹ (Indonesian Army) and the pro-Indonesian militias, which were trained and armed to suppress pro-independence parties.

The unrest kept continuing even during and after the days of popular consultation in August-September 1999, when UNAMET announced the victory of the pro-independence vote in the country's referendum. Thousands of people were killed and vital public facilities were destroyed, and there was increased friction among east Timorese at this time.

In 2006 unrest grew out of internal conflict in the military. It began with 591 soldiers who originally come from the western part of East Timor² who signed a petition to demand equal treatment without discrimination between soldiers from East or West³. The list of demands related to discrimination in ranks promotions, processes for recruitment of new soldiers, implementation of military discipline,⁴ i.e. if a woman soldier from the West got pregnant after they joined the army, they would certainly be fired, but not so women soldiers from the East⁵. Since then people called these soldiers the petitioning troops. The petitioning soldiers, led by **Second Lieutenant Gastaun Salsina** and **First Lieutenant Florindo Dos Reis**, presented the petitions to Army commander **Brigadier General Taur Matan Ruak** in FFDTL headquarters and to the President of RDTL Mr. Xanana Gusmao as the supreme military commander as well.

The petition did not result in any clear action by either Government and the HQ of FFDTL, which made the petitioners unsatisfied. Meanwhile other troops from the East who opposed their movement subjected them to threats and psychological torture in their camps⁶. Finally on March 1st 2006 **Brigadier General Taur Matan Ruak** offered as a solution the option of dismissing the petitioners permanently from military service permanently. This was approved by *Mr. Mari Alkatiri* (Prime Minister of RDTL) on March 20 2006, while the President was not present in the country. It triggered intense conflict between three parties (Government, FFDTL HQ commanders and the petitioning troops). The conflict escalated when Xanana Gusmao claimed the dismissal process was illegal and against the Constitution soon after he came back from abroad on March 22. As President of Timor Leste this petition is his problem, and he considered dismissing one-third⁷ of the military forces in the country was a serious move which would be dangerously politically destabilising.

The petitioners' response was to conduct a big protest in Government House, the office of the Prime Minister, which was supported by many civilians and NGO's unofficially. The peace protest/demonstration was held on March 24-28, 2006 and lasted until the situation changed to chaos when a group of military from started shooting and attacked the participants with machine guns and grenades fired from grenade launchers in an effort to evict them. Many civilians were killed, and tens injured. The petitioners fled in many directions to save themselves without any command. Some ran to the jungle and the mountains to hide from the militia who hunted them with illegal weapons. Weapons spread out among the public, official said this was to help control the situation in the city

Following the incidents, Military Police (MP) commander Major Alfredo Reinado, as part of the unit who had authority to punish the military disorder, expressed great anger for the illegal military action taken that day. He launched a protest against the commanders who had given the command to attack the petitioners during the protest rally. Finally because of his disappointment with the military system he decided to join the petitioners and opened a new chapter of conflict in the country.

The conflict continued when President Xanana Gusmao issued an order to capture Major Alfredo, which resulted in increased resistance from his supporters who called for demolition of the

¹ In the post-Soeharto era the ABRI changed to be TNI, where the police operate under the command of TNI

² The Western parts are: *Manatuto, Dili, Liquica, Bobonaro, Covalima, Ermera, Manufahi, Aileu, Ainaro and Oecussj*, in total 10 districts. East Timorese usually call this area "Loromono"

³ The Eastern parts of the country are: *Baucau, Viqueque, and Lauterm*. East Timorese call this area "Lorosae"

⁴ In rank and military discipline soldiers from the Eastern part always received special treatment

⁵ After a soldier is accepted into Army service they are forbidden to get pregnant during the first three years of duty

⁶ Evidence from one of the petitioners is that in daily activities in the camp, everything was done under the gun threat

government and public facilities. The conflict spread to the grassroots in no time and crystallized as an ethnic issue between the East Timorese in West and East (Lorosae versus Loromono). Hatred and attacks have developed between them, and moreover the civilian harmony has been broken and is worsening because of conflict among gangsters.. The city was under a crackdown until President of RDTL called in international troops to handle security and declared a emergency laws to control the situation.



ANFREL observers sharing their findings with H.E President of Timor Leste

4. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 2007

Electoral System

The 2nd Presidential election in East Timor used a single nation constituency, where the voters were free to vote anywhere, and the President was elected from a uninominal list by the voters in a single poll. Any candidates who got majority support, being more than 50% (percent) of the total valid votes would be directly elected as the winner. If no candidate got the amount required, a 2nd round of the election would be held within 30 days after the first election between the two candidates who received the most votes⁸.

The Election Date was determined to be April 09, 2007 by the President of RDTL by decree. In accordance with the constitution, within 8 days after the announcement, STAE published the electoral calendar for the entire election process⁹. From that time, the election phases had began

In the Presidential election in East Timor the candidates were able to be nominated by a single or coalition of political parties or as independents. The nomination of an independent candidate must be accompanied by a minimum of 5,000 and a maximum of 7,500 signatures of voting citizens from all districts. But no district may be represented by less than 100 signatures and each voting citizen may only support one single candidate.

In this election the current President of RDTL, Mr Xanana Gusmao, decided not to participate in the candidacy process to extend his term. He will instead concentrate on forming the CNRT party with plans to register and seek the Prime Minister's position in the parliamentary elections.

Election Administration Bodies

Timor Leste has an interesting structure of electoral administration. Timor Leste has an election commission (CNE) and a body that deals with technical matters (STAE). STAE seems to have two bosses, one is the CNE which plays a supervisory role and keeps an eye on the work of STAE, and

⁸ In Accordance with the regulation of Presidential Election

⁹ A complete Presidential Election calendar in Appendix-8

the other is the Ministry of State Administration¹⁰ which allocates the money for the administration budget. So, STAE's work necessarily relies on the financial decisions of the said ministry and politician (Minister). This is an unusual structure for an independent body. *Mr. Thomas Cabral*, a director of STAE, has experience in election observation in other countries including the ANFREL mission in Thailand for the Parliamentary election in 2004.

The CNE does not have the range of power as it does in some countries, but there is a check and balance mechanism among the Commissioners. Their role is to investigate and collect cases of complaints to send to the Appeal Court (Timor Leste does not have a Supreme Court yet). While this procedure might be a good way to prevent the misuse of power by the Commissioners, but it can cause the Commissioners to be less respected or revered by politicians when compared to the power that the courts have.

Technical Secretariat for the Administration of Elections (STAE)¹¹

The organization of elections is the responsibility of the Secretariado Técnico de Administração Eleitoral (**STAE: Technical Secretariat for Electoral Administration**). The competencies and functions of STAE define it as an executive body of electoral administration under the dependency of the Ministério de Administração Estatal (Ministry of state Administration). STAE provides all necessary technical matters related to the election's operation including voter education and logistic and administrative matters. STAE is supervised by CNE.

STAE is led by a director who is appointed by the Ministry of State Administration. The director heads a departmental structure responsible for all election phases. In Presidential Election 2007, STAE received support from UNDP, UNV election support, and some international donors, for almost all sectors of the election preparation.

To conduct its duties STAE had a network in districts. All the personnel from district level, polling centers and polling stations had been recruited periodically according to the needs and terms of STAE, after following the procedures of personnel applications, tests and interviews.

Comissão Nacional de Eleições (National Election Commission or CNE)

The National Electoral Commission was established by a law under the constitution of RDTL 2002, art.65 no.6 and the law No. 5/2006. CNE is a permanent body with an essentially monitoring function and is stronger in both composition and competencies when compared to its predecessor which, under the same designation, supervised the elections for Suco chief and Suco council¹². The CNE also processes its own budget and has a secretariat, resulting in the strengthening of its autonomy and independence.

CNE members serve for a 6 year term of duty and can be re-elected again for a further two terms of duty. The CNE members shall enforce the value of independence and not support any bodies of the central or local political party in power. The CNE is composed of fifteen members, as follows:

- a. Three members appointed by the President of RDTL
- b. Three members elected by the national parliament.
- c. Three members appointed by the government
- d. One judicial magistrate elected by his/her peers
- e. One public prosecutor magistrate elected by his/her peers
- f. One public defender elected by his/her peers
- g. One member nominated by the catholic church
- h. One member nominated by the remaining religious faiths
- i. One representative from womens' organizations

¹⁰ Legal appeals against any decisions made by CNE or STAE are heard by the Tribunal de Recurso (Court of Appeal), which also validates the final results.

¹¹ The organization of the elections is the responsibility of the Secretariado Técnico de Administração Eleitoral (**STAE: Technical Secretariat for Electoral Administration**), which is part of the Ministério de Administração Estatal(UNDP document)

¹² Suco = Village

To encourage women to participation, at least one nominated member from the bodies referred to in points a – c should be a woman. Presently five women fill positions in CNE.

As an electoral administration body CNE has a number of duties, including those noted below.

- a. To supervise the electoral process.
- b. To ensure the enforcement of constitutional and legal provisions relating to the electoral process.
- c. To approve the enforcing regulations outlined in present law and other electoral laws, as well as the codes of conduct for candidates, observers, monitors and media professionals.
- d. To promote, through the media, citizens' awareness of the electoral act.
- e. To ensure the equality of treatment for citizens in all acts of voter registration and electoral operations.
- f. To ensure equality of opportunities and freedom of promotional material for the candidacies during the electoral campaign.
- g. To examine and certify party coalitions for the election.
- h. To notify the office of the public prosecution about any acts it is aware of that may amount to electoral offense.

To implement the mandate and duties, CNE has built a network in districts which have four permanent commissioners called "Focal Points" with the function of all mandates in the district. The CNE in districts received support of international advisors from UNV (United Nation Volunteers) and are working very closely with them.

Candidates Registration

The eight candidates who nominated to contest the election to replace President Xanana Gusmao had all passed the Appeal Court registration test. There is a list of eight candidates including Gusmao's sole opponent at the last election in 2002, Francisco Xavier do Amaral, a founder of the dominant Fretilin Party. Also among the candidates is Prime Minister Jose Ramos-Horta, a close Gusmao ally who in 1996 shared a Nobel Peace Prize for nonviolent resistance to Indonesian rule.

The Supreme Court of RDTL confirmed on Saturday (10 March) the list of nominated candidates for Presidential Election after they passed the required legal test. However, the court would have to wait until Tuesday (13 March) for any appeal by members of the public who may disagree with any of the candidates.

With around 500,000 eligible voters set to cast their votes on 9 April 2007 the situation in Dili city has been intense and chaotic, if not colorful. The eight candidates who will start the election campaigns are listed below.



Francisco Lu-Olo Guterres, Francisco "Lu Olo" Guterres, was a commander in East Timor's guerrilla army and spent 24 years fighting Indonesian rule. He was the longest serving member of FRETILIN and fought Indonesian forces from his stronghold in the Baucau region. He was nominated as the President of FRETILIN soon after the independence as well as being nominated President of the National Parliament in 2001. A guerilla turned politician, he found himself in a rather awkward road of recovery serving the people and dealing with former enemies as part of the reconciliation process.



Avelino Coelho da Silva, another leftist leader from the Timorese Socialist Party who is famously regarded as the Karl Marx of Timor Leste for his beard. A splinter from FRETILIN, he co-founded the party in the early 90's together with several university students and labor groups based in Indonesian cities. Favored among youth and young FALINTIL guerilla, the party was developed based on Marxist-Leninist principles of philosophy and organization, through peaceful educational means for a better socialist state, classless society and capitalist exploitation.¹³

¹³ Source; Tadzrul T Hamzah

	Francisco Xavier do Amaral (born in 1937) A founder and the 1 st leader of the <i>Frente Revolucionaria de Timor Leste Independente</i> (Fretilin) he was sworn in as President when the country, then a Portuguese colony, made a unilateral declaration of independence on November 28, 1975. This was just before Indonesia invaded the country. He has been a member of the National Parliament of East Timor since 2001 and in the Presidential Election in April 2002; he ran against Xanana Gusmo for President but was convincingly defeated. He is currently an ASDT party leader.
	Manuel Tilman from the Association of Timorese Heroes (KOTA) is another conservative candidate who favored the 'monarchist' system which advocates the restoration of the power of traditional chiefs in Timor Leste. Coming from Mambai ethnic groups, he is a strong supporter of rebel leader, Major Alfredo Reinado. Together with Fernando Lasama who is also a founding member of KOTA and a supporter of Xanana Gusmao's policy of 'better connection' with Australia. He is one of the largest producers of coffee plantations in Timor Leste.
	Lucia Lobato (born in 1965) is the only female candidate in the election. Lucia has been a member of parliament from PSD (Social Democrat Party). She is a lawyer who is very active in advocacy for women's issues in the country.
	José Manuel Ramos Horta , (born in 1949) is the 2nd Prime Minister of East Timor and co-recipient of the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize. He is also the founder and former member of the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor (FRETILIN). Ramos Horta served as the exiled spokesman for the East Timorese resistance during the years of the Indonesian occupation of East Timor (1975 to 1999). While he has continued to work with FRETILIN, Ramos Horta resigned from the party in 1988, and has since remained an independent politician ¹⁴ . He served as Minister of Foreign Affairs and then replaced the Prime Minister Mari Alkatiri after protesters demanded his resignation.
	Joao Viegas Carrascalao , a founder of the Timor Leste conservative party – Democratic Timorese Party (UDT), he is Ramos Horta's brother-in-law. At the beginning of Indonesian occupation, UDT and KOTA were the only political parties that favored integration with Indonesia. He later sought refuge in Australia and served as CNRT (National Council for Timorese Resistance) spokesperson. CNRT was founded by Xanana Gusmao's in the mid-1980s after he had a disagreement with FRETILIN leaders both in the country and abroad. ¹⁵
	Fernando "LASAMA" de Araujo (born in 1962) from the Democratic Party (PD). A founder of student resistance movements against Indonesian military, he is also the Amnesty International prisoner of conscience for his role in mobilizing people for non-violence demonstration against the Santa Cruz massacre in 1992. He is part of the second largest party in the Parliament with 7 seats and he served as a vice minister of the Foreign Affairs department. He is said to be interested in forming a coalition party to turn the majority FRETILIN party for the upcoming Parliamentary election. ¹⁶

Voter Registration Process

Voter registration in East Timor is compulsory, non official and universal. STAE handles this process. Basically most of the East Timorese were registered from the earlier Suco elections. The present registration process established by STAE sought to:

¹⁴ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jos%C3%A9_Ramos_Horta

¹⁵ Source Tadzrul T. Hamzah

¹⁶ Source; Tadzrul tahir Hamzah

- update the statistics to include the eligible first-time voters who turned 17 this year and needed to register to get the electoral card;
- cater for any voters who had lost their previous card; and
- allow voters who still held a previous/old card to vote as long they presented the card at the polling station.

The UN identity card could not be used for this election.



From Left: old Electoral card, new ones. The national ID-card issuing by UN (right) can not be used for election.

People seemed to want the new card, even if they still held the old one since they knew the new card looked more modern. The new card is printed and laminated in hard plastic material and has a photo attached. Peoples wanted to have it, some claiming that their old card was lost and damaged. In Baucau district more than 120 people came to the police station everyday to notify the police that they had lost their old card and needed some document from the police to show to the STAE to enable them to get a new card. Once declared lost a person may hold both previous and new cards. Even though holding two electoral cards is illegal and people who do this may be punished and receive a fine people like to have two cards¹⁷ and so far no-one has been punished for it.

In the registration process, STAE formed and deployed teams to districts to approach people who wanted to register. The teams were working together with STAE at a District level. They pro-actively visited and consulted with the heads of Sub districts and even the heads of the village to make sure every eligible voter registered. However ANFREL and KOME G Observers still found that many people had not registered. In Baucau, ANFREL noted many complaints of the lack of communication between STAE at a district level and the village chief in Leuro. The STAE was not properly informing him about the voter registration process in that community. So when the STAE came, nobody knew about it and nobody came for such registration and the STAE had to come back a second time. Also the people in the village had to go to the STAE office in the city which was a very difficult journey for them and made them waste a lot of time.

Out of concern for special communities like prisoners, ANFREL visited the state prison in Baucau and we learnt from the chief of the Prison that 39 (one of them female) prisoners were registered. STAE in the districts sent the officer to undertake the process in the prisons on March 13, 2007. Unfortunately, there was no clear information about the technical matters of prisoner voting on Election Day - they still waiting for further instruction from STAE.

There were also reports of uncompleted processes from the District Bobonaro. ANFREL was informed by the CNE about some communities who have large numbers in remote areas with strong leader commands in Dili. Problems arose here through misinterpreting instructions that were given by their leader and have remaining concerns about the registration process. The CPDRDTL (Conselho Popular pela Defesa de Republica Democratica de Timor Leste) communities misunderstood orders from their leader, for example the order was *"the organization member can use the organization ID-Card to register and get the voter card"*, whereas the community understood that *"they can use the*

¹⁷ Interview with police officer in Baucau district

organization ID-card when they come to the polling station on Election Day". By the time the issues were clarified by the relevant parties, the registration period had ended and the people couldn't register and automatically lost the right to vote. In the meantime they didn't have an old card either, since they refused to be involved in the election process due their ideology or not having a passport. A complaint was sent to CNE and after arguing the CNE finally managed to successfully explain and calm the complainant down. In the meantime the members of the organization were feeling like they had nothing to lose whether they were allowed to vote or not. They said *"we don't want to support a corrupt and nepotistic government anyway."* They believe that whoever wins the election will not be as effective as the current colonialism of the UN.

The CPDRDTL mentioned above is a mass organization which was established on November 28, 2000 and formed by *Mr. Antonio Ai Tahan Matak*, and received support from *Mr. Rogerio Tiago Lubato*¹⁸. The organization is a non political organization with mass recruitments and spread over 13 districts. They claim to have approximately 9,000–10,000 members in the years 2002-2004 and continue to increase today. They have refused to register since the first election because they demand pure sovereignty in the country¹⁹ and national independence without 'interference' from foreign and UN administration; they think there are many inconsistencies in the positions of government officers including the President and Prime Minister who lead the country but still negotiate and endorse the involvement of the foreign governments including foreign troops. CPDRDTL also strongly criticises corruption and nepotistic practices in the country.



The Id Card of CPDRDTL where still in hand

Presently members still hold the CPDRDTL id-card which as a community they believe indicates their struggle against the new colonialism. We interviewed a leader in the village of Bobonaro which has approx. 57 household members. They refused to have an electoral card because they believe the card belongs to the UN. They also consider there are inconsistencies in national practices including a national anthem which is different from the original one when they were still struggling in the jungle on the first proclamation of RDTL in 1975. CPDRDTL members also question why the National symbol which is printed in the present electoral card is not updated to the one which was approved by the National Parliament on November 1, 2006²⁰. A BRIGADA of Bobonaro and head of the Sub district confirmed that they will follow the rules of the polling process and will not allow the CPDRDTL to enter the polling station if they don't have the official ID-Card.

Voter Education

STAE, supported by UNDP, printed several kinds of educational voter materials prior to the election. During the campaign from 23rd March–6th April, 2007, observers noticed campaign posters from the candidates and the UNDP posters. From interviews with voters in the villages and students at the university, we were told that STAE had given voter education directly to university students and the heads of the villages. The heads of the villages also already informed people two weeks before the Polling Day. Observers do not interact much with the heads of the villages of this country since they

¹⁸ Ex Minister of Interior who is in prison, captured and sent to trial because of illegal weapons distribution to the public. He was a founder and commander of the Falentil (National Liberation Army of Timor Leste) wing of the Fretelin Army

¹⁹ Interview with Mr. Jose Carlos, the leader of CPDRDTL in Bobonaro Sub district

²⁰ This is the symbol during the resistance against Indonesian military or the symbol of unilateral proclamation of RDTL since 1975, now the parliament approves using this symbol as national symbol

are not nominated to work at the polling stations or be the chiefs of TPS. This is to maintain the neutrality of the heads of the villages.

The national STAE and UNDP also provided a budget for voter education conducted by local NGO's which had already identified and registered with STAE. Various NGO's spread out to districts and assisted with voter education to their respective grass roots. We also met some of them in the field during observation.

The STAE and UNDP have a good strategy and planning for public outreach and voter education through posters, leaflets, banners, and media press access. However we feel this is not enough and not aimed at the right target. More than 65% of the population are illiterate, have no media access and live as farmers or fisherman. In the future it will be important to increase the quantity and duration of face to face training. For example when we observing the evening voter education session for some communities conducted by STAE in Dili we noted the sessions were very brief, didn't clearly explain everything, and not all the material was covered.



Public outreach and voter education materials

ANFREL observers also interviewed 4 first-time voters who were 17 years old. They all said that nobody had come to give them voter education. Some of them did not have an electoral card because they had not yet registered as they did not have information about the registration process and nobody told them to register. They just hoped that for the upcoming parliamentary election they will be able to register and follow the voting process. As it will be the first time they vote they do not know how to vote because no-one has given them voter education. They just think they will ask about the process when they are at the polling station.

Logistics

A complex logistic operation was planned from the beginning of the election process, following the UN standard operation. The administration of the election was conducted locally, supported by the UN's provision of funds and logistic requirements, with STAE controlling the purchase process for material imported from abroad. Logistically, the project was divided into sensitive and non sensitive material and all items had to be packed into boxes during the transfer process, except the voting screens. In total 72 items were ready before 7 April 2007. According to the logistic list that ANFREL received from the STAE logistic officer, all the listed items were provided in a proper manner to support the election process. The logistic budget was high because of the need for forms, stamps to mark the status of the ballots, calculators, candles and battery lamps, hole punches and pencil sharpeners, as well as the different types of voter education material.

ANFREL noted a delay in ballot paper printing because of the disputes between the candidates and administration bodies (CNE and STAE). The candidates from FRETILIN party insisted on including the party symbols on the ballot paper. CNE had decided not to include any party's symbol on the ballot paper because it was a presidential election, not a parliamentary election, and STAE wanted to give equal treatment to all candidates, both from political parties or independent. So they said no candidates could include their party symbols on the ballot paper. The dispute continued until the candidates finally brought their case to the appeals court who allowed the appeal. The decision was final leaving the other candidates feeling unsatisfied with the decision. The ballot papers were finally printed with 2 candidates using their party symbol and personal symbol, 4 candidates using the RDTL flag and two candidates who didn't use any symbols at all.

Training for Polling Officers

STAE provided training for the polling workers which was conducted periodically starting from STAE district level and Brigada. The training for polling officers conducted by Brigada was based on polling centers which represent each village and are monitored by UNV (United Nation Volunteers) training support who were present in the districts. As part of this training Brigada also provided a polling simulation for the staff. ANFREL also observed and gave a briefing to some of the polling officers in training, eg. in *Balibo* and *Bobonaro*, generally talking about the importance of maintaining neutrality to build the country through free and fair elections.



Francisco Guterres - Lu Olo			
Avelino M. Coelho - Shalar Kosi F.F.			
Francisco Xavier do Amaral			
Manuel Tilman			
Lúcia Maria Brandão Freitas Lobato			
José Ramos Horta			
João Viegas Carrascalão			
Fernando "Lasama" de Araújo			

Ballot paper of the Presidential Election 2007

Campaign Periods

The system has given significant support to all presidential candidates. Each candidate received 20,000 US dollars cash for the campaign expenses while the UNDP gave them goods/services in kind valued at 10,000 dollars each. There is no limit of the campaign finance mentioned. If a rich candidate wants to use their personal funds for the campaign, they can do so. The election will be funded by the government (US\$ 10 million) and by UNDP (US\$ 4 million).

The campaign period started on 23rd March and ended on 6th April 2007 with a 2 day cooling off period before the 9th April election. During this period we did not see many campaign materials for any candidate but there were advertisements in the newspapers and on the radio. The TV broadcast is just for half a day, every day. The following are some news stories that we collected from the media news in the different areas:

- **Ermera (26/3/07);** FRETILIN militants attacked a journalist and broke his hands, the journalist has been sent to Australia for treatment. FRETILIN also argued with the FSI because they refused to stop at a checkpoint operated by FSI, UNPOL and Local Police. The FSI had to break one of the militant's car windows to check the vehicle. For that the Secretary General of Fretelin asked the FSI to apologize but the FSI General Mal Rerden refused.
- **Liquica (27/3/07);** the community threw stones at the Fretelin militants during the campaign of Lu-Olo. Fretelin accused Rai-los (Former civil commander who was armed by Fretelin and has now joined the CNRT party) of organising the incident.
- **Lospalos (27/3/07);** Fretelin supporters attacked Ramos Horta supporters during Ramos Horta's campaigning in Lospalos District and destroyed one car and injured one of Ramos Horta's supporters from Fretelin Mudanca (Fretelin moderat) named Victor Mau Bocy.



Police arrested the interrupt man during Lasama campaign in Baucau – photo by Pongsak

- **Baucau (27/3/07);** An unidentified group stoned people during the campaign of Avelino Coelho (number 2) and yelled 'Viva Fretelin' (long live Fretelin)
- **Viqueque (1/4/07)**
Fretelin supporters stoned PD supporters in the Democracy Field and did not allow Lasama to campaign in that area. The incident resulted in serious injury to 3 of PD's supporters.
- **Makadique – Viqueque (28/3/07)**
Fretelin supporters stoned Ramos Horta supporters during their rally injuring more than 20 people and UNPOL captured 3 Fretelin supporters that were involved in the incident.
- **Baucau**
Ramos Horta and Lu-Olo supporters were arguing. So far there has been no report of any injuries
- **Campaigning in Dili**
On Wednesday 4th April there were 5 candidates that campaigned in Dili: Xavier in Bidau, Lu-Olo in Delta 3, Fernando Lasama in Democracy Field, Joao Carascalao in GMT and Ramos Horta in the National Stadium.

There were conflicts between supporters from the 5 candidates that resulted in 17 people being injured and 9 motorcycles burnt. The incidents happened in:

1. Bidau sub district between Fretelin and ASDT
2. Ai-tarak Laran sub district between PD and Fretelin
3. Mascarenhas-Balide sub district between Fretelin and PD
4. Kaikoli sub district between CNRT and Fretelin

Public Debate: (5/4/07)

A public debate was held in the Delta Nova building – Comoro. Two of the candidates did not attend the debate and at the date of writing there was no clear reason as to why they were not there. The debate centered on the candidates plan and priorities if they were elected. Most of them prioritized the resolution of the IDPs, petitioners and Alfredo's cases and national unity and establishments.

ANFREL observers also went to several campaign events in the districts and join the crowds to witness the progress of the campaigns . From eastern and western parts of the country we noted the following:

- **Campaign Progress in Eastern Part**

The eastern parts such as Baucau, Liqueur and Los Palos are well known as Fretelin strongholds and most of the party leaders came from these areas too.

In Baucau; On 02 April 2007 during the campaign of *Fernando "Lasama" Araujo* from the Democrat Party, near the IDP camp, three men tried to interrupt the campaign; the men were arrested by police . A few days before that, one of the candidates, *Mr Francisco Xavier Do Amaral* from ASDT party, cancelled a campaign event scheduled to take place in the football stadium due to security concerns. There was a group of 25 people in black t-shirts and trousers walking inside the stadium before the campaign started and there was no confirmation from the organizer about the identity of that group. The candidate finally decided to cancel the event. In the afternoon an ANFREL observer received information from the police that the group mention above is a gangster and criminal group.

In Viqueque; ANFREL observed that Liqueur district was a very difficult area to campaign in for opposition candidates because Fretelin have a very strong base there. *Ramos Horta, Fernando Lasama* (Democrat Party) and *Lucia Lobato* faced difficulties in holding their campaign events there because some groups came to interrupt during the campaign. The ways in which they interrupted included drunk men shouting and making noise, stepping on or crushing plastic bottles containing drinking water to make a sound like a small bomb and throwing stones at the people who had gathered for the meeting. *Fernando Lasama's* Convoy was blocked by an unknown car but the police were able to resolve the situation and after that the candidate could return to Baucau.



Full security alert on April 3rd in Baucau during Horta's and Lu-Olo's campaign events, which ran at the same time –photo by Pongsak

The observers noted two main incidents in Viqueque: on March, 29 during Ramos Horta's campaign, the convoy was attacked by an unidentified group after following the campaign process . The convoy was on its way back and was passing through the **Makatiki** sub-district. The group threw stones at the convoy, 20 people were injured and one person was admitted to hospital for serious injuries. Three

policemen were also injured.

The second incident happened when candidate number 8 from the PD party came to campaign. During the campaign a group of 50 young Fretelin members interrupted and threw stones at the people gathered there. Then a group of PD supporters also came out to fight with the Fretelin group. The local policemen stepped in to stop the violence between the two groups. The police pointed their guns at the people from the Fretelin group and asked them to stop creating problems. They also stopped the other group from retaliating. The situation was brought under control before anybody was injured or killed.

In Los Palos; on March 27th during a campaign event, Mr Victor Da Costa, the leader of Fretelin movement, was attacked by militant members of Fretelin. This happened because the militant group was angered by his participation in Ramos Horta's campaign. The militant group also attacked another person, Luciano Conceicao.

- **Campaign Process in Western Part**

This area is well known as a stronghold of the opposition or anti-Fretelin groups and even though Fretelin is still quite strong in some areas. No major problem were observed in this area. ANFREL monitored three campaign events held by the candidates Lu-Olo, Joao Carrascalao and the socialist candidate Avhelino.



The 8 candidates' campaign posters

Role of government officials and misuse of government resources During the campaign process ANFREL

witnessed many government officers from the local level (Chief of village) to the Ministerial level get involved in the campaign process. It was not very clear how they were interpreting the regulation since they were still in a position of civil servants²¹. NGOs and monitoring groups have complained about these matters and the unfairness and irregularities of the practice. They also strongly disagreed with the government policy of giving a motorcycle to village heads during this time, given that the police do not have enough motorcycles for their work and so where motorcycles became available they should be given to the police first.

An ANFREL observer found that a Minister of State Administration and the Secretary of Region IV²² joined the Fretelin Parade in the *Bobonaro* district; and they even used their home and vehicles to mobilize the participants. In the meantime ANFREL observed many heads of villages had mobilized to come in *Maliana* city to participate in the campaign and join the participants in the trucks and vehicles. ANFREL also noted the heads of the various villages (*Sibuni* from *Bobonaro* sub district, *Lolotoe* and *Balibo*) gathering with the crowds and acting as coordinators who force many villagers to join in the parade.

An observer noted that the assistance extended to the provision of a government vehicle. Motorcycles are commonly used by chiefs of the villages in the campaign process²³ as we found in the Districts *Bobonaro*, *Same*, *Suai*, *Los Palos* and *Baucau* (in this district the head of the village always parked the motorcycle in front of the Fretelin party office)²⁴. There was no reaction from CNE

²¹ Election campaign regulation chapter 5, Article 24 where mention about the impartiality of the public entities before the candidate.

²² Head of Region is Secretario *Estado Regiaun IV*, who managed the district of Bobonaro, Liquica and Suai. East Timor divided into four regions; western, eastern, Central, and Southern.

²³ The motorcycle was distributed by the Ministry of State Administration in a rush before the election process, the motorcycle is still without plate registration numbers.

²⁴ Based on Interview with a NGO in Baucau.

when ANFREL raised this issue²⁵. The ANFREL observer tried to interview some Sub district leaders in their respective offices and request a clarification. , One of them was nervous when we visited and did not provide a proper answer. One of them just denied the involvement and insisted he had acted as a neutral and impartial public figure. Some of the other heads of sub districts could not say anything when we entered their office and found many campaign materials such as leaflets and stickers spread out on their office table. The same thing also happened in *Los Palos* and *Baucau* districts.

ANFREL tried to clarify the question of why the government was in such a rush to distribute the motorbikes that it did not even wait for the vehicle numbers to be registered.. It was suggested that this may be considered a use of government resources to benefit the village chiefs who have a lot of power over the people and can influence their vote. But the government refused to speculate about these issues. Mr. Valentin Ximenes, the Deputy of Minister of State Administration, said: “[It] was scheduled and plan[ned a]... long time ago and this is the time to distribute [the motorbikes] it [is] not related with the election at all”.



Village chief and motorbike from the government in Baucau



Government motorcycle used by chief of village to campaign for one candidate



From left: Minister of State administration, Mari Alkatiri and Lu-Olo (candidate) join in the Campaign

Intimidation and Campaign Provocation

The Eastern team recorded intimidation from the ruling party during the campaign process. In *Maliana* some groups who support the ruling party candidate had come to meet with one lady who runs a small restaurant in the city and threatened to kill her by putting grenades in her mouth. It happened

²⁵ According to Campaign regulation article 29 about use of state assets and property; *“it is absolutely forbidden...[to] use...public goods, namely facilities, material, vehicles, financial and human resources, information and any other element belonging to the state, for purpose of campaign and electoral propaganda”*

when the group was taking a break for lunch; the group doesn't want the restaurant to serve and sell food to opposition candidates in the other campaigns. The victim was really scared and worried about her family's safety and she planned to move all the family to Kupang-Indonesia side because her husband works there. And according to her, many peoples are concerned that if the Fretelin lose the election they will not be safe and be threatened again. However, people are also scared that if the Fretelin win the election they will be in danger too. The threatening behavior has not been reported to the authorities since they all know each other and the victim is scared of revenge from the gangster group.

The intimidation also happened in *Liqueur*. In this area the candidates from the opposition party cannot run their campaign and put up their posters because every time they set up the flag or any campaign materials in a public area or on private properties, somebody will destroy or remove the materials immediately and threats are made to scare the people.

During the process the candidates usually provided speakers. ANFREL found the candidates did not use this opportunity to inform the people of their program and ideas but mostly the speakers only provoked the crowd and gave them information that would increase their conflict and hatred for each other. Even though this violates the regulation,²⁶ the candidates still liked to express their feeling in front of the public.

"Oposisi kaer kilat, fretelin kaer fatuk" in tetun, means "opposition raised a weapon, Fretelin raise the stone", this provocative song was famous in the western part of the country as a propaganda song used by the ruling party to agitate the people..

Cooling Off Period

According to the election calendar STAE provided a two day cooling-off period in between the last campaign day and election day on April 7-8, but they actually took a three day cooling-off period since the 6th was Easter and in a Catholic country they have a holiday until election day and people really respect the traditions of the Easter celebrations. This helped make the situation calmer. No campaign activity was reported by ANFREL or KOMEK observers and no incidents were reported either.

In the meantime this is obviously different to what happened to STAE in the district office where they could not enjoy the holiday season as they had to work extremely hard to finalize the whole logistical preparation and distribution. They did the packing of all the non sensitive material and the ballot papers which had just arrived on March 7. Considering the security and the sensitivity of the goods the packing was done by STAE with assistance from UNV. In some districts UNV handed over all the duties, they separated the sensitive and non sensitive materials into different boxes and sealed them, after the BRIGADA checked the packing was complete. In some area the Brigada was not involved at all and just waited in the polling centre while the STAE in districts transferred all the material. It seems like there wasn't a uniform procedure of packing and distribution.

²⁶ Campaign regulation articles no 13 about forbidden use of oral or written language which is considered against the state, inciting violence, defamatory and discriminatory.



The handover of logistics ceremony in Manufahi



Logistics transfer activities

STAE in district office distributed the material out from the district level to polling centers a day before Election day, STAE in district Manufahi organized the ceremony to hand over logistics from STAE to the PNTL (Policia Nacional de Timor Leste) together with UN Police as the body in charge to secure the delivery process. They will transfer all the materials and security officers to every polling center. The ceremony was attended by the Secretario Estado Regiaun III, representative from the Ministry of State Administration, UN Police district commanders, PNTL District Commanders and CNE, STAE, all Brigada from polling centers and other observers. At the end of the process the material was loaded into vehicles and transferred using trucks, vehicles and helicopters. The material, together with the Brigada, left for the polling centers escorted by PNTL and UN Police. In the meantime the hand-over process in the District Ainaro was attended by the Minister of State Administration. Unfortunately not all districts had a ceremony or a procedure of this kind.

The material reached the polling centers and was stored in a safe and locked room and secured by 2 (two) PNTL. Some polling staff also stayed on and slept due to the distance of their homes. ANFREL observers observed during the night time and visited some of the polling stations to interview a couple of PNTL security people who remained in the area until the polling centers closed the following evening. This means they would have been on duty for more than 36 hours in the polling centers.

Media

Most of the Media seemed to broadcast advertisements and news about the PM, Jose Ramos Horta and Francisco Lu-Olo Guterres more than the other candidates. The TV broadcast for half a day. They cannot extend this time for election purposes because they do not have the technological capacity and also lack the human resources. Some media like Timor Post put several pages of particular candidates in each day (5 pages). Media also received training from IFES and from some international organization on the role of the media in an election.

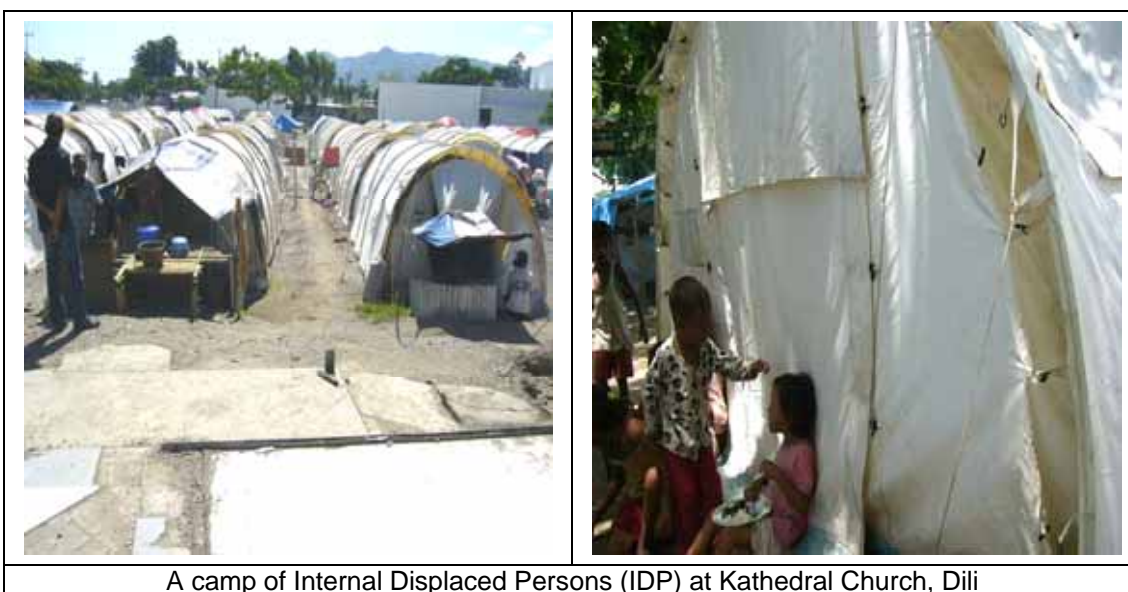
Security and IDPs

Since the disturbances of 2006, the effectiveness of the PNTL (the national police force) in Dili has been limited but is still functional in the Districts. UNMIT was mandated, under Security Council resolution 1704, that executive policing and public order be assured by the UN Police contingent (UNPol), which is part of the UNMIT. Further security is provided by the International Stabilization Force (ISF), made up principally of Australian and New Zealand troops. In Dili the situation during the campaign period was unstable, people did not dare go out at night time and there was violence and

intimidation in several areas. IDP camps needed security but people outside the camp also did not trust the IDPs.

There are about 20,000 IDPs in the whole country but the numbers keep changing because some of them move in and out of the camps. In Dili IDP camps spread everywhere in empty public areas such as: *Church Compound, Comoro international airport, Metinaro, NGO office compound* and many other small places. In Baucau district there are 4 IDP camps with more than 1,000 IDPs. ANFREL observers visited and interviewed the IDPs and generally they demanded the same thing i.e. security guarantee whenever they move back to their area of origin. They also want peace so that they may make a livelihood, live a better life and develop their futures, earn money and raise their families. They expect the process of the election will run peacefully and will support their hopes, as mentioned above.

ANFREL witnessed the IDP living conditions and considered them really poor. They live in crowded small tents, where it is very hot during the day. There was a lack of sanitation, water and food. More over the situation in the camps was not conducive to safety of women and children and many criminal offences, such as cases of rape, have been reported. None of the cases have been brought to the attention of the law because most of the victims were threatened and were too scared to officially report the offence to the police. The children play around the compound without proper clothes and many of them have not continued their formal education since fleeing to the camp. Father Immanuel of the Cathedral Church in Villa Verde Dili stated that *"The social problems grow very fast and nobody can control it since the IDP[s are] free to move and do anything that they want, we hope the government or the international relief program have plans to [provide] shelter...[for] them [and help the IDP's get] back to their home Currently they [are] scared to go home for many reason: some of their property was taken by their neighbors or enemies, other people were burnt out and many of them [are] scared due the conflict which...still exists in their areas"*.



A camp of Internal Displaced Persons (IDP) at Kathedral Church, Dili

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Vision, and also UNHCR conducted several programs to support and provide basic needs, sanitation and some of them provided entertainment to reduce the stress level of IDPs.

5. ELECTION DAY

STAE has been running the process according to the schedule (Appendix II). With one man one vote and one ballot paper for this election, voters seem to understand how to simply vote for one candidate. Voters can vote anywhere in Timor Leste. Most of the polling stations were placed in schools. Prisoners are allowed to vote inside prisons but there is no such practice at the IDP camps.

The process for the polling and counting day²⁷ follows the procedures below:

1. Voting time is from 7.00 am till 4.00 pm, altogether 9 hours.
2. Eligible voters, over 17 years old, need to have documents to show before voting (either an old voter card without photo, or a new voter card with photo or passport). Those who registered for the new voter card will not be able to use an old card or passport. Old voter cards will be confiscated as soon as they receive the new card.
3. All the cards that voters use will be punched with one hole but such practice is not applied to the use of a passport.
4. Polling staff that have a duty to record the voters should record the voter's name and card number when they come to vote because there is no voter list at the polling station.
5. Voters can vote either by using pen to mark the block at the right hand side of the ballot paper or use a nail to punch a hole (coblos), but cannot use both methods of voting.
6. The ballot paper is designed according to the approval of the parliament. The papers did not include each candidate's number, but simply showed each candidate's name (nick name), logo (flag), photo and then a space for the voter's pen marking or coblos. Candidate no. 1 used the Fretilin flag for his logo, numbers 2, 3, 5, 6 used the national flag but number 7 and 8 have no logo.
7. After casting a vote, voters need to dip their right hand index finger in indelible ink brought from India.
8. Voters who are in the queue at 4.00 pm are allow to vote
9. Counting will be at the polling stations after 4.00 pm but if there is any disturbance after that for one hour, the counting will be transferred to the district counting centre.

The number of people registered to vote is **522,933** (51% are male, 49 % are female). There are more women than men in Timor Leste but less women registered than men. The STAE has arranged for **504 polling centers** with **705 polling stations**. Since the voters are allowed to vote anywhere, spare ballot papers were printed for each polling station, and **660,000 ballot papers** were printed in total. The unused ballot papers will be crossed at the end. There are 3,600 staff for the 9th April election with about 2000 national observers (more than 1000 are from KOME). Another two counting rounds will be done at the district level and national level. The official result will be announced on the 14th April, 2007. After the result, the law provides for a period of 72 hours for complaints and protests to the courts.

²⁷ The government announced an official public holiday for the election day



The voters queuing at the polling stations, before voting begins



Crowded voters with only a single entry-exit door

Opening

ANFREL observers arrived at the polling station around 06.30am and witnessed the amazing East Timorese who crowded and stood in long queues in front of the polling stations in every part of the country. This was also confirmed by ANFREL observers in central, eastern and western parts of the country. We admire the spirit of the people who came and voted for their candidates. We also saw the spirit of the polling officers who began working in the polling centers from the day before the election and set up the polling station throughout the day until early morning. There were some problems with preparation - polling staff were confused about how to start the process regarding technical matters; they had problems setting up the polling booths; opening the boxes; recognizing which stamp they should use in ballot papers²⁸, and using the ink. The same confusion was also reported from other observers in central, eastern, and western parts of East Timor, causing a delay in the voting process.

In addition some polling staff faced problems when opening the indelible ink bottle, the seal was too tight and they did not have proper equipment to open it. They tried to solve the problem by making holes in the top of the bottle and dripping a small amount of the ink liquid to a small cup. They did not

²⁸ Note that in the boxes there are 6 stamps to mark the ballots, each stamp is used to identify the ballot regarding whether it is valid, invalid, etc

know if the inside of the bottle had a sponge to absorb the liquid. After complaints and pressure from the Fiscals (the candidates' agent in the polling stations) the Brigada eventually cut the top side of the bottle to open it.

Visiting a different polling station, ANFREL found the polling station was set up in different manner, with a different voting procedure; it seemed there was not a standard. Some polling stations placed the Fiscals in the corners, and some others placed them in the middle and another polling station just let them walk freely around in the middle of process. Some polling staff requested and recorded their ID cards but some polling stations did not. It was an interesting situation but generally everything was under control and the opening process continued peacefully.



A crowd and confusion inside the voting screen (booths)

Voting Process

Generally ANFREL observed that the voting process ran smoothly without any major incidents occurring. There were several technical problems during the implementation phases of the voting process which are listed below:

- a. *Queuing control*; the voters arrived early to the polling stations and formed a long queue and some of them stood in the rain and cold weather after walking for hours. ANFREL did not see any initiative from the staff who were in charge of the queuing to organize the lines in order to speed up the process and allow the senior citizens, disabled people and sick people to vote first. The people queuing often got stuck in the entry door between the flow of voters going in and out of the single door, and at the same time people in the lines kept pushing to get closer to the door. This was witnessed in polling stations in *Hora Quice*, and *Escolla Flecha* in Aututo, both in Maubessy, district Ainaro; people hustled and pushed each other in the enter/exit door.
- b. *Registration of voters in polling station*; In all polling stations visited by ANFREL observers in central, east and western districts, we found the staff of the polling station who were in charge of registration did not check the voters' fingers for ink marks, to prevent double voting. In addition the polling officers did not check and compare the voters faces with the photos in their electoral card (for the new cards). Polling officers were kept busy taking records and punching holes in the electoral cards, while the voters in the queue lines were yelling to speed up the process.

The need to make a hole in the electoral cards was also a problem. While we found almost all polling staff were confused about the instructions as to which card to punch and which one not to

punch, every polling station had a different practice. Some only punched the old electoral card because they said the punch tool did not work on hard plastic material; some of the polling stations only used a nail for the old electoral card; and some did not punch at all because they said the tools were broken (although in fact there was a pin which locks the puncher, which they should have pressed and opened/locked before using the puncher). ANFREL observers often had to help them to use the lock/open pin.

ANFREL observed many people who walked for many hours being rejected from casting a ballot, due to a misunderstanding over the card that they should bring to the polling station. Many voters only brought a national ID-card which does not qualify them to vote. They were very sad regarding the rejection and did not have time to go back home and collect the proper voter card. They did not know that they were required to use the electoral card for this election even though they had one. Some voters brought a copy of the voter card rather than the original which is not allowed, but the polling staff in Flectha School allowed them to vote anyway.

- c. *Ballot paper signatory/stamp*; in this stage of the process the bulletin officer (the staff member who is in charge of giving out ballot papers) generally worked well, however ANFREL still found some officers forgot to put a stamp on the back page, and some forgot to provide a signature as well, where they should do both. This happened in almost all polling stations that we observed.
- d. *Balloting in booths*; many voters seemed confused after they received a ballot paper about which polling booths they should go to, because there were no staff guide them. Some voters would gather in one polling booth, and others would talk to each other while they were placing ballots, with no complaints or direction from the staff. ANFREL observers found that secrecy in some polling stations was not good. In one polling station we found a person who was trying to see the casting process by standing in an area where he could see the process inside the booths.

ANFREL, some Fiscals and observers were surprised when they saw many voters emerge after casting their votes in the booths without the ballot papers in their hand. We later realized many voters put the voting papers in between the gap in the polling booths. They had assumed that was where they were supposed to put their papers. The polling booth was designed in such a manner that there was a gap between the bottom stand and the box placed over it. The polling staff had to help the voter take out the ballot paper from that gap and deposit it in the correct ballot box. This caused embarrassment to the elderly voters and also wasted a lot of time. This happened in almost all polling stations visited by ANFREL observers.

- e. *Inking processes*; this part of the process seemed to have no problems, apart from a few cases in some polling stations where voters walked out without putting indelible ink on their finger. In these cases the staff were busy trying to push the papers into a full box. After an observer raised the alarm, some voters were brought back to get their inking. It was important to ensure all voters who had cast their ballots got marked with ink to prevent multiple voting.
- f.

		<p>Closing Following the end of the voting process at 4.00 pm in accordance with the</p>
<p>A candidate's agent stood behind the secrecy area</p>	<p>White circle marks the gap in the booths which voters mistakenly used to put their paper in after casting</p>	

regulations the process closed, but an opportunity was given for the people who were still standing in the queue to vote. No special cases were recorded. Only a few polling stations closed early because they did not have any ballot papers left. As there was not enough time before voting closed to wait for a new supply, they decided to close.

Counting

According to the regulations, the counting was conducted in polling stations witnessed by candidates' agents and observers. So it was possible to know the result faster based on results at the polling station, however the concern was that the way people in a particular area voted might create security problems and other technical issues. Based on observations in the field we recorded several problems as outlined below:

- *The methods of counting:* in accordance with the counting regulations, all ballot papers first have to be classified as valid, invalid or blank. Counting is done only in the second round after all ballot papers are so classified. This results in double the amount of work and considerably delays the counting process. There is a need to merge the two processes – counting of valid votes and separation of invalid votes and blank votes should be done at the same time.

We saw many polling stations using different counting methods, as they realized the counting would be faster if they did counting and classifying at the same time.

- *Lack of accommodation:* the polling stations who followed the counting methods according to the regulations needed more time to finish the process. Some remained until dark without lights and without proper electricity since there was no reliable electricity power in the country. STAE tried to overcome this issue by providing two battery lamps, and some Brigada worked hard to provide back-up light by borrowing and setting up the generator unit from the village authority²⁹, but there was not enough light for the process to be done in a clear and transparent manner. There was scope for cheating in the counting process by polling staff. People were not able to see the counting process clearly, leading to dissatisfaction amongst them. Such dissatisfaction has the potential to lead to violence. This can be prevented if counting is done in a counting centre which has better facilities.
- *Security:* A lot of tension was created once the results of the polling station started to become clear. The supporters of the losing candidates became agitated. In one polling station, the losing candidate's supporters tried to destroy the votes, rubbed off the counting details and tried to

²⁹ Based on observation in Madabeno, Sub district Laulara, District Aileu

destroy the polling station before security was called in. The incident that was recorded by ANFREL observers happened in Baucau city - District of Baucau, at SDK St. Domingos Savio polling centre, which was in a stronghold of the Fretilin party. There were two ballot boxes to be counted in the center. The first box revealed that Ramos Horta was leading. This angered some supporters and three young men started kicking the boxes and destroying things. The counting process had to be stopped and security people had to be called in. It was only after the security came and took away the three young men that the counting could begin again.

In the polling centre at SDN I Baucau, polling station No. 2 at around 08.00 pm a man came and tried to attack the polling staff - he threw a big stone when he found out that Ramos Horta lead the count. Luckily there were young groups around to stop him, and they took him far away from the polling station. When the counting is done at the polling station itself, these kinds of incidents can happen very easily.

To prevent this issue from occurring in the future it is recommended that counting occur in one center as it is more convenient; it will prevent local conflicts and revenge by the party who loses; and will also prevent vote buying by parties who know the mapping of the voters. It will also be important for reducing the possibility of intimidation.



After finishing the counting process in the polling station, all the material was packed in boxes and transferred to the district office accompanied by PNTL and UN Police guard, for district counting. Following the recording and data entry into the IT software provided in the district counting center, the result was sent to the National level. CNE in the district office is the institution in charge of conducting the recording and data entry. They hold the security codes and passwords to operate the computer, and one of the CNE national commissioners assists the CNE in each of the districts.

Party/Candidates' Agent

The presence of candidates' agents was very important during the process of opening, voting, closing and counting in polling stations where, according to the regulations, they were the only parties allowed to raise a complaint and make comments during the process. The observers, both international and national, were not allowed to disturb, stop or make any complaint in the polling stations, otherwise they could be punished by various fines in US currency.

The candidates' agents were present in almost all polling stations, where there were at least 4-6 agents for each polling station. Even though the role was very important we did not see many actions or protests taken during the process. Many agents seemed to have no idea what they should do or how to conduct monitoring in the polling stations, and most of them got bored over time while they were observing. They were more interested in knowing the final result. Interviews with candidates' agents in various polling stations revealed almost the same story each time - they were recruited and only got training for a day to record the election result only. Some political parties did not provide any checklists for them.

6. THE ELECTION RESULT³⁰

The incumbent Prime Minister of RDTL **Mr. Jose Ramos Horta** and the ex-guerilla **Mr Francisco “Lu-Olo” Guterres** achieved the two highest results and will continue the competition for the 2nd round of Presidential elections which will be held on May 8 2007³¹. The CNE announced that Mr. Lu-Olo from ruling party Fretilin led the votes and Mr. Ramos Horta was in second place at the last counting result. Even though there were many protests and disputes regarding the irregularities of the counting process, and many complaints from the candidates, no-one can prove the suspected violations. To ensure the transparency of the counting result, the CNE are doing a re-count for the districts where irregularities are suspected by re-entering the counting certificates. Before the final result is announced the CNE has provided 24 hours to candidates/political parties to lodge a direct complaint to the Tribunal as the highest decision maker for election result disputes.

The final result for the first round;

No	Candidates	Total Votes	Percentages
1	Francisco "Lu-Olo" Guterres	112,666	27.89
2	Avelino Coelho da Silva	8,338	2.06
3	Francisco Xavier do Amaral	58,125	14.39
4	Manuel Tilman	16,534	4.09
5	Lucia Maria Lobato	35,789	8.86
6	Jose Ramos Horta	88,102	21.81
7	Joao Viegas Carrascalao	6,928	1.72
8	Fernando "LASAMA" de Araujo	77,459	19.18
Total Valid Votes		403,941	94.56
Total un punched Votes		7,723	1.81
Total invalid Votes (Broken)		15,534	3.64
Total ballots in votes		427,198	100.00
VOTER NUMBER IN REGISTRATION		522, 933	
VOTER TURN OUT (IN PERCENTAGE)		81.69	

Source: CNE-RDTL

From the final count in Dili it showed that the eastern part of the country (Lautern, Baucau and Viqueuqe) has given a big contribution to Lu-Olo's votes, with almost 65 percent of the total votes that he collected. Meanwhile Ramos Horta led in the districts of Dili, Liquica and Manatuto. Other candidates shared the votes in other areas. Lasama won in four areas - Bobonaro, Covalima, Ermera, and Oecussi. Even though he won in many districts, the total vote was not big due to the low population in those areas. Xavier do Amaral won in his local areas such as Aileu and Ainaro.

7. TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL NGOS

ANFREL's missions in other Asian countries have centered on conducting election observation. However the East Timor mission was different in that, although monitoring the 2007 Presidential Election occurred, the main task in mission was to make a capacity building through the training and daily management assistances for the local NGO's

³⁰ The Full Counting Certificate is in the Appendix

³¹ According to the regulations where no candidate gets more than 50% of the votes the 2nd round election must be set up within 30 days after the 1st election.

During the pre mission stage, two national NGO's were chosen as having appropriate capacity to promote democracy and a fair and free election process. These NGO's were KOMEG (the local election monitoring group) and the Women Caucus in Politics.

KOMEG was selected as a main organization because KOMEG was the first NGO coalition to form an Election Monitoring group in East Timor.

ANFREL has proposed that the objectives of the training program should be:

1. To strengthen civil society and support the local network that promotes genuine democracy in East Timor.
2. To encourage NGOs promoting women's rights to work effectively in politics and to encourage voters to support the introduction of a women quota in parliament.
3. To build an international network for East Timor with a connection of ANFREL in South East Asia,
4. Create a peaceful atmosphere for polling and ensure a credible outcome.

ANFREL has recognized several weaknesses of the coalition which include a lack of co-ordination, failure to manage observations and inappropriate reporting through the media. Previously ANFREL has given assistance with training by visiting the KOMEG headquarters and discussing solutions for problems faced.

ANFREL has also been consulted by the CNE regarding the standard used in the election process, particularly concerning the any delays in agenda, disputes, protests by candidates about issuing of ballot papers, the counting procedure and other logistical distribution issues.

Training for Women Caucus in Timor Leste Politics³²

On the 20 and 21 of March 2007, the Women Caucus's national training took place in the Joao Paulo II nursery compound in Comoro in the capital city Dili. Twenty-five participants attended the process with most of them from the district women caucus. Some were representatives of various female organized political parties such as Fretelin, Democrat Party (PD), and even the PSD (Social Democrat Party) sent a male representative. ANFREL did not refuse the male participants because of their keen interest in training particularly learning about the role of female participation in the election process. The male participants were extremely grateful to ANFREL for allowing them to participate in the training.

During the training, ANFREL modified the curriculum to meet the various needs of the participants, but continued to maintain a focus on the increasing knowledge of the election monitoring process.³³ The ANFREL trainer opened the session introducing the curriculum, and then began to talk about general rights of women in politics. Discussion also focused on CEDAW (Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women) and rights under the ICCPR (international Covenant in Civil and Political Right) and general issues surrounding democratic elections.

To keep the training interesting, ANFREL gave an entertaining session by showing a movie called "the Observers" regarding the observation process in Afganistan and showed more than 300 photos of the election observation in ten countries as collected by ANFREL for a Photo Study Curriculum. Both types of visual training gave a clear picture of what an observation is like in practice. The session then opened up discussion about why it is important to maintain neutrality and credibility as an observer. Since there was only one female candidate contested in the election, there was important discussion about supporting female candidates and encouraging women to become increasingly confident in politics. It was also pointed out that an election will be more democratic and more meaningful if we promote equality amongst the genders and ensure there is no discrimination based on age, religion or education.

In addition to creating a mindset of why democracy is promoted, the ANFREL trainers also presented a powerpoint presentation providing technical and practical points for observation and monitoring of the election process. This curriculum included roleplay and group discussions. The curriculum clearly explained the role and position of an observer and how to act professionally. It was also explained

³² The Profile of the Women Caucus in Appendix

³³ For detail Curriculum and agenda, attached in Appendix

how to avoid a conflict of interest, how to start the proceedings and end the monitoring, as well as providing a report with recommendations to be sent to the electoral stakeholders.

CNE Commissioners attended the training and were willing participants in the session, including addressing a Code of Conduct for national observers. The training emphasised the importance of voter education for women at the grass-roots level. The training concluded with a confidential evaluation by each participant of the training process.



ANFREL and Women Caucus training participants at the end of session

Role play and Group Discussion

To maintain motivation and ensure focus during training ANFREL used several role plays,. Icebreakers and games were used when participants began to look sleepy and between the various speakers and to give the other participants an opportunity to get to know each other. The role plays also were used to teach participants interview techniques. Volunteers were asked to role play in front of the group acting out a different social group, such as farmers, fisherman, foreman, lecturers, village chiefs and the election stake holders. ANFREL provided a list of example questions (translated into Bahasa³⁴) catering for the different social status, education, and temperament of each social group..

ANFREL also encouraged group discussion to build confidence and two way interactions amongst the participants. This was done by asking the participants to divide themselves in to three groups to answer questions about election violations on polling day and discussing, what they should do if they found irregularities during the observation time in polling station. The different groups separated and discussed for an hour the following four potential irregularities:

1. What would you if people make (or attempt to make) multiple votes?
2. What would you if a group of people or candidate agents make threats inside the polling station?
3. What would you register people to vote without an identity card?
4. What would you if the polling station is hit by a bomb or damaged by a fire?
5. What would you do if the polling officer refuses to let you witness the counting process?

³⁴ Example of questioner was given in training session and translated to be in Indonesian and Tetun languages

At the end of the discussions, one representative from each group presented their conclusions in front of the other participants. Their conclusions are recorded below:

I. Kablake group

1. Observers should:

- record notes
- make reports
- follow up

Especially where there is a criminal incident, the issue must be solved promptly and legally.

2. If possible, take photographs, record the details of the person and report the evidence to the Chief of the Polling Station
3. Record the details for the Chief of the Polling Station and make a recommendation for change in the future.
4. Make a record of the bomb or fire incident and report it, recommend a new election, enforce more security, enforce a fine of US\$1000-5000, arrest any suspects and record photographic evidence.
5. Make a request to the polling officer to observe the counting process.
 - If not allowed by the polling officers, raise this matter with the STAE/CNE.
 - Can make an assumption that the counting process has been violated or manipulated.
 - Issue a press conference.

II. No Name Group

1. Record any violations or irregularities, and if necessary document the violation to later be used as evidence.
2. Stay calm until after the polling process, and then report the threat to the authority officers.
3. Before the polling process opens, the observers should check to see if the location is safe and if something curious is found, such as a bomb, a rapid report should be made to the authority.
4. The polling officer should give the voter time to go home and retrieve their ID card.
5. Record in detail the lack of transparency in the counting process.

III. Storm wind Group

1. Identified the relevant person and make a record of their identity
2. Report the threat to the security officer in the station.
3. It is enough to only have a single document with an identifying photograph.
4. Temporarily delay the polling process and wait for instructions from STAE/CNE.
5. An observer should record the lack of transparency and make a report to the authority (STAE/CNE) and make recommendations for a better system in the future.

Within the above lists of answers, we observed the interaction and the ability of the participant to absorb these points, whether they have understood what they are supposed to do, what they should do if they face real life problems and whether they understood that election monitoring can be implemented in the real work field.

Training Evaluation

At the end of the 2 days of training and after covering much curriculum, ANFREL invited the participants to make a personal evaluation for the training process. A piece of paper was distributed which requested the participant to write down anything thoughts they had about the training. We welcomed any criticisms or suggestions and ensured their comments were kept confidential to ensure they could fully express their opinions. From the participants' feedback we collected many important inputs that we have summarized in table below;

Good Points	Recommendations
<p>Training</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very informative both to election observers and to the public <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided new information to local observers - Better understanding of the role of observers, the code of conduct and electoral managements - Training leads the participants to make deep insights concerning election observation 2. The method of training was satisfactory, with particular mention to the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Friendly approach - Brainstorming - Role playing and simulation games 3. Expressed gratitude to Andre for his training 	<p>Training</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Invite more observers 2. Longer sessions and further details 3. André's continuous trainings to increase local observers' knowledge, especially on the election time. <p>Training Materials</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The training materials were good, but still can be improved, such as the power point could be more interesting 2. Training materials should be distributed before training session starts to allow trainees to study and inform the public.

Training for KOME³⁵

Training for this organization was completely focused on election matters, from the understanding democracy through free and fair election, monitoring mechanisms, the standard United Nations monitoring system, monitoring methodology and COC international observation. Role plays and polling simulations were used to increase participants skills by creating a condition and violation related polling process.

The training was established by the joint contributing trainers; ANFREL and KOME³⁵ Secretariat and was funded by ANFREL. The trainers planned to maximize the sessions by dividing the training into two categories: TOT (training for Trainers) and TFO (Training for Observer). The first training session was purposely set up for the KOME³⁵ district coordinator who has the role of managing and setting up further training for field observers in their district. The other training session was conducted in the districts to equip the ANFREL observers to provide further training sessions. To make the this possible ANFREL divided the trainers into three teams to ensure appropriate coverage of training. The teams were:

1. Central Team - central coordinators covering the areas *Dili City, Liquica, Aileu, Ermera and Manatuto*
2. Eastern Team - covering the areas *Baucau, Viqueque and Los Palos*
3. Western Team – covering the areas *Bobonaro, Covalima, Ainaro and Manufahi*

While implementing both training sessions, ANFREL observers were amazed at the diversity and the enthusiasm of all participants, who were representative of many social classes in the country i.e. students, NGO activists, teachers/lecturers, farmers, religious actors etc. ANFREL also observed the incredible support from the church communities assisting in developing democracy in the country.

A. Training For Trainers for KOME³⁵ National Leve

Training was held in the capital city of Dili on 15-17 March 2007. ANFREL organized training on the 2nd and 3rd days (out of a three day training schedule) without any interruptions or interference from other side. KOME³⁵ organized training on the first day discussing internal agenda. The training for KOME³⁵ trainers was also attended by the National Secretariat, four catholic priests, two nuns and 36 District coordinators. These coordinators represented 13 districts and each gender was equally represented.

³⁵ The profile of the KOME³⁵ attached in Appendix

The ANFREL trainer used two languages (English and Indonesian). Most of the participants could understand Indonesian, therefore it was more advantageous to obtain Indonesian speaking trainers so that maximum attention could be ensured during training. This was not easy as many of the laws and regulations were in Portuguese and few people could understand this language so the translation process took a lot of energy and concentration.

ANFREL presented a PowerPoint slide and taught curriculum about the basic principles of democracy, basic election monitoring principles and monitoring mechanisms. There was also a photographic study of ANFREL experiences over nine elections in different countries. ANFREL also conducted role plays on how to conduct interviews with the key actors and voters. Other role plays simulated the polling process including the violation scenario to test the sensitivity of the observers.³⁶

In opening training session ANFREL addressed democracy issues. ANFREL requested each participant to write what his/her opinion about “democracy” to assess each participants level of understanding. ANFREL invited the participants to express their opinions on paper and the great variety of opinions were collected and recorded on the board for participants to look at during free time. The opinions recorded are summarized in point form below:

No	Question: In your opinion, what is democracy?
1	Democracy is the personal freedom to choose, and do something according his/her own will.
2	A freedom given to us to think freely and give information to other people
3	Freedom without taking sides
4	Freedom of choice
5	Freedom to express opinions
7	An opportunity for every citizen in country to perform their duty as a citizen and exercise their rights
8	From people, by people and for people (democracy is the freedom for people to make a choice)
9	Freedom to express opinions and act according to rules and without suppressing others
10	A freedom for what we do, but qualified with the requirement to obey rules. People can express their opinions but only on an appropriate way.
11	“From people, by people and for people”, which means that people aspire that their country should be maintained according to this statement
12	A freedom for anybody to make a decision and freedom in everything, such as to have your voice heard, and freedoms under the constitution
13	Freedom to express opinions
14	Peace, Freedom, Accountability
15	Democracy allows people to speak and develop opinions
16	A safe country encouraging peace and freedom
17	A free country where one can live without any suppression
18	Free to choose, free to talk, free to association/make an organization
19	A freedom i.e. democracy to choose/vote
20	The decision on peoples hand
21	To allow people to actively their opinions, freedom to be involved in politics, be a part of development
22	The governances from people, by people, for people, currently many east Timorese people think that democracy is unlimited freedom (irresponsible).
23	A democracy is a basic universal right for every citizens in every nation. Democracy is protect human rights
24	Democracy is from Greek terminology, means demo; everybody participates
25	Free to do anything as long as it is peaceful, in the right spirit and safe.
26	Freedom from any colonialism and freedom to choose/vote
27	Anything which give us the freedom to vote/choose
28	Democratic; demo & cratic, live in freedom but there must be rules according to regulations and the constitution
29	Freedom
30	A state can be democratic which means all the power is in the people’s hand, and then mandated to the

³⁶ Full training schedule and curriculum attached in Appendix

	people leader through a free and fair election. As a result of a democratic election people will want a multi party system
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Diverging answers showed opinion from a variety of backgrounds. This exercise assisted the trainers in defining their teaching strategy including the level of language that should be used to permit better absorption by the participants.

B. Training for Observer in District Baucau

The training was managed by KOMEg district coordinators and was attended by more than 97 KOMEg observers. Obviously this session was different from the previous Training of Trainers (TOT) session as this training aimed to prepare KOMEg field observers to be ready to perform observation on polling day. So the organizers modified the curriculum shortened training to one day only and focus on how to fill in the checklist and report, general election regulation, code of conduct of the national observers and lastly polling simulation. ANFREL trainer was invited shared election observation experiences and showed more than 300 photos on PowerPoint and encouraged interaction through discussion.



The participant in Baucau Training

ANFREL Trainer showing a photos in training

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April 2007 took place in a church compound and was attended by 95 KOMEg observor participants from several villages. The process was managed by the KOMEg District coordinator with support from three KOMEg national trainers who assist the training for observer in all districts.

ANFREL trainer for Eastern districts was invited to attend and share experiences. However, due to time constraint of only one day and breadth of agenda ANFREL only showing the photographic study from observation experiences in PowerPoint and ended with discussion. In this training KOMEg also conducted polling simulation at the end of agenda.



KOMEG Training in Los Palos-Lautern

D. Training for Observer in District BOBONARO

Training was conducted by the KOMEG district coordinator who had already attended training taught by the KOMEG National and ANFREL through Training for trainers (TFT) on 3rd April 2007. This one day training session was dedicated for KOMEG field observers who came from six subdistricts and 54 Sucos (villages). In total 104 total participants attended with almost equal gender ratios.. The participant also role played as polling station observers to cover 68 polling stations in the district. The training was also assisted and monitored by the KOMEG National coordinator who sent three trainers to strengthen the process. This was considered the only chance to transfer all the observation knowledge for the polling observers. This training session was considered the only chance to transfer all of the previous observer's knowledge to the current polling observers.. ANFREL witnessed the incredible enthusiasm showed by KOMEG members (including 4 priests and two young priests) who came one day before training commenced from a remote villages without any accommodation.

The training began with introducing the participants to each other and continuing with the curriculum below:

a.	KOMEG	Basic Election Regulation	Father Graciano	Manual Book
b.	KOMEG	Code of conduct for national Observer	Dinorah	Manual Book
c.	CNE	Briefing about CNE	Evangelino	Introduction to the CNE
d.	ANFREL	Observation Methodology *	ANFREL	LCD in focus with PowerPoint
e.	ANFREL	Election Photo's Study *	ANFREL	LCD in focus with PowerPoint showing 140 slides
F	KOMEG	Checklist discussion	Dinorah/Laura/A mu Graciano	Group discussion
G	ANFREL	Polling and irregularities Simulation	ANFREL	Irregularities in polling station and simulation of polling observation to make observers aware of potential violations

The collaboration of STAE and CNE districts needs to be highlighted as they provided the LCD Projector which was really helpful in presenting the training slides and ANFREL photographic study.

A simulation of polling process;



One Father (priest) give a brief for KOMEK Observer in district



KOMEK in Bobonaro with checklist, observe the polling simulation

ANFREL initiated a simulation of the polling process in order to assist observers with what to expect during the polling processing. The trainers asked the students if they could see any electoral violations or cheating inside polling station during the simulation.

After the simulation exercise all the observers understood the polling process much better. They were very grateful to have been taught how to recognize potential violations such as cheating and misconduct, as taught from the experiences in other countries. \

E. Training For Observer in District COVALIMA

The training was for one and half days at the Salele Church on 3rd to the 4th – of April 2007. Father Immanuel designed the training not only for technical election observations but also to include a civic education agenda/curriculum.

On the first night a numbers of speaker from various church communities including Father Nata (from Parish Church), Father Yanto (from Zumalai Church), and Father Immanuel (from Sallele Church) were purposely invited to present the interesting topics below:

- Role of the younger church communities to develop the democracy in East Timor.
- How to be intelligent voters making a decision on the quality and merits of the various candidates.
- Basic principles of human rights.



Training inside “the Salele” church facilitated by young priest



A group of youths gathering at the church before receiving Civic education from ANFREL

The session ended close to midnight after the organizers pleaded with the participants to get some rest! The next morning, after the participant had rested and eaten breakfast, the training continued for the next session. The ANFREL trainer joined the class in the afternoon due to difficult road conditions and made a presentation about the observation methodology and the polling process simulation with similar scenarios as in the training sessions in the Bobonaro district.

F. Training for Youth Communities in Parish Church of Suai

During the training day in Salele (inside the church) many catholic priests attended. One particular priest from the Parish Church in the Covalima District expressed an interest in a progressive ideology and invited the ANFREL trainers to give a session the next day dedicated for the youth group who were gathering in the church to prepare for the Easter ceremony. This impromptu session was specifically set up as an informal discussion to share experiences and state the importance of youth participation in the election process.

The training seminar took place on time in the semi permanent church building church.³⁷ I was surprised when I saw approximately 200 participants from the crowd, including not only the youth, but housewives and even those youths who were ineligible to vote but still attended the seminar. The seminars must have been difficult for these participants to understand because of the complex content and discussions.

After personal introductions and outlining the objective of ANFREL organization, the discussions began with simple topics such as; **what is democracy?** Other discussions included **principles of universal human right in the election process** and **gender equality in election**, and finally **how to be a smart and intelligence voter selecting and voting for good candidates**. After one and a half hours of speaking there were an astounding amount of questions from participants which mostly related to election implementation and irregularities during the campaign process. There was some criticism of the STAE and CNE regarding the layout of the ballot papers in which some candidates had a symbol, some had the national flag and some of candidates had no symbols. Full information needed to make an intelligent vote could only obtained from posters which were distributed and stuck on the corner of walls in strategic places.

G. FIELD OBSERVATION TRAINING FOR KOMEGB OBSERVERS - by direct field observation practice

After following two training sessions conducted by ANFREL³⁸, ANFREL together with KOMEGB realized the difficult part of observation implementation is how to begin the observation in the real life bearing in mind East Timor culture. Theories is one matter, but the challenges in reality are obviously different. So as a follow up to training, the ANFREL observer invited the district coordinator and some KOMEGB members in the district to join in direct field monitoring. The expectation was that these

³⁷ A conflict post announcement of the popular election in Covalima district more than thousands people has been massacre by militia, including 3 priests who try to secure the people inside the parish church compound, the church was burnt out and presently people using semi open air church.

³⁸ First in national training for district coordinator/TFT and second in the district training for polling station observer/TFO

members could learn things such as: how to conduct an interview for election stake holders, how to conduct minor fact finding, and most importantly what to observe in an election process i.e. campaign and logistic distribution and preparation of polling center. As predicted most of the participants had no idea how to start and what to observe in process, so after from the training from ANFREL, the participants felt more confident to continue the observation process by themselves.

This following examples were taken from the practice in the field.

In District Bobonaro

In the Bobonaro district, ANFREL invited three KOMEK observers to visit an extreme community called CPDRDTL. The community was unique because since the independence of East Timor, they have never followed the election process even since Indonesian authority. The community is quite big across East Timor with many followers. So it will be interesting to bring KOMEK observers to this community to conduct an interview with the leader of this group in Bobonaro.

After two hours walking through jungles and across hills the KOMEK observers were very worried that this community was fanatic and radical and for security reasons only male observers continued. When I arrived in this village, the atmosphere wasn't good as many of the young villagers started to surround us with unwelcoming faces.. We almost ran away, but after a good start, some helpful tricks and showing genuine friendship, these initially hostile youth members were friendly and brought us to their leaders. Since that time everything became under control and the interviews were very successful. The KOMEK observer was excited to enter the community is not as difficult as previously thought.



Walking through the hills to reach the interview place



Interview with the leader of CPDRDTL in Bobonaro

In the Manufahi District

In this district we (ANFREL and KOMEK from the Manufahi district) observed many things and invited more observers to become involved in the process. This time the atmosphere was not as good as there was an obvious disharmony between the local district coordinator and other international observers due the communication gaps. The KOMEK district coordinator was unhappy and not comfortable with dealing with the United Nations international staff who were working with almost all the election stake holders such as STAE, CNE. The interpreters for the foreign election staff were not helpful because as they had all grown up together in the same district they seemed not to translate all information, to try to keep some matters confidential. After ANFREL suggested how people could interact and the importance to maintain open communication regardless of language problems finally some progress was made and the local observers started to interact better with the foreigners. The observation process started going well because everyone began to adjust with the difficult conditions and situations.

The other focus of the training was to observe and show how to conduct observation in the logistic preparation process. We observed in the logistic storage complex the international staff were busy packing and preparing for the next day's distribution. This was a confusing process and instructions

were needed to record the seal numbers and the addresses of the boxes so appropriate follow up could occur on the distribution.

		KOME G observing the packing process of the sensitive and non sensitive logistic, a day before distribution day
		KOME G, Observers, observing the transportation of material by helicopter.

At night time, ANFREL & KOME G Observer made an evaluation and concluded the events of the day with a comprehensive review of the two day observations in this district.

Evaluation training of KOME G in National level

Good Points	Critics/Recommendations.
Training 1. Creative, interesting, and absorbing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Role playing simulation games - Understandable language 2. Relevant curriculums to the upcoming elections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Useful so that the participants make use of the knowledge gained in this training to share with their counterparts in the districts. - "Code of Conduct, Role of Observers, and How to Observe in the Field" - Suggesting international standards to local election observers. 3. Very grateful for André's training and hope for future communication and support	Training 1. Better interaction needed. I.e. ask participants, whether they need the repeating or changing to other topics. 2. Repetitive sessions i.e. yesterday Ichal already given how to observe, today repeated by Sui. 3. The method of training was too fast and with no variation or breaks. 4. Too much talking in Session 2. 5. Continuous André's trainings to local organizations are required for building networks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some suggest André's training should occur in all districts. • Constant communication between ANFREL and local coordinator if some irregularities happened from districts. • Contact information was requested from many participants 6. Inquiry whether the participant can get a certificate from ANFREL.
Training Materials 1. The material needs to be modified and adopted with specific conditions for each country's election. 2. The materials should be distributed at the beginning of training, not at the end. 3. Translations are also needed i.e. English into Indonesian language. 4. The text displayed on presentation should be bigger.	

4. PRESS CONFERENCE AND RECOMMENDATION



ANFREL-KOMEG Press Conference in Dili – April 12, 2007

During the presenting in East Timor and observing the process, ANFREL was issued 2 statements³⁹, the 1st statement was released to media during pre-election period. The statement aimed to call for the election commission to take care about the voting condition for Internal Displaced Persons (IDP's) who were lack of security. There was high possibility of violence when IDP people went to vote at polling station outside due the racial conflict. For these issued, the Mobile Ballot Boxes or escort security unit should be provided for them to go to the nearest polling station around the IDP's camps.

ANFREL also initiate a joint press conference with KOMEG to publish preliminary findings which compiled from both observation in sub-regions and its findings. Originally this idea was came up after the team decided to help KOMEG to have one big press conferences with full equipment, material, schedule at the election commission (CNE) office. ANFREL put an initiative to talk and share many experiences with the KOMEG and media at CNE Media center. The local and international correspondences took note from the visual presentation about electoral violation, irregularities, misconduct, technical problem, etc through LCD power point and answered the questions.

³⁹ Detail all statement attached in appendix 1

9. APPENDIXES

APPENDIX-I ANFREL 1st and 2nd Press Release of Presidential Election 2007



Asian Network for Free Elections

111 Soi Sithichon, Suthisamwinichai Road, Samsen Nok, Huaykwang, Bangkok, 10320 Thailand
Tel: (662) 2773627 Fax: (662) 2762183
Email: anfrel@anfrel.org

Open Letter to CNE and STAE

Timor Leste 26th March 2007,

ANFREL Call for Public Consideration on the Voting Condition for Internal Displaced Persons (IDP)

The Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL) praises the high number of East Timorese people who turned out to register for their new voter cards prior to Presidential Election, to be held on April 9th, 2007. The Technical Secretariat for Electoral Administration (STAE) and the Election Commission (CNE) had agreed to bring the new voter cards (with photo) to replace the old voter cards and allow people to vote anywhere in Timor Leste. Voters, who still want to use their old cards (no photo to identify), may be observed, and monitored in order to prevent the impersonation and multiple votes. It is also expected that the counting process will be either finished at the polling station or at the district counting centre; and will NOT do half way (one hour) at the polling station and continue counting at the district centre later.

ANFREL praises the candidates, political parties and the people of East Timor for their commitment to the principle of peaceful contest and fair play, in making the upcoming Presidential Elections violence-free. All stakeholders related to electoral administration are expected to adhere to the law and regulation and suppose to work in a completely non-partisan manner.

With full assistance to the voters for the high voter turn out in the coming Presidential Election and the next Parliamentary Election, the CNE, STAE and the related security units and UNPol must also put their high efforts to consider how to help those 20,000 internally displaced persons or IDPs at all camps, to come to vote safely by any mean.

ANFREL has humbly shared its concerns to the respected offices of CNE and STAE for consideration, whether or not the IDPs can be provided with mobile ballot boxes to all IDP camps for those who have old cards or new cards to cast their votes? Another possible assistance for IDP to cast their ballot paper is by allowing them to go to the near-by polling stations with the escort of security units. All old cards of the IDP (if no new cards with photos) will be treated the same way to other voter cards by punching a hold at the polling station before voting. Dipping indelible ink on the index finger of the right hand is necessary to be applied to IDP too.

Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL), Asia's only intra-regional observation body founded in 1997, organized more than 40 election observation missions in Asia.

Since its inauguration in 1997, ANFREL has been active in supporting the creation of East Timor as an independent democratic country.

ANFREL contributed significantly to the international effort that led to the attainment of long-fought freedom in East Timor during the 30 August 1999 Popular Consultation. And for the Constituent Assembly elections on 30 August 2001, ANFREL observers witnessed the peaceful exercise of democracy when the electorate overwhelmingly voted to elect 88 representatives to write and adopt the East Timor's first democratic Constitution.

For further information and comment, please contact
Ms. Somsri Hananuntasuk at +670 7339660 and Mr. Ichal Supriadi at +670 7339661
www.anfrel.org



JOINT PRESS CONFERENCES



Timor-Leste Presidential (April 9, 07) Election Monitoring & Observation 2007 Important Points for Electoral Reform and Legal Implementation in Timor-Leste

12th April, 2007 - Media Centre, CNE, Dili

Coalition for Election Monitoring and Observation (KOMEQ) and the Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL), congratulate the people and the government of Timor-Leste for the peaceful Presidential Election held on the 9th April 2007. Both local and Asian observers appreciate East Timorese for their positive will for democracy and good cooperation to all the 15 Election Commissioners from CNE and the management team from STAE. The observers also noted the remarkable high voter turn out. It is impressive to see women participation in all electoral process as well as the strength of female candidate. Many women showed their strong will by walking from long distant carried the babies to take a long queue to vote.

KOMEQ/ANFREL admire the hard work, of the poll officers at all polling stations who worked from the evening before the polling day, till the night of the Elections Day, the members of KOMEQ, human rights NGOs, women organizations and all the other international observer groups.

KOMEQ/ANFREL would like to also commend the effective work undertaken by UN-MIT and UNPol, who worked rapidly to solve all potential violence that could take place during the campaign and counting period.

KOMEQ/ANFREL still would like to see some more development regarding the democratic future, holding of free and fair elections for the coming Parliamentary election. It takes the opportunity to point out some aspects for further consideration and discussion in Timor-Leste and among the other Asian democratic countries.

Election Administration

1. It would be important to have a fully independent management body (STAE) and its accountability under the CNE without any involvement of Ministry of State Administration. This is to avoid the influence of politicians and government officers from the ministry. The budget can be allocated to STAE through independent body.
2. CNE should be able to make a decision for electoral system, electoral process and the decision to design the ballot paper and other electoral tool /facilities, without the consideration of the parliament or politicians.
3. During the election time, those who are working with all respected Ministries and electoral bodies need to be neutral and impartial in their duties and conduct.
4. The work regarding on accreditation cards for media, candidate agents, local observers and an international observers should be more effective.
5. The STAE should not keep changing the detail of polling process, for instance, the instruction of STAE to punch a hold at the old voter card only. Soon after that the STAE had given another instruction to punch the hold on both old and new cards. Keep changing instruction could create confusion among the poll officers.

Voter Registration

1. In order to ensure the right of the voters, STAE should pay more attention and increase its efforts to assist people in rural and conflict areas and the IDPs to register themselves in the electoral rolls.
2. Increased awareness for voter registration and its processes is needed, it was evident that the ongoing efforts had not produced the desired results as some voters did not know how and where to register and some of them even came to the polling stations with UN registration cards which could not be used for this election. Some people even came with a copy of their old registration card.

Voter Education

1. Considering the high number of illiterates in Timor-Leste and the mistakes done at the polling stations on the 9th April, we encourage STAE in all districts to provide adequate education programs to people
2. It was found that voters do not understand the pictures that were shown on the posters, stickers etc. Face to face education can be a better strategy for the next elections to reach them in an effective manner for voter education.

Campaign Process

1. To create a fair competitive environment for all candidates, it is important to enforce the law and to punish those government officials who take government's facilities, vehicle and staff to support the campaign of some specific candidates or parties.
2. Political parties should follow the campaign schedule set by the STAE and should not arbitrarily change the date and the place which could result in confrontation with another party. Changing the campaign schedule and place could lead to clash as it was in the Presidential election.
3. For the fairness of all candidates, STAE and CNE must consider setting a ceiling of campaign expenditure, to limit the rich candidate/party towards over spending, when some of the financially poor candidates do not have the same chance. Observers noted the positive provision in Timor-Leste, where the government has already provided 20,000 dollars in cash for each candidate for their campaign and the UNDP gave each about 10,000 dollars in kind for campaign material.
4. The candidates should not engage in "black campaign" strategy to gain their popularity and should not attack other candidates with false rumors.
5. Educating people can be done by emphasizing on their social, political, and economic policies, so people can consider choosing the good leader from the candidates by exercising their right judgment and vote.
6. Since political campaign is always risked with conflict and violence, candidates and party agents should not take children for political activities, even though they may like to voluntarily join the campaigns or they were hired with low pay. Timor-Leste has acceded (16 April 2003) to the Child Rights Convention and thus all political parties have obligations to protect the rights of the child.

Intimidation

1. KOME/ANFREL calls on all stakeholders and those who decline their rights to vote, to respect the rights of voters and vulnerable people. The supporters, canvassers, members and party agents should not assist the candidates with unethical means i.e. intimidation, harassment, setting a condition, discrimination, revenge etc.
2. All candidates should perform their potential leadership with passion and ability to unite the country; they should not win the election while creating more conflict and hate.

Polling Process

1. Poll officers need more civic education for effective working process. This is in order to implement the electoral work and activities in the same manner at all polling stations.
2. The electoral process on the 9th April had been conducted slowly. There is a need to increase the poll officers to six persons in each polling station and increase the ballot boxes for some areas which have large constituency population to cater too, this will decrease the time for voters to wait for their turn to vote and will also facilitate in decreasing the long queue's taking place.
3. To prevent multiple votes or double votes, STAE should view the list of voters from the code of voter card that officer note down in the book, before allowing the voter to take the ballot paper. This is to check if there are any code numbers double or multiple in the signed list. Those who use passport to vote can also use old voter or new voter cards to vote.
4. Voter's index fingers needs to be examined to also check for any person who is trying to indulge in bogus voting. It was noted that most polling stations did not check the voter's index finger, whether it was already inked. Multiple/double voters should be punished or fined when detected.

Counting Process

1. There should have only one pattern for the counting process in all polling stations.
2. To save the time of counting, it is not necessary to classify the valid and invalid ballot papers before counting the number.
3. Counting can be done directly and singled out invalid ballot paper can be part of the process; there is no need for duplication of efforts resulting in double work.

4. Counting should not be done in the dark room, but in a well lit area, where people, media, and other interested parties can observe the process taking place in complete transparent manner following all the due process.
5. For the security reason, a counting process at counting center still is recommended for all elections.

Media

1. During the electoral period, local TV and radio programs should be free from any influence of any specific power.
2. The local and foreign media should provide the public with impartial, fair and equal information of all candidates and not focus on some famous candidates only.

For further information, please contact Fr. Agostinho Soares (7237291), KOMEK head office in Dili – Vila Verde

APPENDIX- II – The Electoral Calendar

Calendar of Electoral Operations for the Presidential Elections in RDTL

The Technical Secretariat for Electoral Administration – STAE, under the Provision 13, Law n. 7/2006, 28 December, taking into consideration the Decree of the President of the Republic, n. 1/2007, published in the Official Gazette on 8 February, 2007, announcing 9 April, 2007 as the day of the Presidential Elections, hereby, publicizes the Calendar of Electoral Operations for the Presidential Elections in Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste:

	Occurrence	Legal basis Law No 7/2006	Date	Observations
Announcement of the Electoral Calendar				
1	The President of the Republic announces the date for the election	Art. 12, n. 1	Election date: 09 April, 2007	Published in the Official Gazette on 08/02/2007
2	STAE publishes the Calendar of Electoral Operations	Art.13	16/02/07	Eight days after the publication of the decree announcing the date of election
Presentation of Candidacies and Appeals to the Court				
3	Presentation of the candidates to the President of the Court of Appeal.	Art.16	Until 28/02/07	The counting of the 20 days starts the day of the publication of the decree announcing the date of the election in the Official Gazette.
4	The President of the Court of Appeal selects by lottery the order of the candidates to appear on the ballot paper, publicizes the results and sends a copy to the CNE and STAE.	Art.19	1/03/07	
5	The President of the Court of Appeal verifies the regularity of the process, the authenticity of the documents and the eligibility of the candidates.	Art. 20		
6	Time for any irregularities in candidates' documentation/application to be presented to Court upon notification to the candidates by the President of the Court of Appeal.	Art. 20. n. 4.	Within 48 hours of the notificatio n.	
7	The President of the Court of Appeal formally admits the candidates.	Art. 20 n. 5	10/03/07	10 days after the deadline for presentation of candidacies, 28 February.

8	Appeal to the President of the Court of Appeal to reconsider his decision.	Art. 13. Regulation on the Presentation of Candidacies.	1 day	The day is counted from the notification to the representatives of the candidates. (Art.20 n.5)
9	Appeal of the decision of the President of the Court of Appeal to the Plenary of the Court of Appeal.	Art. 21 n. 1	1 day	
10	Decision of the Appeal.	Art.21 n. 3	2 days	The Court of Appeal has 48 hours to come to a decision from the deadline for filing appeals with this court.
11	Publication of the formal decision on the final candidates accepted.	Art. 22 n. 1	immediate	On the same day as the preceding number (10)
12	Information to the public by STAE of the official candidates.	Art.22 n. 2	3 days	Publicized for 3 consecutive days after the communication of the preceding number.
13	Maximum time limit for candidates to withdraw their candidacy from the election.	Art. 24 n.1	6/04/2007	72 hours before the date of the election.
Formation of the Voting Centers and Polling Stations				
14	STAE determines the number and the location of the functioning Voting centers and polling stations and publicizes this.	Art. 31 n.3	09/03/07	Until 30 days before the date of the election.
Electoral Campaign				
15	Period of the Electoral Campaign	Art. 27	From 23/03/07 to 06/04/07	Duration of 15 days which ends 2 days before the date of the election.
Election and Determination of the Results				

Source-STAE

APPENDIX-III - Profile of Women Caucus and KOMEK

Profile Women Caucus in Politic of Timor Leste



CPDP-TL Formed on July, 8 2001 in capital of Dili. Initially the organization formed as a pressure group externally from political parties which working as morality strength and expands change to be an organization confederation then.

VISION:

To ensure and realize the equation of rights or gender equivalence in political and or intake decision structure.

MISSION:

1. To empower the right of women in Timor Leste
2. To build up network for those who work with women's in political parties and women organizations.
3. To fight and strengthen women representatives to fill up in political positions.
4. To convince women to participate in politics
5. to raise up an awareness of democratic principle among the women and bring it to nationwide practice
6. encourage them for political reform and gender equality which is one of the key criteria of democracy
7. To develop a coordination network, communication, and information with the women in parliament, and a formal government women officers.

PROGRAM

1. Education; civic education to women, in political party, women organization who have affiliation with party, women organization non parties, village community leader. To give a leadership to the potential women in rural area, district and in national level. The civic education to the peoples in term to prepare the head of the village and village council election.
2. Parliamentary Watch; to monitor the parliament working system, and the performance of women member of parliaments in order to advocate the women aspiration in process of policy drafting.
3. advocacy
4. media - bulletins

ORGANIZATION

Women Caucus is an organization that has its own assembly/ manifesto and decision making. The organization will respond to a needs and interest of women in the country.

THE FOUNDER

The founders are 18 persons listed below:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Maria Filomena de Fatima Maia | 14. Maria Exposto |
| 2. Teresinha M.N.Cardoso | 15. Dominggas Dos Santos |
| 3. Beatrix Gonsalves | 16. Aplonia Da Costa |
| 4. Julieta Ferreira da Silva | 17. Dulce Vitor |
| 5. Laura Pina Belo | 18. Cidalia Rangel |
| 6. Paula Corte-Real | |
| 7. Sandra de Jesus Pinto | |
| 8. Odilia Martins | |
| 9. Maria Antonia Corte Real | |
| 10. Elda Barros | |
| 11. Mira Martins | |
| 12. Ina Seac | |
| 13. Repelita T. Pereira | |

THE OFFICIAL MEMBER IS:**National Assembly and National Executive Board Member**

Assembly Member; Maria Domingas Fernandes Alves, Maria Filomena de F. Maia, Laura Pina, Odilia Martins, Marito Araujo, Andre Magno Ximenes, Teresinha M.N.Cardoso, Paula Corte Real.

National Executive Board Member; Teresinha M.N.Cardoso, Paula Corte Real, Maria Exposto, Julieta da Silva Ferreira, Antonio L.M. da Costa Soares.

Profile KOMEK (Koligasaun Organizasaun Monitorigasaun ba Eleisaun Gerald)

	KOLIGASA UN MONITORIZASAUN BA ELEISAUN GERAL SECRETARIADO NACIONAL Av. Katedral – Vila Verde Dili TIMOR LESTE Telp/Fax : +670 3322961 (HP.+670 7232064 / 7332345) Email/Website: KOMEK2007@yahoo.com / www.KOMEK.org
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About KOMEK

Koligasaun Monitorizasaun ba Eleisaun Geral (KOMEK) is a non partisan and non governmental organization which focused in election monitoring. They are neutral and not affiliate to any particular political party or any political organizations. KOMEK was found in November, 01 2006 and will remain exist for unlimited term. KOMEK was found from 18 NGO/CSO in East Timor which coming from different background i.e. human right, women movement, refugees, and even religion representative such as catholic, protestant and Moslem.

VISI

To enhance the values of Human rights for the society and to form an independent, critical, peace societies and harmony in lives aspect which base on the plurality principles and respect to the local value and the fundamental principle of democracy for the social justice.

Mission

1. Civil society
2. The knowledge transfer to develop the quality and to strength the principle of participative democracy.
3. Human Rights Enforcement.
4. Social control

The purpose:

To conducted a complete monitoring to the election process, to ensure the free, fair, and democratic election process. To ensure the integrity and trust of Timor Leste Election process, the knowledge transform to the people about the election observation process and finally to enforce the law and justice for the human rights

The Principle

Independent and Non-partisan

THE Value and working Principle of KOMEg

THE VALUES	PRINCIPLES
1. Humanity	- Non Violence - Non Discrimination
2. Equality	- The priority for local resources - Gender Perspective
3. Democracy	- Participation - Freedom - Transparency and Accountability - Solidarity - Responsibility
4. Justice	- Proletariat - Continuity

Main Activities

1. Study and research
2. Civil advocacies.
3. Human Rights Advocacy
4. Social Control
5. Election Observation

Basic foundation of KOMEg

1. The Republic Democratic de Timor Leste Basic Constitution.
2. Universal of Human Right Declaration.
3. Other International covenant/Agreement that support the civil right to participate in the government.
4. the security conference of OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe)
5. Mission and vision of Catholic Church.
6. Mission and vision of protestant church.
7. mission and vision of Moslem values

Organization

The highest decision maker in KOMEg is in the founder member general assembly meeting, where KOMEg organization has National board member and member of founders

National board secretariat member; are the one who operate the daily of organization this board have a structure below:

1. Chair person
2. Secretary
3. National administration officer
4. Finance officer
5. Legal officer
6. Training officer
7. Logistic & Distribution officer
8. Program Assistant.
9. District Coordinator

The district coordinators are respectively in district with 2 (two) coordinators in equal gender, so the total national KOMEg have 26 district coordinators.

KOMEg Founder member organizations:

1. Comissão da Justiça e Paz – Diocese de Dili
2. Comissão da Justiça e Paz – Diocese de Baucau
3. IPTL-Protestan
4. Comunidade Muçulmano Timor Leste
5. Luta Hamutuk
6. Rede Feto

7. Women Caucus
8. Lao Hamutuk
9. JSMP
10. UNPAZ
11. Progressio
12. ASS. HAK
13. AHK
14. ETPA (East Timor People Action)

APPENDIX-IV - The Training Curriculum For KOME G And Women Caucus

THE AGENDA OF TRAINING FOR TRAINERS - KOME G		
MARCH 15 -17, 2007		
DATE/TIME	AGENDA	PIC
March, 16	Training Day Two	
08.30-09.00	Opening and Introducing of participants	KOME G & ANFREL
09.00-10.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Understanding of Democracy through free/fair election ▪ UN Standard (Article 21) and Code of Conduct for Local Observers. ▪ The important for neutrality, credibility and transparency 	ANFREL
10.15-10.30	Coffee Break	
10.30-12.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Film "the Observer" 20 minutes. ▪ The meaning of Monitoring and Observation ▪ Challenge in the field 	ANFREL
12.30-13.30	Lunch	
13.30-15.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodology for monitoring the Presidential Election in April 2007 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be good-Independent Election Observers - The role of Election observers • Methodology for monitoring the MPs Election in May 2007 	ANFREL
15.00-15.15	Coffee Break	
15.15-17.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to interview Voter and collect information from voters • ANFREL Recommendation on 1999 and 2001 TL Election 	KOME G
March, 17	Training Day Three	
08.30 -10.30	Code of Conduct and legal formal of Election	The President of CNE
10.30-10.45	Coffee Break	
10.45-12.30	Simulation of the polling process	ANFREL/KOME G
12.30-13.30	Lunch	
13.30-15.30	Reporting evaluation (Group Discussion)	KOME G
15.30-15.45	Presentation and Planning Action	KOME G/ANFREL
15.45-17.00	Sayonara (Closing)	KOME G/ANFREL

TRAINING AGENDA OF WOMEN CAUCUS IN POLITIC		
MARCH 20-21, 2007		
Date/Time	AGENDA	PIC
March, 20	Training Day One	
08.29-09.00	Opening and Introducing of participants	ANFREL/Caucus
09.00-10.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Understanding of Democracy through free/fair election ▪ Women in politic and Election ▪ UN Standard (Article 21), CEDAW & ICCPR (article 25) 	ANFREL
10.15-10.30	Coffee Break	
10.30-12.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Film "the Observer" 20 minutes. ▪ The important for neutrality, credibility and transparency Women in Politic and Democracy, Freedom of Choice, Women quota, female candidates. ▪ Encourage women to vote for candidate who have good women program 	ANFREL
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch	
13.30 – 15.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodology for monitoring the Presidential Election in April 2007 for Women Observers. 	ANFREL

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be good-Independent Election Observers & The role of Election observers 	
15.00 -15.15	Coffee Break	
15.15 – 17.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to interview Voter and collect information from voters 	ANFREL/Caucus
March, 21	Training Day Two	
08.30 -10.30	The Code of Conduct for National Observer	CNE
10.30-10.45	Coffee Break	
10.45 – 12.30	Interview Roll game	ANFREL/Caucus
12.30-13.30	Lunch	
13.30 – 15.30	Monitoring discussion (Group Discussion)	Caucus
15.30-15.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of women in Voter Education What they should do for further democracy development after the elections 	ANFREL
15.45 – 17.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to give voter education to people and do outreach activities? <i>What they should train to their female members for monitoring and filing the electoral complaints.</i>	Caucus/ANFREL



ELISAUN PREZIDENTE 2007
REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR-LESTE

ACTA FINAL APURAMENTU NACIONAL

Total Numeru Registradu :	522.933	
Total Numeru. Votantes :	427.712	= 81,79%
Total Stasaun de Votus :	705	= 100,00%

BULETIM VOTUS

Total Votus Validus :	403.941	= 94,56%
Total Votus Branco :	7.723	= 1,81%
Total Votus Nulu :	15.534	= 3,64%

REZULTADU BA KANDIDATUS

		<u>VOTUS VALIDUS</u>	<u>PERCENTAGEN VOTUS</u>
Total Votus :	<u>Francisco Guterres - Lu Olo</u>	112.666	= 27,89%
Total Votus :	<u>Avelino M. Coelho - Shalar Kosi F.F</u>	8.338	= 2,06%
Total Votus :	<u>Francisco Xavier do Amaral</u>	58.125	= 14,39%
Total Votus :	<u>Manuel Tilman</u>	16.534	= 4,09%
Total Votus :	<u>Lúcia Maria B.F. Lobato</u>	35.789	= 8,86%
Total Votus :	<u>José Ramos Horta</u>	88.102	= 21,81%
Total Votus :	<u>João Viegas Carrascalão</u>	6.928	= 1,72%
Total Votus :	<u>Fernando "Lasama" de Araújo</u>	77.459	= 19,18%

APPENDIX – VI- Invitation Letter from STAE



REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR-LESTE

MINISTÉRIO DA ADMINISTRAÇÃO ESTATAL
SECRETARIADO TECNICO DA ADMNISTRACAO ELEITORAL
(STAE)
Telefone :3317445-3317446/7230190

Dili, 5 Março 2007

Excelentíssimos:

Convidamos a todas as Embaixadas representadas em Dili e as Organizações Não Governamentais internacionais de observação eleitoral a inscreverem OBSERVADORES ELEITORAIS INTERNACIONAIS para o processo eleitoral das eleições presidenciais a realizarem-se o 9 de abril de 2007.

Os observadores internacionais receberam um cartão de identificação, com o qual poderão acompanhar o processo eleitoral. O processo de inscrição será na sede nacional do STAE em Caicoli, Dili, em horário de expediente.

As organizações e grupos deverão apresentar a lista das pessoas a inscrever, com seu endereço e cópia do seu passaporte, e uma fotografia, só poderão ser pessoas maiores de 17 anos.

A função do observador é voluntária e não receberão nenhum tipo de remuneração económica, nem ajuda de transporte.

Muito obrigada pelas vossas atenções.

Tomas do Rosario Cabral
Director

Source: ANFREL File

APPENDIX-VII – invitation for Mission from KOMEK and women in Caucus



CAUCUS PEREMPUAN DALAM POLITIK TIMOR LESTE

Avenida Cidade de Beza Vila Verde – Dili
Hp. 7283785 - 7283177
Email : caucuset@yahoo.com / ginhacardoso@yahoo.com

Kepada Yth.
Direktur ANFREL, di Bangkok

Perihal
Mohon Dukungan Kerja

Dengan Hormat

Bersama surat ini, Caucus Timor Leste, berbesar hati datang memohon bantuan dan dukungan ANFREL untuk memberi penguatan (Capacity building) bagi members Caucus dalam rangka melakukan monitoring dan observasi pada pemilihan umum perdana bagi Parlemen Nasional dan pemilihan umum yang ke dua bagi Presiden Republik Demokrat Timor Leste tahun 2007.

Upaya ini dilakukan agar lembaga ini dapat mampu melihat dan merekam dengan sistematik atas semua proses pemilihan yang akan berlangsung nantinya. Dan dengan hasil monitoring dan observasi ini dapat membuat analisis yang akurat agar dapat mampu mempengaruhi kebijakan atau UU pemilihan umum lainnya yang akan datang, terutama bagaimana UU pemilihan itu dapat memberi jaminan, peluang dan kesempatan bagi perempuan untuk berpartisipasi secara nyata dalam proses politik di Timor Leste.

Caucus pun mengambil bagian dalam memantau dan memberi penekanan kepada pihak yang berwenang atas proses penulisan Draf UU Pemilihan Umum Timor Leste 2007, (dalam hal ini memperhatikan mekanisme untuk merekrut representatif perempuan di Parlemen) sehingga kami tidak akan ketinggalan dalam hal melakukan monitoring untuk mengetahui sejauhmana UU Pemilihan Umum Timor Leste ini dapat menguntungkan perempuan atau sebaliknya. Oleh karena itu kami sangat mengharapkan kehadiran ANFREL yang telah memiliki segudang pengetahuan dan pengalaman dalam misi Pemantau Pemilu.

Pada bulan Juli 2006, kami telah melakukan study banding ke Jakarta, yang mana KIPP- Indonesia selain menjadi sasaran study banding juga KIPP menjadi focal point mempertemukan kami dengan beberapa organisasi perempuan di Indonesia, untuk memperoleh sejumlah informasi dan pengalaman guna menambah pengetahuan kami, agar bagaimana mempersiapkan diri dan memperkuat sesama perempuan di partai / organisasi partai untuk mengambil bagian berpartisipasi secara aktif pada proses pemilihan umum Timor Leste di tahun 2007.

Caucus terus melakukan konsultasi dengan KIPP, dan hari ini kami telah mendapat kesempatan untuk melakukan hal yang sama, dengan ANFREL sungguh ini merupakan suatu anugerah dan moment yang bermanfaat untuk belajar banyak dari ANFREL untuk sebuah misi pengembangan demokrasi di negara Timor.Leste

Hasil yang ingin dicapai dalam usaha kerja sama ini, diharapkan dapat membangun sebuah system monitoring dan observasi (pengawasan) yang efektif dan sistematik yang bermanfaat untuk meningkatkan kualitas demokrasi di negara Republik Demokrat Timor Leste.

Demikian disampaikan, atas perhatian dan kerja sama yang baik diaturkan limpah terima kasih. Salam solidaritas.

Dili, 26 Februari 2007


Teresinha M.N. Cardoso
Direktur



KOLIGASAUN MONITORIZASAUN BA ELEISAUN GERAL
SECRETARIADO NACIONAL

Av. Katedral – Vila Verde Dili TIMOR LESTE
Telp/Fax : +670 3322961 (HP.+670 7332345)
EMAIL/WEBSITE: komeg2007@yahoo.com/www.komeg.org

To:
ANFREL Executive Director
Bangkok – Thailand

Attn. Mr. Ichal Supriadi

Dear: Sir

Hereby we convey our best regard from our new organization in Timor Leste to ANFREL board member in Bangkok.

First of all let me introduce our organization as a first local election monitoring group in East Timor which was founded in January 2006, and have a mandate to “ensure free and fair democratization process through the election 2007” and have activities to conduct and formed a group an observers in the district and village observers to witnesses the process to ensure the fairness in the field.

We still struggle with training and recruitment of our key observers in the ground, and obviously we really need an assistant to guide us to establish a management observation, how to observe and what focus should be prior in the ground.

With communication and understanding which build before, please allow us to calling ANFREL as a Asian regional election monitoring organization to assist us and give an knowledge transfers through the training and cooperation in field for more better observation organizing for future of East Timor Democratization.

We looking forward any news for further information from your side, and please do not feel hesitated to call us for further clarification in mobile :+670 733 2345 /+670 723 6783 and email: komeg2007@yahoo.com, libeno03@yahoo.com .

Best regard,


Pe. Agostinho Soares
Chairperson KOMEK



Membros Koligasaun: Justica e Paz Dili, Justica e Paz Baucau, Sinode IPTL, Comunidade Muculmano, JSMP, Rede Feto, Luta Hamutuk, La'o Hamutuk, UNPAZ no PROGRESSIO, Women's CAUCUS, Ass. HAK, Ass. Hametin, Comunidade (AHK), ETPA, ACVTL, Central Haburas no Fundasaun Haburas Lorosa'e (FHL) Centro Nacional de Investigacao Cientifica (CNIC-UNTL)

APPENDIX-VIII – ANFREL NEWS in MEDIA

Edition:
11 April 2007





<http://www.suaratimorlorosae.com>
e-mail: redaksi@suaratimorlorosae.com

Presiden Baru Diharapkan Buat Perubahan

DILI—Koordinator pemantau internasional untuk pemilu presidensial Timor Leste dari Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL), Ichal Supriadi menilai pemilu presidensial Timor Leste periode kedua ini memiliki kekuatan optimisme untuk melakukan perubahan-perubahan signifikan terhadap berbagai persoalan yang dihadapi negara ini.

"Pemilihan presiden yang sedang berjalan ini dinilai sangat optimis sekali. Diharapkan presiden baru nanti bisa membuat suatu perubahan pada banyak persoalan-persoalan yang terjadi di negara baru ini," kata Ichal Supriadi, usai bertemu Presiden Banana Gismo di Palacio das Cincaz Kaikoli Dili, Selasa (10/4).

Ia menilai, persoalan ekonomi merupakan faktor penting bagi Timor Leste. Namun belum terlihat indikasi-indikasi positif untuk mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi TL. Disamping itu, kekerasan juga masih terlihat dominan sehingga membuat situasi keamanan belum kondusif. Karena itu diharapkan aparat keamanan PBB (UNPol) di TL harus bisa menjamin keamanan bagi rakyat.

Dikatakan kehadiran ANFE di TL, kata Ichal Supriadi, tidak hanya memantau proses penyelenggaraan pemilu presidensial tetapi juga memberi input kepada CNE agar tugas mereka berhasil.

„Kita berpikir karena baru pertama kali menyelenggarakan pemilu presidensial, CNE pasti bekerja ada baik dan juga ada kelemahannya. Tapi kita berharap semua hasil kerja CNE pasti baik,” ujar Ichal. Ia berharap rakyat bisa menghargai dan menghormati hasil pemilu ini.

ANFE telah tiga kali hadir di TL. Pertama kali tahun 1999, saat berlangsung jajak pendapat, kedua tahun 2001 dan ketiga tahun 2007. „Kalau tahun 1999 dan 2001, kami melihat kekuasaan sangat mendominasi proses demokrasi di negeri ini. Dimana krisis kecil bisa menyebabkan krisis ekonomi dan politik. Kami sangat perhatin tapi tetap optimis agar pemilu presidensial kali ini bisa berjalan sukses,” kata Ichal. ino

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KOMEG, ANFREL husu STAE Labele Muda Regulamentu Eleisaun

DILI- Koligasaun Monitorizasaun ba Eleisaun Geral (KOMEK) ho , Pe. Agostinho de Jesus Soares ho Asia for Free Elections (ANFREL) husu ba Secretariado Tecniku Administrasaun Eleitoral (STAE) atu labele muda bebeik regulamentu konaba prosesu eleisaun.

Dehan Koordinator KOMEK, Pe. Agostinho de Jesus Soares liu husi join konferensia imprensa nebee KOMEK ho ANFREL halao iha Media Center CNE, horseik Kinta (12/40 iha Kaikoli).

Pe. Agostinho esplika katak STAE labele muda bebeik regulamentu kona ba prosesu elisaun hanesan foun-foun, STAE dehan halo koak kartaun tuan deit hafoin iha minutu ikus haruka atu halo koak kartaun eleitoral tuan no foun hotu. Mudansa barak nee bele kria konfuzsaun entre polling staff sira.

Konaba edukasaun votantes, Pe. Agostinho hatete katak bazeia ba numeru analfabetus nebe boot iha TL no failansus nebe mak akontese iha sentru votasaun sira iha 9 Abril, KOMEK ho ANFREL enkoraja STAE iha Distritu hotu atu bele fornese programa edukasaun nebe mak diak no klean ba povu.

"Ami hare katak votantes barak mak la kompriende retrato ou foto nebe hatudu iha pamfletus, stiker no seluk tan. Tanba ne' e ami hanoin katak edukasaun sivika karik dalan estratejia nebe'e diak liu atu to ba ema hotu ho maneira nebe mak efektivu liu tan iha eleisaun tuir mai nee," hatete Pe. Agostinho

Durante prosesu Kampaina tenki kria ambiente kompetetivu nebe'e justu no importante, atu reforsa lei no fo sansaun ba official guvernu nian nebe mak uza facilidades guvernu hanesan kareta. No Partidu politiku sira tenki halo tuir kalendariu nebe mak STAE halo no labele muda data ka ratio tuir hakarak rasik nebe bele rezulta konfrontasaun ho partidu seluk.

Pe. Agostinho mos husu para Kandidata sira labele uza "Black Campaign" hanesan estratejia atu bele atrai ema nia atensaun no popularidade no labele stake kandidata seluk liu husi rumores falsu sira. Tamba kampaina politika sempre lao ho konfliktus no violensia tanba ne'e kandidatu no ajente partidu sira labele uza labarik iha atividades politika.

Konaba prosesu kontajen, hatete Pe. Agostinho katak tenki iha regra ida deit kona ba prosedimentu kontajen iha sentru votasaun hotu. Atu habadak tempu kontajen nia, la presija klasifika kedas kartaun validu no invalidu antes konta numeru kartaun vota. Kontajen bele halo no fahe kedas kartaun invalidu iha prosesu kontajen nia laran.

"La presiza halo dala rua tanba kria tan servisu dupla. Kontajen labele halao iha fatin nebe nakukun, maibe iha fatin nebe naroman no diak ba comunidade, media no parte interesante seluk atu observa prosesu ho transparente no kompletu. Kona ba seguransa ami rekomenda nafatin manutensaun seguransa iha sentru votasaun hotu durante prosesu kontajen lao no ba eleisaun hotu," hatete Pe. Agostinho.

Pe. Agostinho aumenta tan katak KOMEK ho ANFREL mos fo kongratula ba povu tomak no guvernu konaba implemtasaun eleisaun prezidensial nebee halao iha dia 9 Abril 2007. Observador lokal no Asian nian ne'e mos apresia teb-tebes povu Timor tomak nebee mak hatudu ona sira nia boa vontade hodi halao demokrasia nomos ba kooperasaun diak ne'ebe iha entre komisariu nain 15 no tim Jestaun hosi STAE.

Observadores sira mos nota kona ba numeru votantes ne'ebe mak aumenta ka boot liu tan. Hare pantisipasaun fetu nian iha prosesu eleitoral tomak no mos kandidate fetu nebe forte no korasoza. Fetu barak mak hatudu sim nia vontade makas, liu hosi lao hosi fatin ne'ebe dook, kous sira nia oan o tama iha lina nebe naruk atu vota.

KOMEG-ANFREL mos admira ho servisu makaas nebe'e mak Polling Officer sira halao iha sentru votasaun hotu, ne'ebe mak servisu komesa iha kalan antes votasaun to kalan hafoin votasaun no mos ba membru hotu KOMEG niall, ONG Direitus Humanus, Organizaasaun Feto no grupu observadore internasional seluk. KOMEG/ANFREL mos hakarak komenta kona ba asaun efektivu neebe mak UNMIT no UNPOL foti prevene violensia potensial neebe mak bele mosu durante tempo kampaina no kontajen votu sira.

Pe. Agostinho hatete katak KOMEG ho ANFREL hein atu hare dezentvolvimentu nee liu tan konaba elisaun neebe mak justu no livre iha Elisaun Parlementariu nebe sei mai.

"Iha oportunidade nee mos ami hakarak fo sai aspetu balun atu bele diskute no hola konsiderasaun iha Timor Leste nudar Nasaun Demokratiku iha nasaun sira Asian laran. Ho nunez iha Administrasaun Eleisaun Importante liu iha futuro atu iha Orgaun Jestaun Independente Ida (STAE) neebe akontavel, no rezeita involvimentu ministeriu ruma hanesan Ministeriu Administrasaun do Estadu," hatete Pe. Agostinho. Arm

APPENDIX-IX – Party List

Political Party	Summary Background
UDT	UDT is the first political party formed in East Timor in May 1974 after the revolution in Portugal. The party was originally conservative and most founders were landlords, civil servants and businessmen during the Portuguese regime. It issued a joint statement in 1975 with FRETILIN, calling for the independence of East Timor. UDT later broke the alliance with FRETILIN for fear of Marxist tendency among FRETILIN members. UDT initiated a coup in August 1975, but was quickly defeated by FRETILIN. Most UDT members fled overseas. The present leader of UDT is Joao Carrascalao.
FRETILIN	FRETILIN was formed in September 1974 with an objective to gain independence from the Portuguese. Following the failed coalition with UDT, FRETILIN declared East Timor's independence on 28 November. FRETILIN, and its armed wing played a key role in the struggle for independence. Although FRETILIN signed CNRT Magna Carta in 1998, they chose not to join the Permanent Council in 2000. In its 2001 Electoral Statement, FRETILIN underlined the central role it played in bringing independence to East Timor. Mari Alkatiri was the leader of Fretelin
APONDENTI	APONDENTI was formed in 1974. Under the leadership of Frederico Santos Costa, the party initially proclaimed support of integration into Indonesia. At CNRT congress in August 2000, the party announced that it accepted the results of the 1999 Popular Consultation and would support independence and democracy in East Timor.
KOTA	KOTA was formed in 1974 from the Popular Association of Monarchists of Timor, a collection of several Liura or local kings. At that time KOTA had a pro-integrationist position and was used by Indonesia to support the claim that the majority of East Timorese parties supported the annexation. In 1998, KOTA shifted to a pro independence position. It joined CNRT and was represented on the Permanent Council.
PTT	Founded in 1974 by Paulo Freitas do Silva and Albano and Alpidio Abrao Martins. PTT favored independence. Paulo Freitas wrote to the Australian government in 1975, requesting Australian military assistance and allegedly propose that East Timor should integrate with Australia. P11 called for delay in the Constituent Assembly Elections, stating that East Timor needed more time to prepare
PST	Founded in 1991 in Indonesia. PST evolved from the associations of East Timorese student activists in Indonesia. The party draws supports mainly from students and labor groups as well as left-wing members of FRETILIN and FALINTIL is committed to the welfare of farmers and workers. It sets up coffee and corn cooperatives.
UDC/PDC	The party was founded in Portugal in March 1998. It was a co-founder of CURI. The party stresses the need for a government of national unity and its policies are based on the social doctrine of the Catholic Church
PNT	Founded En July 1999, PNI sought to offer a "third way" between Indonesia and CNRT. PUT supported the idea of autonomy within Indonesia as a starting point for possible eventual independence. It, nevertheless, recognized the 1999 Popular Consultation. Abilio Araujo, President of PUT, is a former member of FRETILIN. PUT did not sign the Pct of National Unity.
PDC	PDC was formed in August 2000 as one of the two Christian Democrat Associated Parties in East Timor. It initially participated in CNRT jointly with UDC/PDC. The party withdrew from CNRT in September 2000, but maintained its membership in the Permanent Council.
PSD	PSD was founded in September 2000 by former East Timorese governor, Mario Carrascalao. It emphasized national unity and has moderate policies. The party attracts followers from both FRETEUN and UDT. Mario Carrascalao was Vice President of CNRT and vowed to give priority to education, public health, and women issues.
PDM	PDM was founded in October 2000. The party is made up of former student

	activists and has connection with APODETI. Its policies have strong nationalist connotations.
PPT	PPT was formed in November 2000. Its president, Jacob Xavier believes that he is the right for King of Portugal. One of the party's main platforms is to reclaim money and properties that Xavier alleges the Portugal is hiding from him. The party also plan to develop a separate banking system for the liura (local kings) and for the rest of the population.
PARENTIL	PARENTIL was established in February 2001 by former members of East Timor Student solidarity Council. It did not sign the Pact of National Unity.
ASDT	ASDT was formed in April 2001 by Francisco Xavier, the original President of the Democratic Republic of East Timor (DRET) and the founder of FRETILIN. ASDT wanted to see the original DRET government restored. It also wanted the original constitution to be redrafted rather than a completely new document being written.
PL	PL was formed in May 2001. It is linked with FITUN, a youth resistance organization.
PD	PD was created in June 2001 from the student resistance movement, RENETIL and CNRL. PD candidates included many former CNRT district officials. Its platforms highlight the consolidation of democracy based on "reconciliation and mutual respect" with other political parties.

Source; ANFREL mission Report in East Timor Mission 2001, www.anfrel.org

*****End*****