



PRIME MINISTER

SPEECH OF H.E. THE PRIME MINISTER,

TAUR MATAN RUAK

**IN THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF THE
VIII CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM**

National Parliament, July 25, 2018

His Excellency,
Mr President of the National Parliament
Your Excellency,
Vice Presidents of the National Parliament
Your Excellencies,
Members of Parliament
Dear colleagues,
Members of the Government
Ladies and gentlemen
Distinguished Guests

It is with great honor and humility that we present to the National Parliament and to the country the program that will define the main guidelines for the work of the VIII Constitutional Government for the next five years.

We make this presentation at a decisive moment for our collective future, for the transformation of Timor-Leste into a *"safe, healthy country with a more educated and prosperous population"*.

We have complied with the constitutional formality, at the right historical turning point, in which we have presented back to the people our unceasing vision of transforming Timor-Leste from a "low-income country, into a prosperous society with medium-high incomes."

We have taken on these commitments in time of Peace and Hope, in which many recognize the positive balance achieved by the Timorese and the Country in its progress, from independence, towards development and modernity growing strong on solid foundations.

We have succeeded in addressing the problem of internally displaced persons and refugees in 2014, ensuring security and economic and social stability, which allows harmonious development of individuals, families and different civil society organizations.

Since 2011 we have our Strategic National Development Plan, derived from consensual discussions among the various sectors of our society, aligned with the commitments made with the different international partners, with emphasis on the indicators and targets defined by the Roadmap for the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

We were able to consolidate our governmental action, setting up the foundations of a modern, progressive, and efficient public administration, capable of providing the different services required of the State.

We have been successful in international negotiations for the strengthening of our sovereignty on the different maritime and land borders, with the current achievement in the negotiations of the Maritime Border with Australia, enabling us to meet the national objective of bringing the benefits of the future exploration of Greater Sunrise to the Timorese South Coast.

At the same time, we have witnessed with great satisfaction, a progressive and continuous improvement of the standards of living conditions of the Timorese people. Which is evidenced in the increase of the minimum wage from \$ 85 to \$ 115, and through 63,000 new jobs generated in 2015. Private consumption increased in 2015 to 900 million dollars (an increase of about 160% between 2004 and 2014), we also have had an increase of life expectancy of Timorese from 66.2 years in 2007 to 69.8 in 2017. These evidences undoubtedly reveal improvements in households' health, food and housing indicators and access to public services for electricity, water, sanitation and environment.

We managed to reduce the gap of inequality between the rich and the poor to 10.4% in 2014. We performed well, in terms of liberalizing telecommunications and internet services when compared to other countries, for example our African counterparts, CPLP and G7 +.

We also know that we have made considerable progress in an effort to reduce poverty, for example, if we use the "international indicator of \$ 1.9 a day, we find that the incidence of extreme poverty fell in Timor-Leste from 47 % in 2007 to 30% in 2014.

All this leads us to face the future, with bold confidence, because if in the last ten years, with an average growth rate of over 7.3%, we managed to reduce poverty by 17 percentage points, it is legitimate to believe that if we can maintain growth rates above the current 2.37%, we will certainly be able to reduce by 10% or more the number of people and families still affected by this social circumstance.

His Excellency, President of the National Parliament,

Distinguished Members of Parliament,

Although, the State of the Nation's development is quite promising and positive, these achievements in numbers and indicators, can not, and should not keep us from seeing the reality that still shows us many concerns, challenges and difficulties ahead to overcome. For instance, we have already talked about reducing poverty and increasing incomes, but it is important to remember that about *"42% of people have no possibility of sustaining themselves"*.

We are therefore, concerned about the evolution of malnutrition directly linked to the lack of safe sources of subsistence, which still affects the growth of 46% of children up to 5 years of age.

The lack of regular income in families prevents many Timorese children from reaching the recommended height and weight for their good physical and psychological growth, thus compromising their future intellectual and professional development and potential.

These data are corroborated by the international agencies and our Ministry of Agriculture, which tells us that "36% of our population live at risk of food insecurity", with higher incidences in the Municipalities of Oecussi, Manufahi and Ermera.

We therefore need to define new priorities for a careful, judicious and socially responsible use of available resources. We need a more sensible use of the issues of economic and vulnerability deficiencies of the Petroleum Fund, in spite of the increased compliments of the International community, which puts us first in Asia and third in the world in its good management.

We have been successful in the profitability, from 371 million in 2005 to 16.07 billion in 2017, but we should not be overly enthusiastic about the results obtained, when there are still many social inequalities, with thousands of Timorese people not being able to meet the minimum conditions of material and spiritual well-being promised by successive governments and by our Constitution.

His Excellency, President of the National Parliament,

Distinguished Members,

As stated in my inauguration, we are a Government of Hope.

We know that the challenges are real, serious and that many can not be solved easily in a short time; but

We do not accept the loss of trust or fear because we believe in the unity of objectives and the mobilizing power of our program, bringing together all sectors of society.

We are a Young and Great Nation, but the greatness of our Soul and Identity is not a given: it has to be conquered and nurtured with every generation.

The time has come to reaffirm the spirit of resistance of our combatants of national liberation, to choose the best examples, to avoid mediocrity by seeking excellence in work and service.

We can not accept that our citizens are trained for training sake and with no prospect to obtain work, nor do we accept the ceaseless pursuit of wealth, title, position or power, to the detriment of the need of the needy, disadvantaged or forgotten.

On the contrary, we need people educated in the value of hard work, volunteerism, solidarity, discipline, sacrifice and unity of action in favor of the great causes and goals of institutions.

We owe it to our ancestors, Heroes and Martyrs, Men and women, Former Combatants, Widows and orphans, who fought and sacrificed so that we could have a better life.

They saw Timor-Leste above personal ambitions, above differences of place of birth and social status.

This is the direction to which we want to mobilize the country again!

Our citizens are no less gifted or productive than our neighbors. Our minds are no less innovative, creative or ingenious than our competitors. Our products have quality, and many can be certified as organic and environmentally friendly in increasingly demanding consumer markets.

Our capacity is not diminished, but the time of apathy, of laziness, of alienation, of privileges, of spending, of excessive dependence and superfluous expenses, must end!

We have the noble task of modernizing Timor-Leste, following the best international examples of spending, judicious decisions and anti-corruption.

Everywhere there is work to do, for those who want to be useful and productive. Our economy, full of opportunities, demands action, courageous and swift.

Let us therefore implement four great principles that guide the governmental action and that collaborate in the implementation of the guidelines, of the Government program that today we debate:

1. First, the principle of Unity - stimulating to the members of the Government and the parliamentary benches that support it, the Spirit of Belonging to all the objectives, tasks, measures to be adopted and guidelines to be followed. In this sense, everyone should contribute to realize the vision, of the Government fulfilling its mission and objectives. The responsibility lies not only with the Holders of each portfolio but throughout the structure as matters are increasingly cross-cutting and interdependent.
2. Second, the principle of Objectivity - encouraging a careful and considerate management of the country's resources, oriented towards the objectives and goals to be achieved, without ever forgetting the main foundation of Governance, which should be, in our opinion, the pursuit of the public welfare by providing "material and spiritual well-being to all citizens", as provided in Article 6. Paragraph e) of the RDTL Constitution;
3. Thirdly, the principle of Coordination - stimulating the effort of communication, integration and profitability of means, not only within the respective sectors, but also, with other organs, in a true spirit of "One Government".
4. Fourth, the Principle of Economy of Means - stimulating the saving and avoiding the superfluous or unnecessary expenses. The means available are very limited and scarce, not enough to meet all the priorities at the same time. We must always be aware of this reality, especially when scheduling or incurring expenses, so that they are adequate to the income of the country.

In summary, a Results-oriented Government for the services to be performed with the quality expected and due to all citizens. A government that avoids being held hostage by excessive bureaucratic means or processes and which diligently seeks solutions to the problems experienced by citizens.

This implies good results-oriented management, awareness of the promises made to our People and the commitments made with the Country and the development partners.

We are therefore open to criticism, opinions and constructive suggestions from Members or civil society that enrich and improve the document without detracting from them, as we believe that the Program we are now submitting for consideration, after approval by the National Parliament, will become a program for all Timorese, irrespective of their political-partisan convictions.

His Excellency, President of the National Parliament,

Distinguished Members,

Today we begin the debate of a Government Program for the difficult and demanding task of managing the destinies of the country, organized in **5 priority areas** considered fundamental for our future:

- The Social Capital - the true wealth of Timor-Leste, bringing together a group of mostly young citizens, but which counts on the participation and inclusion of all: men and women, children, adults, the elderly, widows and orphans, veterans and former combatants, citizens with disabilities, workers, entrepreneurs, and investors, "without ever leaving anyone behind."

It is a Social Capital that is not limited to the one million and two hundred thousand East Timorese present in the country, but which extends to our Communities Abroad, thus increasing the potential of exchanges on five continents.

A social capital that we want educated, skilled, competent, qualified, healthy Timorese and to whom we facilitate a package of measures of well-being to maximize their potential.

- Infrastructures - are a central pillar of our strategic development plan, as they are crucial to economic and social development, especially to sustain productive activities, contributing to job creation, economic diversification and private sector development.

They are also a huge budget challenge, consuming enormous financial resources (especially large projects), which require rigorous planning, monitoring, inspection, monitoring and evaluation, in order to ensure their effective and efficient implementation, quality, as well as good use, conservation, maintenance and a sound relationship between the development costs versus the benefits.

The major objectives and targets of the Government's Program can not be achieved: poverty, malnutrition, food self-sufficiency, health, education, basic water services, sanitation, electricity, communications, transport, energy, productive sectors, decentralization or territorial cohesion, without a basic services infrastructure that encourages and fosters development.

- Economic Development - although we are a country with great economic opportunities and great potential in the development of our resources, we have not yet achieved the expected results in the diversification of the economy, in the strengthening of the private sector, in territorial cohesion and in the emergence of different development pillars.

We must create and stimulate a secure and safe environment conducive to attracting new business and investment in the domestic and international private sector. To this end, we will focus on three essential industries: agriculture (including livestock, forestry and fisheries), tourism and oil, taking advantage, in particular, of the natural, geographical and cultural potential available to us to mitigate our dependence on oil revenues.

We will therefore stimulate creativity, innovation, entrepreneurship and self-employment, in order to increase income opportunities and improve: our productivity, ability to generate wealth and establish new markets / fields of work.

- Government Consolidation - we aim to encourage the emergence of 60,000 new jobs per year, with a forecast of 300,000 accumulated by 2021. We want to reduce poverty by 10% and maintain a growth rate above 7%, as we have already mentioned, with a high contribution from the private and productive sectors, thus enabling fiscal sustainability.

We also want to stimulate the emergence of savings, with surpluses necessary for the diversification of the financial sector and the emergence of new banking, financial, microcredit, insurance or credit unions / cooperatives, essential for financing private initiative, securing loans or securing investments.

We will further reform public financial management in order to: increase and diversify state revenues, improve procurement, strengthen financial decentralization, program-based budgeting, and promote transparency and accountability in fiscal policy, among others.

- Good Governance and the Fight against Corruption - are essential conditions for the provision of services and for the implementation of the policies and actions set forth in the great options of the plan and in the Government program.

We want to increase confidence in governance through better results and performance evaluation mechanisms, by promoting greater communication with users, greater collaboration with citizens' groups and civil society organizations, and greater transparency in budget implementation.

We are going to be strict with ourselves, the members of the Government and those in charge of the public administration, but also with all those who directly or indirectly benefit from the resources and subsidies of the State, or use the goods and equipment facilitated by public services (electricity, water, transportation, communications, among others) to promote good use, maintenance or conservation, avoiding expenditure, superfluous expenses or damages to public property.

His Excellency, President of the National Parliament,

Distinguished Members,

According to the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), we entered the year 2016 in the implementation of its second phase, which runs until 2020, during the term of our government mandate.

In line with this development phase, we must prioritize the development of infrastructure, improve human resources and increase the competitiveness of our economy, in order to lay the foundations for achieving poverty eradication by 2030, private and cooperative sectors and the diversification and modernization of our economy.

We will therefore continue with **the Development of Social Capital**, investing in access, professional training and quality of services provided, in education, health, social inclusion, artistic, cultural, religious or sports activities, in order to provide to our children, young people, adults or the elderly, women and men, healthy life plans, productive at academic and professional level, with decent housing for the establishment of Strong Families and for the construction of an increasingly Strong Nation!

In Education and Training, we will be more sensitive to the need to individually assign each student the necessary books for their learning; more sensitive to the special needs of the needy and vulnerable groups, in the allocation of grants or benefits; more sensitive to school health issues, which ensure, for example, the good immunization of all students and a healthy environment in schools.

We will also continue our fight to avoid late school entrance (only 63% of the population had access to education and training in 2015), to avoid early school leaving (the rate of homes with at least 1 child not attending school fell to 17% in 2014 compared to 42% in 2007, while the rate for children above 5 years of age who dropped out of school dropped from 17% in 2007 to 13% in 2014), to combat absenteeism, to advise our young people on avoiding unwanted pregnancies and to eradicate violence in schools.

We know that enrollment rates in pre-primary education (pre-primary care rate improved to 6.7% in 2015 compared to 3.7% in 2010), in Basic Education (primary care attendance rate increased from 65.6% in 2007 to 91.1% in 2015) or Secondary education have improved considerably, but this does not eliminate the differences in the quality of services provided (in libraries, laboratories, school kitchens or canteens, administrative services, safety, hygiene and environment environment, curriculum enrichment, acquisition of technical skills, connection to communication networks, teachers' homes or dormitories for displaced pupils, etc.), which still occurs between rural and urban areas and between central and their subsidiaries.

For this, we will invest more in promoting the spirit of belonging of the educational community, stimulating the good functioning, shared responsibility and contribution of the teachers' associations, students and parents, in the implementation of the discipline and in the good management of infrastructures and equipment, to guarantee the use, conservation and careful maintenance of means and resources.

We will also strengthen investment in good teacher training, especially in basic education (with special attention to core? education establishments and educational colleges), selection and recruitment, placement and transfer (with special attention to INFORDEPE and the training opportunities financed by the FDCH - Human Capital Development Fund), which ensures the updating and adaptation of skills to the new realities of education. Put the right person in the right place, according to the vocation of each teacher!

In addition to the investments planned for the University City in Aileu and the University Campus of Hera and for the recovery, rehabilitation and construction of new infrastructures or school equipment, we intend to continue to respond to the need for better skills, qualifications and technical and professional skills required by the labor market, by companies and by investors, fostering the emergence of young people increasingly prepared for an increasingly globalized and competitive World.

In this sense, we will continue to focus on the transformation of general secondary schools into technical-vocational education (with more ambition than the 3,000 students foreseen in the PEDN), which guarantees the training of students, according to the economic potential of each locality and development needs in the labor market and in enterprises. A network of secondary schools complemented by five higher polytechnical institutes in the fields of engineering, oil industry, services, tourism and hospitality, agriculture and academy of fisheries and marine studies, and which guarantees a true alternative to general higher education (10% of the access to higher education, compared to 5% in 2010), with lower probabilities of demand in the labor market.

In recurrent education, we will continue to focus on acquiring knowledge and skills throughout life, revitalizing the post-literacy program, and streamlining and expanding community learning centers so that no citizen is left behind or forgotten, ensuring that each young person and adult has access to a life plan that guarantees the hope of fulfilling their dreams, family, academic or professional.

In Health: we have made very significant progress in the different indicators, with emphasis on: Maternal mortality (which dropped to 270 in 2015, compared to 450 in 2007); infant mortality (which fell from 60% in 2007 to 45% in 2015); immunization to 1 year of age (improved to 74% in 2015, compared to 63% in 2007); the attendance of cases during childbirth by health professionals (it improved to 57.7% in 2015 compared to 19% in 2007); the incidence of malaria (to 2.7% in 2015 compared to 20.6% in 2007) and the detection of tuberculosis (improved to 90%).

We also completed the promises foreseen in the PEDN, with the placement of doctors, midwives and nurses in each Suco and health center, and the establishment of four reference hospitals: in Oecusse, Maliana, Maubisse or Baucau.

But there is still a lot of work to be done to fully implement the National Health Strategic Plan, especially in improving quality levels and user satisfaction, in services: care, patient transportation, access to and provision of medicines, complementary means diagnostics, registration, archiving and digitization of processes, communications and connection between local, central and regional services, taking advantage of EDTL transmission lines and fiber optics that will link state agencies.

We will improve the delivery of health care throughout the country, with special attention to remote areas and the needy, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, contributing to the principles of inclusion, equity, efficiency and quality that guide the Government.

We want to improve funding and resource management systems, continue efforts to decentralize services, improve intersectoral coordination, review and improve the structure of the national health system, ensure better functioning of the Autonomous Medical and Equipment Supplies (SAMES), to ensure better emergency services and to establish partnerships with the private sector and non-governmental organizations to achieve an "ever-growing Timor-Leste"

We want to optimize human and material resources by investing in training, capacity building and performance evaluation to improve the hygiene and disinfection conditions of all health care facilities.

We will intensify our cooperation partnerships in order to ensure the progressively holistic diversification of care in the national territory, with emphasis on oncology, hemodialysis and complementary diagnostics services in favor of a Guido Valadares National Hospital "World-class" as stated in our strategic plan (NSDP)

We want to reduce the need for referrals abroad, but also to ensure greater participation by the private sector by encouraging the emergence of non-governmental units and hospitals that complement and increase the supply of the state.

We hope to facilitate a business environment conducive to the emergence of industries in the medical and health sector and to raise the quality of UNTL training and internships in hospitals so as to attract students, trainees and professionals from Asia -Pacific to study, teach or work in Timor-Leste.

In Social Inclusion: annually we allocate 120 \$Million in social assistance measures, aimed at the needy, vulnerable and disadvantaged citizens, supporting 27,651 veterans with monthly pensions; 51,759 families with the conditional grant Bolsa de la Mãe; and 94,723 with the subsidy for the elderly and disabled citizens.

We also provide support to victims of neglectviolence, abuse, crimes (incest, sexual) or those who have suffered from natural disasters, through support programs in social housing, temporary and permanent) and construction materials.

We will continue to invest in the policy that seeks to "reach first those who are left behind" and who are at greater risk of poverty, malnutrition, marginalization or delinquency, through instruments that restore their dignity and contribute to state of fragility to which they are voted.

Continue to improve social safety nets, with signaling, processing and referral of the most serious cases, for faster, less bureaucratic and effective support. Review the organization of social work services and corresponding staffing maps, create better conditions for linking services and coordination with external entities (especially in criminal participation), reinforcing reference and emergency lines, extending support networks under coordination of existing

social solidarity centers and progressively extending support for social security contributory schemes, ensuring future sustainability.

We also have to focus more on the associative movement and on partnerships with institutions of social solidarity, which can provide valuable services in the areas with the least availability of the State. Palliative care and support services for persons incapable or suffering from disabling diseases at home; in physical, psychic and motor rehabilitation services; in homes for the elderly and community day centers, for reception and interconnection in the training of children, youth and adults; transporting patients, or protecting the environment.

For National Liberation Combatants, we want to consolidate and strengthen the role of the Veterans' Councils by ensuring greater participation and better support for their initiatives (associations, cooperatives, citizenship groups, micro or medium businesses) in Timorese society.

We want to continue to implement the policies of valorization, recognition, preservation and celebration of the Memory of the Former Combatants of National Liberation (cemeteries, gardens of Heroes, Monuments), making an effort to complete the collection of the mortal remains of Heroes and Martyrs, and address outstanding issues of pensions and cash benefits.

We also plan to establish an Investment Fund that, in addition to stimulating self-sustaining business opportunities, can ensure the sustainability of future social support.

For women (around 49.2% of the population), we will continue to respond to the wishes of our citizens who want to be more active and participatory in the development process of our country.

We will therefore continue to focus on their potential, the implementation of the National Policy on Gender Equality, Action Plans (Against Gender-Based Violence, Women, Peace and Security), campaigns and programs and in gender sensitive planning or budgeting, in order to ensure equal rights and obligations in all domains of family and academic life (with around 47% of female students registered in 2015, with a higher comparative incidence in primary and non-formal education) , cultural, social, economic and political (the National Parliament has 39% female representation).

In Culture and Heritage - we will continue to value the various artistic expressions, as a peaceful and constructive way of developing the personality, citizenship and character of citizens, promoting a more voluntary, caring and tolerant society.

We will also promote and safeguard heritage and cultural heritage as expressions of national identity, enhancing its value in society and economy, especially in the development of Timor-Leste as a Tourist, Cultural and Religious destination.

We will promote the construction of the Dili Museum and Cultural Center, a National Library, establish creative arts, cultural and creative academies, establish regional or municipal cultural centers, promote the construction of multipurpose pavilions (shared with sports activities), to create theater and dance companies, and to stimulate cultural exchanges at national and international level, especially in the events of civil society initiatives.

We must also be able to take advantage of the different instruments available, in an innovative and creative way, thus avoiding the systematic use of state resources and unnecessary duplication.

There are different options, bilateral, multilateral, individual and non-governmental citizenship, in official languages, national or work, social networks and around the world, on: our crafts, our jewelry, our songs and dances, our musical instruments, our gastronomy, our children's stories and our History of a glorious past, with the dawn of a bright future on the horizon.

In Youth - we are a young country where more than 50% of the population is under 20 years of age, which demand better opportunities for teaching, training, training and acquisition of knowledge or skills necessary for the

implementation of increasingly active lives, productive and participative for the individual or collective development of the Nation.

It is no longer permissible to continue with the current situation where work opportunities are lacking, unemployment abounds and Youth is forced to immigrate (for Northern Ireland, Australia, Portugal or South Korea, etc.), in search of better conditions of life.

We have a moral obligation and a duty to respond to the aspirations of Youth, with a message of Faith and Hope in the future, under the motto of endowing "every Citizen with a Life Plan" with clear guidelines and adequate advice on the different opportunities, at its disposal, supporting in particular the initiatives of: entrepreneurship, self-employment, business start-ups in universities and applications for funds or support at national and international level.

Cross-cutting measures for the use of multi-purpose pavilions at the municipal or regional level and allowing the artistic, religious or sporting expression of young people, in particular through the Youth Parliament, citizens' groups, associations and clubs as provided for in the National Youth Policy.

In sport - we will continue to focus on initiatives related to organizations, associations, clubs and federations, with special responsibilities in the organization or participation of sports competitions (national or international, bilateral or multilateral, with emphasis on Olympic, regional, ASEAN and CPLP).

Give special attention to the consolidation, training, and sustainability of the management or financing of amateur leagues for different sports (such as football, basketball, volleyball, martial arts, etc.).

We will also promote institutional coordination by promoting cross-cutting initiatives for the use and utilization of resources (for example in the management of multi-purpose pavilions and other sports infrastructures at municipal, regional or national level) in community, school, sports and promotion of artistic, cultural and heritage v activities.

In Information and Communication Technologies - we have made great progress in the development and increased competition of communications, telephones, access to the internet and new information technologies.

We intend to promote an increasingly modern, electronic and proximate government, simpler, less bureaucratic and accessible to citizens, through the various multimedia platforms available.

To this end, we will continue to focus on the electronic connection of public services (with databases, progressively integrated, coordinated and interconnected in the philosophy of Single Government or One-stop-shop), taking advantage of EDTL's 603 km transmission lines, which will connect public services through fiber optics.

We also want to promote a favorable business environment for the establishment of new companies with products made available through social networks, both internally and externally, contributing to the internationalization of the economy.

In the Media - we have taken very important steps to ensure a modern, professional, credible and free press, in accordance with international best practices, guaranteeing access to information sources, editorial freedom, independence protection, professional secrecy and the right to create newspapers, publications and other means of dissemination.

This Freedom of the Press and the Media has been supported by an ongoing policy of progressive regulation of the sector through the establishment of an independent regulatory body - the Press Council - to ensure the ethics of the various actors.

We also want to consolidate and strengthen the National News Agency, TATOLI; the development and expansion of RTTL (including infrastructure and equipment improvement); the training of journalists (with sensitivity to issues and

gender participation); the diversification, development and expansion of the sector, with particular attention to community radios and intersectoral and international cooperation.

In Religion, the Government will continue to support and collaborate with the different institutions and religious denominations, encouraging initiatives that promote moral, ethical and religious formation that promote the construction of a more voluntary, caring and tolerant citizenship, conditions for the harmonious development of families, communities and society.

We also wish to deepen the cooperation partnerships established in education, health, peace and justice within the framework of the National Parliament Resolution (18/2015 of 11 November), which ratifies the agreement with the Holy See and recognizes the role of the Catholic Church in Timorese Society.

In Civil Society - we intend to promote a more informed, active and participative citizenship for citizens, as foreseen in the objectives of the State (Article 6 of the Constitution), in the development and resolution of the main issues of national interest.

In this sense, we will encourage the emergence and consolidation of non-governmental organizations of citizenship (groups, associations or foundations), specialized in the various sectors of activity, and available to establish partnerships, in the elaboration of policies and programs, or in monitoring, and oversight of government activities, promoting the commitment of information, transparency and oversight (social audit) we assume.

In Housing - we have made great strides in recent years, with a register in 2015 of "38% of houses using block walls, 76% with zinc roofs and more than 48% using tiles or cement." We also made a great effort in the construction of social houses within the MDG Houses and SEPFOPE training programs.

While these indicators are favorable, there is still a great deal of work to be done to provide all Timorese, especially the most deprived, vulnerable and disadvantaged, decent housing, "adequate to their family, hygienic and comfortable, that preserves personal intimacy and privacy."

In each municipality or region, we will promote a Master Plan to distinguish between ecological and agricultural reserve areas and urban areas, which will allow the definition of urban detail plans with the programming of their supporting equipment or infrastructures and the linking of houses and buildings to the basic services of water supply, sanitation, electricity and communications.

For this Government it is not permissible to continue to license projects or constructions, without the necessary connections to basic services. Likewise, we do not accept to discriminate against small or large projects, so opening a social home for a deprived family or inaugurating a small or medium company of an East Timorese entrepreneur, has for us the same value and rights, to receive the public services of the State.

At the same time, it does not make sense, to continue to build cities and enterprises without planning, otherwise we will not have access to roads, transport, supplies or communications necessary for our lives and our activities.

Secondly, we will continue with **the development of infrastructures**, investing not only in the construction of roads, bridges, ports, airports, but also in the proper use, conservation, maintenance and repair in a timely manner, in order to ensure that their useful lives are fulfilled and, if possible, extended due to our good monitoring and follow-up.

"Infrastructures are crucial to economic and social development, with the scale and costs associated with the implementation of an infrastructure network [spending 3,062 \$billion in development capital between 2007 and 2017], are a huge challenge to sustain productivity, job creation and the development of the private sector at the national level.

For this reason, planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation are an essential part of this strategy. Thus, in the short term, the Government will make a detailed survey of all infrastructures and projects underway, for reassessment,

correction and restructuring of the infrastructure plan, combating the asymmetries and filling the many gaps still existing in the country.

We will also require more professionalism to the human resources and companies hired in this sector, to obtain better results in planning, monitoring, inspection and also greater quality, sustainability and cost-benefit weighting.

In this mission we have to work closely with the specialized social audit organizations in civil society.

In view of the above, we will continue to invest in an infrastructure plan oriented towards mobility (road network, transport), for the well-being of citizens (water, sanitation, electricity, telecommunications), for the provision of services (energy, meteorology, postcards), for the establishment of an East Timor: Modern, Developed and Prosperous!

In the Road Network - we have invested in the last years about 600 \$million in construction or rehabilitation of roads (1,446 km national roads and 3,306 km rural roads). We will build a transverse road network linking with Motain, Timor-Leste to West Timor and Oecusse. We also connect the South coast by highway, preparing the reception and the support to the great infrastructures of the Petroleum sector. We invest in building the links between the North Coast and South Coast, through the corridors of Manatuto to Natarbora, Dili to Same or Ainaro. We also build terminal port accesses that connect us to the future Port of Tibar or to the city of Fronteira de Maliana. We build and rehabilitate 438 bridges.

We will continue with this great national design of building or rehabilitating the roads necessary for our development, not only the national ones, motorways or bypasses, but also those rural or municipal roads considered essential for the mobility of people and goods and for the disposal of the products of our economy.

In Water and Basic Sanitation - we will continue to invest in access to safe and sustainable water supply and sanitation, not only at the urban level, but also progressively at the rural level, as we believe that these services are essential to all families, contributing to their healthy and harmonious growth.

According to estimates of 2015, about 78.5% of households have access to water and sanitation, benefiting 49% of the population. We are not satisfied with these numbers. We want, and will do, better by implementing Water and Sanitation Master Plans in the Municipalities, Regions and Capital in Dili (including drainage and collection, treatment and disposal of sewage), reinforcing the commitment to the construction of a waste treatment plant (urban, industrial and hazardous) in Tibar and the creation of a National Waste Laboratory.

We will continue our efforts to improve the coordination and management of water resources, interlinking them wherever possible with other sectors (for example in energy or agriculture) by promoting the identification of new sources, storage and the distribution of drinking water for the benefit of households and main services of the State (especially the supply of education and health facilities), improving drought resistance and climate change.

We will continue to respond to growing domestic consumption, but also to industrial consumption and irrigation needs of agricultural fields, as is already the case for example in Bulutu, Bebui or Laleia.

In short act in the water and sanitation sector, in a Philosophy of 3 R's: "Reduce, Reuse and Recycling".

In Energy - Let's complete our investment in the distribution of electricity and diversification of energy sources (following the Guariwai, Loihunu and Dare Ainaro mini-hydropower and solar panels program for isolated locations), in order to guarantee sources (eg adapting heavy oil power plants to the use of Greater Sunrise natural gas with lower carbon emissions).

We invested \$1.2 billion in the electricity sector (about \$85 million annually), which gave us 24 hours a day service to around 83% of the population. We built 4 power plants in Hera, Betano, Comoro and Oecussi with 300 MW of power, and throughout this investment we gave priority to Veterans and their organizations to lead the construction of these infrastructures.

We expect to complete 603 km of transmission lines, which will also be used to connect the country through fiber optics through 9 substations.

We will complete the modernization of our medium and low voltage networks, guaranteeing our consumers, better coverage, more stable and safe.

We have already reached 104,229 houses, but we intend to reach all Timorese households, and in places where this is not technically possible, we are counting on securing alternative energy sources (natural gas, wind, hydro, biomass) as is already the case with the panels. solar energy installed in 23,000 homes and at land border posts.

In Transportation - this sector is considered essential not only for the mobility of people and goods, but also for the accomplishment of several objectives transversal to our development program, which justifies the implementation of an Integrated Master Plan for the Transport Sector.

In this sense, we will implement a new mobility management system in urban areas, establishing Integrated Transport Terminals combining whenever possible in the same space (one-stop-shop) different services between public and private transport operators (intercity buses, urban microlets, taxis, freight transport, etc.), and commercial services (municipal market, commercial stores, public communications services, banking, others).

We want Integrated and Combined Transport Terminals to become real hubs for urban development by linking intermodal movements (road services with the Dili, Tibar or Oecusse sea ports and the Dili, Suai or Oecusse airports) to economic development opportunities such as in the best international examples.

We will continue to invest in the modernization and quality of public transport, with special attention to the comfort, efficiency and safety of the respective equipment.

Simultaneously we will expand the port offer, building new equipment in Suai, Com, Ataúro, Kairabela, Vemasse, Manatuto and a Marina next to the Cruise Port in Dili, which will contribute to doubling on Tourism, in the recreational and leisure, adventure, sport fishing or simply to support the development of the fishing industry or the alternative transport of goods.

We want to create a network of maritime transport, with different operators in the transport of passengers, merchandise or fresh produce, recovering our historical experience of "barges" (means of easy coasting) duly adapted and updated to our time. We must be able to take advantage of our island condition, which places the sea route at our disposal as a line of "mobility of excellence".

In Meteorology - we must plan the establishment of a meteorological laboratory, properly interconnected and coordinated with the transport operators (air, sea or land) and with the security forces and services that integrate National and international / regional Civil Protection (in special with our neighbors).

We need to develop an integrated system that guarantees the prevention, preparation and early warning system and resources for victims during the occurrence of phenomena, disasters or calamities at a meteorological level.

In Telecommunications - we have made great progress in democratizing access to mobile telephone services, with coverage of 81% registered in 2015 and extended to the current 96% coverage of population areas.

Also access to the 3G and 4G data service has increased, being now available in all the locations of Municipality and Regions.

We still have work to do to ensure the fight against uniformed and excluded citizens in isolated or rural areas.

Soon we will expand the offer through fiber optic connection of public administration services (with emphasis and priority for Education and Health), using EDDL transmission networks.

We continue to focus on information and communication technologies to achieve various cross-cutting objectives of our development program, namely: in the implementation of e-Government (simpler, closer, faster, more efficient, more efficient and therefore less bureaucratic); to foster a digital economy (with new broadband services, digital terrestrial television and / or products made available online, stimulating private sector and exporter business); and to ensure an adequate cyber security structure.

To continue investing in digital lines, in communications technologies, in the optical fiber of internet access, transforming the Country and our Dili Capital into a true "Center for Learning and New Technologies".

In the Postal Service - we have to follow the best international examples (for example from Australia or Portugal), where postal services have for many years implemented a one-stop-shop philosophy combining the traditional advantages of postal services: books, publications and other types of orders, with new opportunities related to financial services: notably in the collection of utility charges, pension payments, transfer of funds, and promotion of individual savings (savings certificates) .

We are going to develop and modernize the Timor-Leste Post Office, making services more efficient, faster and more accessible, combining them whenever possible, with other public services of the State, with a cross-cutting perspective and the profitability of resources or return on investment.

Third, we will continue with the **development of the economy**: in order to ensure:

- an average economic growth (7.3% registered between 2007 and 2015, but when we evaluate the non-electoral periods as between 2008 and 2011 we rose to the double digit in the amount of 11% per year. It should be noted that in times of political impasse, the value dropped to 2.37% in 2017),
- reduced levels of inflation (below the expected 2.5% for 2019),
- facilitation of national job creation, (at least 60,000 per year, as recorded in 2015) self-employment, entrepreneurship, and innovation; and
- aa sustained increase in income (whose average income - in the non-oil sector - has already risen from 732 US \$ in 2008 to 1,174 in 2015).

We want to continue to facilitate a business-friendly and private-sector development environment by attracting major new investments (such as the Timor Plaza or the Heineken beer factory) and new public-private partnerships (such as Porto Tibar or TL Cement) in strategic areas for our sustainable development.

We need to stimulate the expansion and diversification of the private sector in the economy, which has hitherto been too dependent on government action (46% growth between 2010 and 2015) or the construction sector (24% growth over the same period).

We also want to stimulate domestic consumption (which increased by 160% between 2004 and 2014). However, we do not want this consumption to continue to be limited to construction materials, the acquisition of individual transport (19,498 vehicles and motorcycles) or the acquisition of telecommunications equipment and services (190,444 subscribers) or other imported consumer goods.

We want to stimulate measures of self-sufficiency and encouragement for internal productivity, which contribute to reducing excessive external dependence, and guaranteeing increased food security from our agricultural production, livestock and fisheries.

We need to focus more on small and medium-sized enterprises, on productive associations and cooperatives, on specialized services, on diversification with companies and investments that know how to leverage and exploit the vast

resources: tourism, agriculture, forestry, livestock, minerals or of the sea; especially aimed at areas of market with greater profitability and added value.

In Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Forests - we can and should quickly create internal supply networks, vegetables, fruits, meat and fresh fish, taking advantage of new infrastructure (irrigation systems or transport, roads, bridges, ports and airports), thus reducing external dependence and increasing exports.

Invest in productive, supply and export networks that contribute to our competitiveness at international level, especially in the different market niches, valuing our brand "Made in Timor-Leste" and linking it to the certification of our products with high quality ecological, biological or 100% organic.

We want to produce more coffee, rice (73% of national needs by 2023), corn, roots and tubers (cassava, etc.), fruits and vegetables, meat and fish, dairy products betting on high-yield products in international markets coconut, vanilla, cashew, soybean, peanut, pepper, saffron, ginger, cinnamon, paprika, nutmeg, cocoa), always with the seal of a production that uses organic fertilizers avoiding pesticides and chemical processes for the control of pests and insects, achieving better yields for producers and exporters.

We must invest more: in research and research (in vocational technical secondary schools and in polytechnic institutes or academies); in analysis and certification laboratories; in human resources training (specialized in production, distribution, marketing, supply, storage, quarantine and customs procedures, and export of products by removing parties from the international instruments of the World Health Organization, the Cotonou agreement for ACP countries, among others); in the creation of agricultural and biological reserves (ensuring that the best land continues to be used for agricultural practice and to guarantee water reservoirs / dams); in the sustainability of machinery and equipment (ensuring its good use, conservation, maintenance and repair in qualified workshops); in innovation (production without soil - hydroponics); in entrepreneurship and self-employment (family businesses and cooperatives).

In livestock (cattle, goats, pigs and poultry), we need to invest more in vaccination and deworming, control of animal diseases, veterinary health, nutrition and feed production (taking advantage of fish waste), research and development of breeds adapted to our climate and conditions, in the certification of controlled origin, in the meat industries slaughtered (slaughterhouse of Tibar), refrigeration, packaging and distribution to the consumption, stimulating a network of butchers of fresh meat; and dairy products.

Also in the Fisheries we will invest more, in the riches that our streams or extensive coastline or exclusive economic zone provides us, laying the foundations of a future candidature for the exploration of the continental shelf.

We will therefore bet more: aquaculture production (algae extraction and breeding of freshwater fish, shrimp, abalones, crabs, pearls and oysters) fostering better yields in coastal communities; in the careful management of deep-sea fishing (with attention to minimum mesh sizes, closed seasons, protected species, natural repopulation); control of illegal fishing; in the conservation of fish (refrigeration, salting, smoking or drying); in support infrastructures (ports, berths and berths); research and training.

In the forests we have to implement forest conservation and investment plans, ensuring the repopulation of species (woodpecker, mahogany, red cedar, rosewood or sandalwood - 1 million trees per year), and the sustainability of these resources that occupy 50 % of the national land area.

Invest further in nursery centers, research and training and implementation of the marketing strategy of Bamboo, which in addition to having a high degree of profitability contributes to prevent soil erosion.

In Petroleum/Oil and Mineral Resources - we have the benefit of having great energy wealth, but we must put all our efforts to escape "the curse of resources," building bridges that make a solid link between resources and progress.

Therefore, we intend to continue giving priority to the South Coast, in the Tasi Mane Intersectoral Project, where we want to install a modern petrochemical industry, as a generator of economic and social development.

We recently had a victory in International Law regarding the negotiations of the Maritime border with Australia. However, negotiations on the maritime and land border with Indonesia and above all on the difficult negotiations to ensure the construction of the pipeline from the Greater Sunrise to Beaçó on the South Coast are still pending.

We will take advantage of and monetize other resources by facilitating the emergence of new industries (including cement or marble industries in Baucau oleiras, glassware) and services, gathered in municipal industrial parks, new cities or new development poles (especially the Suai Logistics Base, the Petroleum Refinery and Petrochemical Complex of Betano, and the Liquefied Natural Gas Factory in Beaçó / Viqueque).

In Tourism - we know that this is an important engine for the development of economic activities, with great potential to achieve our goals of job creation, income increase at family and community levels, diversification and Economy, also contributing to the safeguarding and promotion of Timor-Leste's natural, artistic and cultural heritage.

Timor-Leste has great potential to create a "Brand and an Authentic Destination", linked to the quality of services rendered, non-massification, security and low crime, diversity and originality, to take advantage of: the natural beauty of landscapes, biodiversity (from our geographical setting in the coral triangle) to our rich history and our unique cultural heritage, involving the People and Communities as defined in the National Tourism Development Policy.

We have the ambition to create an annual and sustainable flow of 450,000 visitors, distributed by its different aspects: nature, mountain, historical, cultural, gastronomic and religious, community and ethnographic, adventure or sport, ecological or simply leisure, beach or recreational;

Taking special advantage of the presence of different foreign resident communities (Western, Chinese, Malay or Hindu) or regional (Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Macao), and festive dates or holiday periods (Carnival, Easter, (New Year and Chinese Moon Festival, Idul Adha or Idul Fitri, among others) or to hold major national or international events (congresses, conferences, summits, sports games, shows, concerts, Tour de Timor festivals, Darwin-Dili regatta, artistic caravan, among others).

It is also one of the most cross-cutting sectors of our economy, benefiting and encouraging ongoing investments in basic infrastructures (roads, ports, airports, transport), social capital (technical and polytechnic schools for hotels and restaurants) in the consumption of goods and services (industrial, commercial, cultural and recreational) with a high degree of immediate profitability.

We will therefore continue to give priority to this Sector, with: the construction of a Marina and Cruise Port in Dili, the rehabilitation of the seafront in Dili, the valuation of the Tais Market (as one of the main and most visited tourist point) , the establishment of theme parks and amusement parks (including water park or crocodile management), tourism areas with better information and comprehensive tour packages

In Trade - we will formulate trade policies that contribute to the good flow of products of the primary and secondary sector, nationally and internationally, contributing to the increase of exports and the wealth of the country.

We are going to focus on: modernization and expansion of Integrated Municipal Markets with other services (including road, bank and communications terminals), in a one-stop-shop philosophy.

Continue to encourage and strengthen the role of the private commercial sector, in particular the most innovative, enterprising, creative and diversifying supply initiatives, promoting the creation of new small, medium and large shopping centers (eg supporting the tourist complex from the Hotel, Golgotha Shopping and Convention Center, adjacent to Comoro Dili International Airport).

We will also continue to focus on quality, hygiene and safety at work or food, reinforcing the inspection and inspection actions of the competent authorities (AIFESA, SEFOPE), promoting a system to respond to the concerns and needs of workers, businessmen, associations and chambers of commerce and industry and collecting / answering the complaints in order to obtain the degree of satisfaction of the clients.

In Industry - we have the vision of implementing a modern and diversified economy, which depends, as mentioned previously, on the investment made in the growth of three main industries: agriculture, tourism and oil.

We are also able to develop other subsidiary industries of the primary production sectors, for example:

In the agribusiness, transforming meats, dairy products, fish, cereals and other agricultural products into biological by-products of excellence;

In the transformation of raw materials, for: packaging of products, furniture, building materials (marbles, tiles, blocks, bricks, tiles, etc.),

In the promotion of Reference Marks, with export potential, with registered denomination of origin or with quality, biological or 100% organic certification, oriented to selection and high price market niches.

In the collection, treatment and processing of waste, promoting an industrial philosophy based on the 3 R's of Reduce Reuse and Recycle, with the construction of an Industrial Unit in Tibar. We are particularly concerned about plastic waste, glass, aluminum and metals, paper, batteries and batteries, with special attention to hazardous waste.

We also want to progressively reduce our external dependence by encouraging the self-sufficiency of food, construction, oil, energy and other consumer goods, stimulating the emergence of environmentally friendly micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

We will strengthen support for existing industries in the salt, coconut oil, soap, spices and bottled water sectors, among others.

The private sector, regardless of its vocation and size, is one of the main drivers of the national economy, guaranteeing job creation (for a mainly young population with 51.24% under 20), which is one of the largest factors to combat poverty and to improve the nation's social capital.

We aim to create a favorable environment: business, business creation, investment, strategic partnerships, cooperation and training, with particular attention to modernization, diversification, innovation and entrepreneurship.

We will integrate the efforts involving Universities, Investment Support Agencies (IADE, SERVE, TradeInvest), Chambers of Commerce and Industry (CCI's) and Municipalities in the creation of incubators of companies or industries.

We will plan to: removing obstacles, access to information and know-how, organizing municipal industrial parks (for example near the Port of Tibar), Business Centers, properly equipped with essential public services of support (such as distribution electricity, water, sanitation, communications, internet) and graduates for business and industrial activities (with prior environmental licenses).

We will establish the Timor-Leste Investment Bank (BITL), capitalize on the National Bank of Commerce and Industry of Timor-Leste (BNCTL) in the economy and regulate insurance, in order to establish a package of incentives and guarantees grouped in the "guide of the investor".

We want to be more proactive: in supporting the creation of new micro, small, medium and large companies, cooperatives and strategic partnerships between the public and private sector.

We will pay particular attention to the implementation of the trilateral development project, economic opportunities arising from connectivity, infrastructure, transport and connections with our neighbors, known as the "Growth Triangle" between Timor-Leste, the Northern Territory of Australia and the Indonesian Province of West Timor.

In employment - as social capital develops (in education, health or training), accompanied by better living conditions and better basic infrastructures, we progressively build a healthier, more educated, qualified, disciplined and

professional workforce, consequently more productive and prepared to face the demands of the growth and internationalization of the economy.

In addition, economic expansion and diversification (mentioned above) will also increase employment opportunities on an equal footing for women and men, reducing precarity levels and increasing job security, not only for employed workers but also self-employed workers.

Simultaneously we will implement Employment and Vocational Guidance Centers in each municipality, guaranteeing each Citizen the development of a "Life Plan" for their professional training and development, encouraging initiatives of entrepreneurship, innovation and self-employment.

The Government's policy for the Employment sector is implemented throughout its program and aims to achieve the goal of creating 300,000 new jobs (an average of 60,000 a year) in the next 5 years, which will meet the requirements of a population mostly young (with about 51.24% under 20 years of age) and growing fast.

We will also expand the number of workers working abroad (where we have 3,341 jobs in South Korea and Australia), reinforcing cooperation protocols and improving the monitoring of our emigrants. We can not and should not be limited to the internal labor market, paying special attention to our process of integration and adherence to ASEAN, which will stimulate the progressive movement of workers to other markets, especially the most qualified ones.

In Cooperatives - we will continue to invest in this sector that we consider to be of strategic importance for national development, especially at the agricultural level, stimulating active participation of rural communities in the formal economic system of the country.

We must be aware that in a country where 75% of the population is in rural areas engaged in agricultural or commercial activities linked to street vending and traditional bazaars, it is natural that most of this economy is informal, without regulation and without statistical registration in the various aspects of the economy.

We want to reverse this situation by encouraging the progressive registration of these activities in the formal economy through incentives for the conversion of producers, sellers or informal, family or cooperative operators, as beneficiaries and contributors, of the cooperative development programs of the State.

We intend to continue investing in training and capacitating human resources, in the concession of tools, equipment, raw materials, through credit opportunities and monetary support, to improve infrastructures and increase the quality of products, oriented to markets and trade properly regulated.

We want to pay particular attention to the production of honey (including its derivatives, jellies and wax); (including wheat, shorgum, barley and rye sowing, milling and baking techniques, industry-oriented and school distribution); and dairy farming (encouraging the processing of milk obtained from cows, buffaloes and goats into yogurts and other derivatives

In the Environment - despite our strong cultural link to environmental issues, we have identified some challenges and risks for their preservation, protection, conservation and sustainable valuation for future generations.

Natural disasters, usually linked to rainfall, unbalanced exploitation (lack of agricultural planning and waste processing) or destruction of the environment and ecosystems (tree felling, burning) have led to chronic soil erosion, contamination of groundwater and soils and increased levels of pollution.

We will implement the National Plan of Spatial Planning, reinforcing environmental awareness campaigns, intersectoral coordination and training of institutions and bodies responsible for management, monitoring and inspection.

We will strengthen the legal framework for management, environmental protection and conservation (including species protection or biodiversity), investing in training (eg in the school curriculum with environmental issues and in the Green School), awareness raising and regulation. We will continue reforestation programs, with special attention to community nurseries; implement a campaign to reduce forest fires and combat forest fires; investing in renewable energies (wind,

solar and hydroelectric) to reduce air pollution; to implement a system of collection, treatment and processing of solid and liquid waste, domestic, urban and industrial (with emphasis to the treatment center of Tibar), implementing a "zero plastic policy".

Finally, we will invest in a network of national land and marine parks to sample and safeguard biodiversity, duly coordinated with the network of protected areas and national parks (PN Nino Konis Santana, PN Xanana Gusmão and Francisco Xavier do Amaral Botanical Garden).

Fourth, we will continue with **the Consolidation of Governance**: in particular, in Good Governance, improving Strategic Planning and the Balance of Public Finance.

We want to "transform our natural resources from the soil or the seas, food security, health, productivity, opportunities for creation, innovation and entrepreneurship, employment, development and well-being of the entire population."

We want to diversify revenue sources, become more efficient in their identification, collection and processing, but at the same time provide better services that are more sensitive to the needs of citizens and companies.

A state machine more electronic and closer to the citizens. It is not enough to collect, fine, punish, sanction, if we are not able simultaneously: to meet deadlines, to issue decisions in a timely manner, to respond to appeals or complaints, or to process orders, products or goods with urgency, overcoming the prolonged and complicated bureaucracies.

Less State means no less control or effectiveness. It means fewer obstacles, with simple, clear, integrated measures that facilitate social and economic activity and wherever possible are available transversely in a single location, following the best examples of existing one-stop shop or citizen's shops in other countries.

In Macroeconomic Policy - we have the great ambition to keep the unemployment rate in a single digit, with the creation of 300,000 new jobs (an average of 60,000 a year); to reduce poverty by 10%; and to ensure economic growth above 7%, sustained by the progressive increase of the private sector by a minimum of 10% per year.

But we know that the viability of these macroeconomic objectives depends on our ability to implement the great options of the plan and the rigorous execution of the budget, with rigor, effectiveness and efficiency, promoting the saving of means or resources and avoiding the expense or superfluous expenses.

In this sense, we must remember that the United Nations and International Partners invested about 8 billion dollars in our country,

It also depends on the good transversal, inclusive and sustainable development of all the sectors mentioned above, grouped in human capital, infrastructure and the strengthening of public institutions.

In the Financial Sector - we want to expand the available banking offer, with the capitalization of the National Bank of Commerce of Timor-Leste (BNCTL) and the establishment of a Timor-Leste Investment Bank or Development Bank (see BITL private sector or BDTL), which will allow a new impulse in the allocation of credits and funds to support the development of companies and investment projects.

We want to facilitate, through BITL / BDTL, access to long-term credit with affordable interest rates, giving Timorese companies the opportunity to support themselves, create jobs, build infrastructures and diversify the economy.

In turn, the BNCTL will continue its vocation of rural proximity (mobile bank) or municipal, consumers and micro, small and medium enterprises, democratizing access to banking services

We also want to expand financial services, with measures that promote the emergence of new operators and services: credit (mutualism, microcredit unions), electronic payments (linked to Visa and Mastercard international networks, etc.), savings products term deposits, savings certificates, savings accounts for children, youth, students or housing) or

insurance; duly framed with the establishment of a General Scheme of Real Guarantees on movable or immovable property and registration of assets.

At the level of Monetary Policy, we will go through the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank of Timor-Leste (BCTL) to conduct in-depth studies and analyzes on the advantages and disadvantages of using the dollar currency or using a national currency of its own.

In Public Finance - we are going to promote development based on sustainable financial diversification, duly supported by transparent and balanced revenues and expenditures, commitment to accountability with constant communication and regular collaboration with civil society organizations.

We will continue to invest in the e-Portals for the transparency of the budget, procurement, aid and results of the Government, key instruments for the proper monitoring of the Court of Audit, the State Inspectorate, auditors and non-governmental organizations.

We want to extend the Fiscal Reform (implemented by the Sixth Government) to a Public Finance Management Reform that will increase revenues, improve procurement, strengthen financial decentralization and budgeting based on the program.

We aim to achieve 17% of domestic revenues from total "GDP - Gross Domestic Product" in 2023, so as to free us from dependence on the revenues of the Petroleum Fund.

To achieve this goal, we will improve the fiscal machinery, including human resources and infrastructure (customs and taxes) to support the identification, determination and collection of new revenues. We will also review the tax laws, and introduce the "Value Added Tax" (VAT) law.

On the Expenses side, we will strengthen the capacity to finalize, process and supervise the National Development Agency (ADN), the Secretariat for Large Projects and the National Procurement Commission (CNA).

We will also make the interface between the financial computer system and the computer databases of the relevant institutions to ensure rigor, effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of expenditure and the cross-referencing of information to combat fraud or corruption, gradually transforming the current system from the "cash basis system" into "accrual basis system".

These new instruments will be essential in fulfilling program budgeting, which will link the budget to planning with clear objectives, targets and impacts of the public service to the population in the short, medium and long term.

We also want to expand Public-Private Partnerships (existing in the Port of Tibar) and implement prudent and prudent management of public debt, loans (cost-benefit and future reimbursement) and Public Funds, especially the Petroleum Fund and the Social Security Fund.

To promote investment and job creation efforts, the State will also promote equity participation or "equity" programs for private sector investment in Timor-Leste.

We will for this purpose strengthen the capacities of existing Public Companies and create the Timor-Leste Investment Corporation. We intend to intervene in high-return programs (above the average 3% return achieved at an international level) and with varying multiplicative effects for national socio-economic development.

In the Management of the Petroleum Fund - we will continue to work together with the National Parliament and the Central Bank of Timor-Leste to maintain a sound, transparent and sustainable management of the Petroleum Fund.

We will continue to implement the "check and balance" system that ensures good management and transparency in the use of the Fund, which has guaranteed us the first place in Asia, and third place in the world, in the ranking of good practices in natural resource management.

We want to continue investing with rigor and prudence in the financial market (securities and stocks), in order to guarantee high returns above 3% (a return of 3.444 billion in 2016).

In the management of the Social Security Fund and the Veterans Fund - we aim to create good social protection for all citizens, especially the needy, vulnerable and disadvantaged. For this we will establish a Social Security Institute, so as to guarantee the sustainability and transparency of the funds entrusted by taxpayers and the State, ensuring the beneficiaries' right to long-term social protection.

At the same time, we will study the creation of a Veterans Fund as a commitment to improving the quality of life and ensuring its sustainability of the support granted.

In the Management of State Assets - we will establish a coordination and management institution, accompanied by a Database with all State assets, furniture and real estate, regularly recording their value, depreciation and conditions of use, with special attention concessions and leases.

Fifth, we will continue with **Good Governance and Fight against Corruption**: for the development of an increasingly professional, competent and efficient public sector, capable of increasing citizens' confidence in the government, implementing the plan's great options and contributing as true of national economic growth.

This Government believes that it is not possible to realize the goals and objectives that we propose without participation, monitoring and continuous scrutiny of the Citizens and their organizations.

We assume, therefore, three responsibilities that seem fundamental to us to maintain a permanent dialogue and to bring the rulers closer to the governed:

Firstly, Communication Responsibility, in order to allow, whenever possible, a broad public debate on the different options and policies to be implemented, promoting a good understanding of the issues, challenges and benefits for the country, of the different decisions.

Secondly, a Collaboration Responsibility, with citizen groups and civil society organizations, which are dedicated to the monitoring, surveillance and monitoring of State activities, paying special attention to complaints and listening to the impacts caused by the different measures and to the satisfaction of the beneficiaries of public services.

Third, a Transparency Responsibility in budget execution, wherever possible, through the media, in particular with the measures they require, a major financial effort in budget execution and which will jeopardize future generations.

We are going to be strict with ourselves, as the members of the Government and those in charge of the public administration, but also with all those who directly or indirectly benefit from the resources and subsidies of the State, or use the goods and equipment facilitated by public services (electricity, water, transportation, communications, among others) to promote good use, maintenance or conservation, avoiding expenditure, superfluous expenses or damages to public property.

In order to promote good governance and combat corruption, we will also: strengthen and improve inspections and audits by the Inspector General of the State; prevention and civic education of the Anti-Corruption Commission; the system of management, recruitment, merit progression and performance evaluation implemented by the Civil Service Commission; strengthen cooperation in reporting to the Court of Audit; continue to invest in information and communication technologies, to implement an Electronic Government; developing a database of public or private entities involved in corruption; and reviewing the Life Annuity Law so that, this scheme is integrated into the contributory social security scheme; among others.

In Public Administration - many recognize that in the last years of independence and state-building a great effort was made (with 1.2 Billion invested in wages and salaries) towards the modernization and professionalization of the Public Function.

However, we can not be satisfied and simply satisfied with the results obtained in the meantime.

We still have major challenges ahead: improving service, meeting deadlines, effective and efficient decisions, processing complaints and appeals, simplifying and reducing bureaucracy in procedures and transforming paper services into progressively electronic services and multimedia platforms and new information and communication technologies.

Our improvement effort should not, nor can it stop!

It is not enough to provide the service according to the Law, forgetting the satisfaction of the users, for this means forgetting the fundamental reason that justifies their existence "to be always at the service of the People".

Ultimately: "It is up to the People to respond whether or not we work well!"

In Decentralization - we do not want a country at two speeds, where only the capital and some municipalities enjoy the benefits of progress and development.

We are a Cohesive Government where territorial solidarity, the fight against asymmetries, isolation and forgetfulness prevail. We believe that the decentralization and deconcentration that was initiated earlier with the transfer of attributions, competencies and responsibilities for the creation of local, municipal and regional bodies, constitutes a real opportunity, to establish in those places, real Pools of Development.

One Country, Cohesive in Progress, United in Shared Development!

We are going to implement a National Local Development Policy, with the approval of the legal framework necessary for the implementation of municipal development plans, duly accompanied by the reinforcement and reallocation of resources, and human or financial resources.

We want to organize the elections in a peaceable process for the representative organs of Local Government between 2021 and 2023, taking into account the conditions existing in each Municipality or Region.

In Electoral Management - a study published in The Economist in 2017 on the Democracy Index, it recognizes that Timor-Leste is the most democratic country in Southeast Asia, after considering electoral processes, pluralism, freedoms and guarantees, political participation, political culture and the functioning of institutions.

This is also demonstrated by the requests made in recent years for technical support in the organization of elections in other countries: in Guinea-Bissau, the Democratic Republic of the Congo or the Central African Republic.

The quality and capacity of our electoral administration should, however, continue to be ensured and strengthened through the training and qualification of electoral technicians, updating the voter registration and electoral data (eliminating multiple registrations of deceased citizens) and reviewing and updating electoral legislation, enhancing their capacity to respond to the challenges.

In Spatial Planning/Territorial Organization - we intend to improve our capacity to organize the space where the population lives and carries out their activities, in a more sustainable way and making economic, social, cultural and environmental aspects compatible.

We are going to review the Law of Bases of Territorial Planning, accompanied by a National Planning Framework, able to implement Development Poles and Special Zones of Social Market Economy (ZEESM), in the various regions of the country.

To this end, we will have to develop national and sectoral plans for the planning, together with municipal and municipal plans, and urban plans for cities and rural areas, providing access to basic education, health, water and sanitation services, electricity, markets and transport; suitable for each location.

Combine all these plans with the National Policy on Urban Mobility, not forgetting the commitments made with the Island of Ataúro.

In Rural Development - we have the national goal of eradicating poverty and hunger, which usually devastate rural areas, where the most isolated, remote or disadvantaged localities of the country are located.

In a small country like East Timor, the existence of regional asymmetries and social and economic inequalities is an incoherence that represents a huge loss of opportunity.

Let us therefore give priority to intersectoral coordination, so that each sector of activity approaches rural development in a transversal way.

We want to create more local jobs, because it is the best way to raise the standard of living; providing more training, and creating incentives or tax benefits for innovation, entrepreneurship, self-employment and the creation of family businesses or small and medium-sized cooperatives.

We also want to improve the planning of agricultural activity and management of soils or natural resources, with comparative studies of each region, especially in access to infrastructures or markets.

The Special Administrative Region of Oecusse Ambeno (RAEOA) - has been established to facilitate better synergy between State institutions in the region, in order to enable more effective governance, poverty reduction and the achievement of the economic well-being of all the population.

The Special Zones of Social Market Economy (ZEESM TL) are a national development program, aimed at the establishment of special areas of social commerce, which will allow the growth of a social market economy, giving greater access to benefits, direct and to the people and populations of these regions.

Given the rigid policies adopted in Oecusse and the prolonged failure to comply with the procedures that guide the State in the area of Public Administration and good governance, we will change the current legal framework of the region.

We will separate the services provided by the ZEESM TL from the REAOA administrative authority functions, in order to ensure greater participation of citizens and regional civil society organizations in the development process within the region.

To this end, we will: integrate financial services into the national freebalance system; to improve control and inspection systems, especially in view of the large projects subject to audit by the the Audit Court; improve procurement, in compliance with the central regime; and to carry out an immediate audit to RAEOA and to ZEESM TL.

In the e-Government, we have taken a series of compromises throughout the sector, simplifying, reducing bureaucracy, improving information and disseminating services, transparency and accountability, greater proximity and participation of people and civil society organizations, in decision-making and implementation of development policies.

In order to fulfill all these commitments, we are committed to Electronic Government, through the updating and modernization of services through the use of new technologies and communication platforms.

We have already mentioned that the linking of public services by fiber optics installed through EDTL's transmission network, which will provide connectivity and the internet to all State institutions, is ongoing.

We will also create the necessary conditions for the Institute of Information and Communication Technologies, recently created, to fulfill its mission of managing the Government's computer network.

We will continue to focus on Government Portals (including Ministries or Services, with special attention to Finance, Transparency, Aid, Procurement and Results); investing in interactive and technological platforms; forms, services and online payments; and increasingly integrated databases that enable the linkages and cross-checking of information for the purpose of combating fraud and corruption.

In Justice - we continue with the aim of promoting the rule of law and guaranteeing equal access to justice for all. We want a judicial sector with human resources that are increasingly professional, competent, independent and transparent.

The consolidation of justice services is crucial to ensuring legal assistance to all citizens (especially the most deprived, vulnerable and disadvantaged) by conveying the confidence necessary to attract investment essential to the development of the economy and social peace.

We have some structural weaknesses that we must seek to correct and overcome, related to: weak or inadequate legal frameworks; and related to the lack of mastery of the Portuguese model and language; weaknesses that condition our objectives for the application of a more accessible, decentralized, swift, balanced, reliable, independent and fair justice.

Let's therefore continue to invest:

- institutional development - improving training, coordination, planning, recruitment (of magistrates and advocates) and excellence training at the CFJ - Judicial Training Center;
- Consolidation and harmonization of legal frameworks - filling in gaps, improving regulation, implementing a bilingual model (Portuguese and Tetum) for drafting normative acts, completing the Land and Property Law package, namely with the Cadastral survey and establishing the land registration;
- in the development of human resources - with the implementation of the strategic plan for the training of human resources staff, necessary in the short, medium and long term, paying special attention to the initial, continuous or complementary training (of Officers or Technical of Justice, notaries or Conservadores Civil, Public Defenders and lawyers), for the training of auditors of the Chamber of Accounts and Judges of the Supreme Administrative, Tax and Audit Court;
- providing adequate infrastructure - building or rehabilitating buildings, in particular: the PCIC - Criminal Police and Scientific Research, the Supreme Court of Justice, the Public Defender's Offices in the Municipalities; of the prison guards' homes; or the Youth Rehabilitation Center; duly connected in an electronic computer network;
- Access to Justice - bringing citizens' services closer together, progressively guaranteeing judicial existence in all municipalities, with quality and professionalism, paying particular attention to: dissemination of laws and norms, notarization, registration services, issue of identity cards and electronic passports, or for the safety or improvement of prison facilities;
- in good governance - improving the supervision, control, effectiveness and efficiency of the High Councils (professional careers and coordination of the justice sector), the Court of Audit and the Bar Association; improving budgeting and financial management and international cooperation mechanisms, aligning priorities with country strategies and objectives.

In Defense and Security - we need Armed Forces and nonpartisan security services and obedient to the Sovereign Entities which have a stance based on the rule of law, pursuing diplomacy and deterrence as a way to prevent and resolve conflicts, and utilizing the use of force as a last resort to ensure the preservation of national and regional peace and stability.

We want more modern, transparent, efficient, competent and professionals' forces and services capable of guaranteeing women's participation and responding to the needs of the 21st century with multiple internal and external threats (terrorism, human trafficking and narcotics, organized crime, smuggling, illegal fishing, among others).

We must continue to rely on a model that takes into account the circumstances of the country, developing a solid and consistent legal framework, coordinated and integrated, capable of making the resources and means available in the various institutions as defined in the strategic concept of National Security and Defense.

We will continue to invest gradually in the equipment and infrastructure needed to consolidate the sector and respond to our desire to participate in operations involving forces and services in the country's economic, social and human development effort.

To this end, we will train and improve the capacity of versatility, support and response to civilians (in cases of natural disasters and other emergencies), to increase the control, surveillance and prevention of incidents in territorial waters or in the exclusive economic zone; as well as to ensure our participation in humanitarian and peacekeeping operations, bilaterally or multilaterally, within the framework of the United Nations.

Especially **in Defense**, we will promote military service (as a patriotic duty, exemplary citizenship and integrity); increase the capabilities of the land and naval operational components; strengthen engineering and health units; promote the participation of women; improve infrastructure in all components (including military districts); establish an Academy and plan a Military Hospital; improve the command, control, communications, computer and information system; implement an integrated human resources development policy based on merit; and National Alert System, combined with an Integrated Crisis Management Center.

In the National Intelligence Service, we will allocate adequate means of research, collection and analysis of information and data, enabling the institution with the necessary equipment and technological means to prevent and combat internal and external threats, in coordination and cooperation with other forces and security services.

In security, we want Timor-Leste to be a safe country, an exemplary of human rights, democratic legitimacy, and coordination of services for the betterment of security of citizens.

We will continue to implement a comprehensive strategic plan for modernization, qualification, professionalisation and women's participation in security forces and services, bringing citizens' services closer together (in a model of community policing), encouraging risk and conflict prevention, promoting social stability, combating crime, better control of border movements (people and property), developing civil protection, combating road accidents, implementing martial arts regulation, continuing to invest in safety education campaigns, infrastructures, means and equipment.

In Migration Services, we intend to implement the new Migration and Asylum Law and the necessary forms and regulations necessary for the proper functioning of the border management system, the digital link between the posts and services, the implementation of electronic borders (e-Gates) and the improvement of infrastructures and equipment.

In Civil Protection, we aim to improve the response to emergency situations (police, medical and firefighters) through the unique emergency number and the creation of early warning mechanisms for natural disasters.

In the Scientific Criminal Investigation Police (PCIC), we will improve prevention, detection and investigation actions, investing in scientific and criminal laboratories and equipment, and reinforcing cooperation with foreign counterparts.

In International Relations and Foreign Policy, we will continue to promote bilateral and multilateral cooperation, fostering cultural, economic and commercial partnerships that are essential for attracting investment and for training institutions and human resources.

We therefore, want to strengthen ties of friendship and cooperation with our closest neighbors, Indonesia and Australia, especially in the implementation of the trilateral development project, economic opportunities arising from connectivity, infrastructure, transport and links between the three countries, known as the "Growth Triangle" between East Timor, the Northern Territory of Australia and the Indonesian Province of West Timor.

To further favor historical, cultural and friendship ties with CPLP member countries, a common agenda with the G7 + countries; strengthen relations at all levels with the ASEAN countries as part of the effort to become a full member of ASEAN; and to strengthen bilateral relations with friendly countries and important partners such as China, South Korea, Cuba, the United States of America, Japan, New Zealand and Portugal, among others.

We would also like to deepen our participation in the International and Regional Fora, especially with the formalization of a Commonwealth candidacy.

In the Delimitation of Land and Maritime Boundaries - not only in its delimitation at the land or sea level, but above all in its enormous potential as poles of development in Covalima, Bobonaro and Oecussi, areas of peace and cooperation. We must assume that we have on both sides of the border, family and friends, and that we need to realize the Oecussi corridor and the Growth Triangle to take advantage of the communication networks linking us with the Kupang in West Timor and Darwin in the Territory of Northern Australian. They are not boundaries that separate us but unite us in our preparation for integration into ASEAN and the Commonwealth.

His Excellency, President of the National Parliament,

Distinguished Members,

We could summarize the Government program that we have just presented in an agenda of seven essential points for the transformation of Timor-Leste into a Strong, Rich and Secure Country:

- First, we will foster the sense of citizenship and the spirit of belonging, in the achievement of well-being and quality of life;
- Secondly, we will promote the integration and social, cultural, educational and economic inclusion of all citizens;
- Third, we will contribute to the growth of the economy, increasing the productivity and competitiveness of workers, companies and the country;
- Fourth, we will ensure sustainable and environmentally friendly social and economic development;
- Fifth, we will consolidate the role of the private sector in the economy through further initiatives in the primary sector (in agriculture, livestock, fisheries or forestry) coupled with increasing reinforcement in the secondary (industry) and tertiary (services) sectors;
- Sixth, we will ensure cohesion and territorial balance, promoting the establishment of different poles of development at municipal or regional level.
- Seventh, we will revive cultural diversity and restore national identity, promoting the image of a safe, modern and quality country for the Region and the World.
- We could also summarize the program in three fundamental duties and responsibilities:
- First, to implement the policies and reforms under way, which have proven to be successful, in order to maintain stability and foster economic and social development;

- Second, to promote structural reforms to accelerate the necessary transformation in sectors that are not meeting the expectations of the population; and
- Third, reform, correct and improve processes, systems and methodologies that hinder sustainable development in a cross-cutting way so that all institutions are more effective, accountable and inclusive.

His Excellency, President of the National Parliament,

Distinguished Members,

My Government assumes that it is oriented to the **"commitments"**, subject to a constant self-criticism and evaluation of the performance, to know if it works: if it helps the families to have the material and spiritual well-being that they need, if it helps in the quality of life in the jobs they seek, in the opportunities and health care they are entitled to, or help in the necessary solidarity with former combatants and the most needy, vulnerable and disadvantaged through subsidies from sustainable social security.

My Government assumes it is oriented to **"Changes"**, because when something works well, it must continue, but if something goes wrong, it must be corrected, reformed or simply canceled.

All those who receive, use or use public money, goods or equipment should be held accountable, so that spending is sensible, that there is a spirit of saving, that there is transparency in spending and that bad habits established should be reformed.

Only in this way can we restore the confidence of the citizens. Only in this way can we respond to the requests for acceleration mentioned by S. Exa. the President of the Republic, and demanded by the various sectors of our economy.

His Excellency, President of the National Parliament,

Distinguished Members,

Let me also say two words before concluding:

The first to thank all those women and men who generously participated, with their skills, qualifications, skills, knowledge, but above all with great passion, in the elaboration of this Program for the VIII Constitutional Government.

Finally, to humbly thank the trust of all Timorese, in the national territory or in Diaspora. We are not just one million and two hundred thousand Timorese, according to statistics. We are many more, spread throughout the world.

I count on your participation, commitment, team spirit and sacrifice, in order to fulfill together all the promises and commitments made with our Beloved People!

My Government is at your service, available to listen to your problems and to solve the difficulties faced by the Country!

For a Modern, Developed and Prosperous Timor Leste!

God bless us all

Thank you for your attention