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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Timor-Leste

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-sixth session from 31st October to 11 November 2016. The review of Timor-Leste was held at the 8th meeting on 03 November 2016. The delegation of Timor-Leste was headed by H.E. Mr. Ivo Jorge Valente, Minister of Justice. At its 13th meeting held on 08 November 2016, the Working Group adopted the report on Timor-Leste.
2. On 12 January 2016, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Timor-Leste: China, the Netherlands, and South Africa.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Timor-Leste:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/TLS/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/TLS/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/TLS/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Mexico, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Timor-Leste through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 18 November 2016]

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

5. The following recommendations will be examined by Timor-Leste which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council in March 2017:
 - 5.1. **Continue the ratification process of the main international human rights instruments (Italy);**
 - 5.2. **Proceed with the early ratification of the remaining important international human rights treaties, in particular the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);**
 - 5.3. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal); Ratify the Optional Protocol**

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited

to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and accept its procedures on investigation and communications between States (Uruguay);

5.4. Ratify the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);

5.5. Implement the recommendations made in 2015 by the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Switzerland);

5.6. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (Senegal);

5.7. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (Cabo Verde; Costa Rica; Denmark; Guatemala; Montenegro; Portugal; Ukraine);

5.8. Consider ratifying the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which will help to enhance the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all aspects of life (Panama);

5.9. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Angola; Cabo Verde; Costa Rica; Iraq; Uruguay);

5.10. Strengthen its legal framework by acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and by ensuring that the national legislation is in accordance with the provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (France);

5.11. Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Bulgaria; Pakistan);

5.12. Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and continue its efforts to implement the National Action Plan on persons with disabilities 2014 -2018 (Sudan);

5.13. Sign and ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Turkey);

5.14. Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Algeria; Angola; Costa Rica; Guatemala; Madagascar; Mongolia; Ukraine; Uruguay);

5.15. Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as previously recommended (Slovenia); Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as soon as possible (Spain); Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities without further delay (Germany); Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in due course to strengthen its implementation framework in line with the Convention (Thailand);

5.16. Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, pursuant to the Human Rights Council recommendations (Iraq);

5.17. Implement its commitment under the first UPR to ratify the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, ensuring the rights and voices of people with a disability lead this process (Australia);

- 5.18. **Ratify immediately the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and establish the planned National Council on Disability after, rather than prior to, ratification to ensure a speedy ratification process (Canada);**
- 5.19. **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its optional protocol (Mexico);**
- 5.20. **Finalize its ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and actively address the needs of persons with disabilities especially in remote areas of the country (New Zealand);**
- 5.21. **Take further steps to consider adhering to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Viet Nam);**
- 5.22. **Expedite the process for ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in line with Timor-Leste's National Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities 2014-2018 (Indonesia);**
- 5.23. **Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Australia);**
- 5.24. **Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);**
- 5.25. **Ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute (Switzerland);**
- 5.26. **Ratify, without reservations, the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Uruguay);**
- 5.27. **Bring its national legislation into line with the Rome Statute, including by incorporating provisions to promptly and fully cooperate with the International Criminal Court (Guatemala);**
- 5.28. **Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);**
- 5.29. **Consider ratifying ILO Convention 189 (Philippines);**
- 5.30. **Ensure that all legal documents, including legislation and its draft, are available in both Tetum and Portuguese (Ukraine);**
- 5.31. **Strengthen the rule of law by conforming the national legislation to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and by strengthening the accountability mechanisms as well as ensuring that legislation, bills and other legal documents are accessible to the population (Uruguay);**
- 5.32. **Revise the Penal Code and the legislative framework in accordance with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and other international obligations of Timor-Leste (Switzerland);**
- 5.33. **Prioritise the approval of the draft law on reparations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 5.34. **Continue in reviewing the legislation having discriminatory consequences on women (Italy);**
- 5.35. **Complete the Children's Code with the inclusion of specific provisions for the protection of children from discrimination, abuse, exploitation, neglect and violence (Portugal);**

- 5.36. Enact comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation to ensure that everyone, including those under 18, is protected in accordance with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Human Trafficking (Canada);
- 5.37. Implement the Media Law in line with all obligations under international human rights law (Norway);
- 5.38. Consider reviewing the provisions in its penal code which contain punitive measures against women who have undergone illegal abortions (Norway);
- 5.39. Continue working for the neediest sectors of the population, by strengthening social policies (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 5.40. Strengthen training for the police on human rights norms and standards, including the procedures to be used during security operations (Chile);
- 5.41. Continue efforts to increase trainings for members of the police and defence forces on human rights (Libya);
- 5.42. Intensify existing efforts and take additional administrative and legislative measures necessary to ensure birth registration of all children born in Timor-Leste, particularly those born in homes (Mexico);
- 5.43. Continue to adopt measures to increase the rate of issuance of birth certificates, especially in rural areas, while introducing specific measures to register migrant children at birth (Turkey);
- 5.44. Continue implementing the Dili Declaration, titled “Invest in women and children – invest in Equality”, endorsed by the National Parliament, the Government, the Church and civil society (Cuba);
- 5.45. Continue to protect vulnerable groups particularly children and women (Senegal);
- 5.46. Provide adequate funding and human resources to its national human rights institution to enable it to fully implement its mandate (Philippines);
- 5.47. Strengthen and adequately fund the Ombudsman in conformity with the Paris Principles (Costa Rica);
- 5.48. Provide the Ombudsman for Human Rights and Justice with sufficient financial independence in order to guarantee its conformity with the Paris Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (Guatemala);
- 5.49. Give continuity to strengthening of national human rights institutions and mechanisms (Nepal);
- 5.50. Consider adopting an integrated national human rights action plan as a general guidance and point of reference for various thematic national action plans (Indonesia);
- 5.51. Develop a national human rights action plan, and further promote the development of human rights in the country (China);
- 5.52. Effectively implement the National Action Plan on Human Rights to promote and protect the most vulnerable groups including women, children and persons with disabilities (Republic of Korea);

- 5.53. **Finalize the elaboration of the National Action Plans on Children and Human Rights (Cuba);**
- 5.54. **Allocate sufficient resources and adopt effective measures to further establish and implement national strategies on human rights, including National Action Plan on Human Rights, Action Plan on Children's Rights, National Action Plan on Gender-based Violence, and National Action Plan on Zero Hunger (Viet Nam);**
- 5.55. **Implement the National Action Plan on gender based violence and the national action plan for zero hunger (Sudan);**
- 5.56. **Adopt a national plan of action for children's rights and provide the National Commission for the Rights of the Child with necessary resources (Turkey);**
- 5.57. **Finalize and implement the Child and Family Welfare System Policy (Turkey);**
- 5.58. **Adopt a national plan of action for the rights of children (Algeria);**
- 5.59. **Establish a national action plan with the view of implementation, with the special mandate of keeping girls in schools, particularly in rural areas, providing for their specific needs and helping them in secondary education (Haiti);**
- 5.60. **Continue consultations aimed at establishing a National Disability Council and develop a clear and integrated strategy on rehabilitation needs (Chile);**
- 5.61. **Finalize the creation and facilitating the functioning of a National Council for Persons with Disabilities (Maldives);**
- 5.62. **Continue utmost efforts to implement effectively the National Action Plan for persons with disabilities (Myanmar);**
- 5.63. **Continue her efforts in implementing the accepted recommendations in the 1st review (Uganda);**
- 5.64. **Submit all overdue reports to treaty bodies as soon as possible (Ukraine);**
- 5.65. **Submit reports to the international human rights treaty bodies (Iraq);**
- 5.66. **Submit outstanding reports to the respective treaty bodies (Portugal);**
- 5.67. **Exert further efforts to submit the periodic reports to the treaties bodies (Sudan);**
- 5.68. **Issue a standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders (Bulgaria); Extend a standing invitation to the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council (Turkey); Issue a standing invitation to all United Nations Special Procedure mandate holders (Guatemala; Portugal); Extend a standing invitation to all Special Procedures mandate holders (Montenegro; Republic of Korea);**
- 5.69. **In line with the recommendation by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, consider introducing legislation, which includes a definition of discrimination against women in accordance with**

article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Namibia);

5.70. **Continue to implement policies and programmes to promote gender equality and to provide more opportunities for women to improve their social, economic and political standing in society (Singapore);**

5.71. **Adopt specific gender equality legislation in line with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), including by defining discrimination against women in accordance with Article 1 of CEDAW (Slovenia);**

5.72. **Take measures to eliminate discrimination against women, especially on the issues of violence, land rights, right to work, right to education, and other forms of gender inequality (Spain);**

5.73. **Intensify efforts in recognizing and highlighting the contribution of women to national economic, social and political development, uplifting women from poverty, and providing victims with adequate protection and resource to justice in cases of violence against women (Malaysia);**

5.74. **Continue implementing policies to protect the rights of women and girls, including legal actions against violence and discrimination (Pakistan);**

5.75. **Bring the Civil Code into full conformity with its international obligations and commitments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, to ensure that civil partnerships and de facto non-traditional or non-Catholic marriages are recognized by the Civil Code and that women have equal rights as men in matters of inheritance and land ownership (Canada);**

5.76. **Strengthen the legal framework in order to ensure gender equality and to ban discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Chile);**

5.77. **Develop and adopt legal and administrative measures to investigate and punish acts of discrimination, stigmatization and violence against LGBTI persons (Argentina);**

5.78. **Implement actions to improve the relationship between the security forces, judicial bodies and civil society, specifically with regard to arbitrary detention, excessive use of force during arrests, judicial due process, abuse of power and torture, and allocate the necessary resources to ensure that the aforementioned abuses do not remain unpunished (Spain);**

5.79. **Recognize the legitimacy of the work of human rights defenders and provide them with protection, as well as avoid arbitrary arrests and reprisals, investigate threats or attacks against them and bring those responsible to justice (Uruguay);**

5.80. **Adopt measures to prevent arbitrary detention and to avoid excessive use of force by security forces (Costa Rica);**

5.81. **Finalize the adoption of a national plan of action on gender-based violence (Turkey);**

5.82. **Finalise the National Action Plan on Gender Based Violence and allocate sufficient resources to it to ensure its implementation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

- 5.83. Continue with the development of programmes for the reintegration of victims of gender violence, the provision of psychosocial support, and public awareness (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 5.84. Designate a central high level agency responsible for implementing the National Action Plan on Gender Based Violence and ensure adequate budget is allocated to seriously tackle widespread and intergenerational rates of child abuse and violence against women (Australia);
- 5.85. Implement the National Action Plan against sexual and gender-based violence, including by improving access to justice for victims, providing targeted training and capacity-building to law enforcement and judicial officials, and dedicating sufficient resources to enable key ministries to implement the Action Plan and increase coordination (Canada);
- 5.86. Continue efforts to counter violence against women and to promote equality between women and men, including by conducting awareness-raising programmes for the public opinion on the subject (France);
- 5.87. Accelerate the implementation of a national action plan on gender-based violence as well as action plans in favour of women and persons with disabilities (Madagascar);
- 5.88. Ensure implementation of the second phase of the National Action Plan on Gender Based Violence and continue efforts to improve access to justice and shelter for victims of abuse (Norway);
- 5.89. Work with civil society and local authorities to address domestic and sexual violence and provide the national police's Vulnerable Persons Unit with sufficient resources to maintain an adequate presence around the country (United States of America);
- 5.90. Strengthen the implementation of policies fighting domestic violence (Angola);
- 5.91. Continue to strengthen its measures to counter human rights violations against women and girls, in particular domestic violence, and at the same time enhance its measures to promote the social participation of women and girls (Japan);
- 5.92. Make urgent strides towards decreasing domestic violence by ensuring that laws, policies and practices in relation to domestic violence are in line with Timor-Leste's obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and ensure law enforcement officials receive training to implement these laws (New Zealand);
- 5.93. Effectively implement laws concerning sexual and gender-based violence by providing the human, financial and institutional resources necessary and assure conformity of domestic laws, policies and practices with Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Germany);
- 5.94. Strengthen the measures for the protection of the rights of the child, also in order to prevent the practice of early marriage (Italy);
- 5.95. Finalize the adoption of a National plan of action on gender-based violence and human trafficking (Bulgaria);
- 5.96. Ensure access to justice for all the population, especially for victims of sexual and gender violence (Uruguay);

- 5.97. Ensure the implementation of already ratified international conventions in the spheres of women's and children's rights, including those related to combating violence against them (Ukraine);
- 5.98. Step up measures to fight violence against children, particularly through the implementation of the prohibition of all corporal punishment in all settings, including within the family, in alternative care settings and schools, as set out in the Draft Children's Code (Brazil);
- 5.99. Continue the efforts undertaken to protect children from violence, neglect and abuse, including by adopting the Code of children, and to ensure that the national strategy for the Protection of Children 2011-2030 will be effectively implemented (France);
- 5.100. Combat all forms of violence and exploitation against children including incest, human trafficking and human organ trafficking, ensure their access to justice, and provide rehabilitation of victims into the society (Malaysia);
- 5.101. Strengthen the framework of protection of the rights of children, in particular by adopting legislative and programmatic measures to prevent and punish sexual abuse, exploitation and violence against them, as well as measures to facilitate access to legal assistance, and medical and psychological support to victims of these crimes (Mexico);
- 5.102. Further strengthen its measures to protect children and youths from all forms of violence (Myanmar);
- 5.103. Strengthen its laws dealing with trafficking in persons (Uganda);
- 5.104. Promote judicial reforms and continue reducing the number of annual pending cases (China);
- 5.105. Take further steps to effectively implement the Justice Sector Strategic Plan, including through intensifying the network of courts in municipalities (Viet Nam);
- 5.106. Strengthen the justice system by establishing legislative and administrative measures to safeguard the independence of judges and lawyers, as well as by adopting measures to ensure and promote the access of all people, particularly rural women, to justice, legal assistance, psychological support and reparation (Mexico);
- 5.107. Further strengthen the judicial institutions and expand the use of mobile courts (Mongolia);
- 5.108. Establish permanent courts in all 13 municipalities to increase access to justice, particularly in rural areas (Haiti);
- 5.109. Further advance on the area of reparations for victims of human rights violations, including the awareness raising of the population about the situation faced by these persons (Argentina);
- 5.110. Strengthen efforts to bring security sector members to justice in cases of excessive use of force or inappropriate treatment of detainees (United States of America);
- 5.111. Ensure that violations committed by members of the security forces are subject to judicial proceedings (France);

- 5.112. Take effective measures to prevent human rights violations by the military and security forces, such as further training and establishing more transparent mechanisms for investigating violations (Germany);
- 5.113. Conduct immediate, impartial and exhaustive investigations into all allegations of excessive use of force, ill-treatment and arbitrary arrests by all law enforcement agencies, and strengthen accountability mechanisms (Netherlands);
- 5.114. Reconsider the decision to expel judges, prosecutors and other foreign professionals who are assisting in the judicial reform of Timor-Leste (Spain);
- 5.115. Accelerate the process of drafting and ratification of the Law on victim's reparations as well as the establishment of the memorial institution as per the National Parliament action plan (Afghanistan);
- 5.116. Continue to give priority to implementing the Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation in East Timor (CAVR) and Commission of Truth and Friendship (CTF) recommendations regarding victims' rights to justice, truth and reparations (New Zealand);
- 5.117. Prioritize and resolve past crimes, through accelerating the discussion and approval of draft laws on reparations and the memory institute (Norway);
- 5.118. Continue strengthening the initiatives taken for the observance of the rights and responsibilities of children and adolescents in conflict with the law (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 5.119. Implement actions with a comprehensive and preventive approach in relation to children in conflict with the law through alternative justice measures of deprivation of freedom, taking into account different programmes for children in conflict with the law (Panama);
- 5.120. Raise the minimum age for marriage at 18 for boys and girls, in accordance with the general recommendations No. 31 and No. 38 of the CEDAW Committee and the Committee on the Rights of the Child adopted respectively in 2014 (Panama);
- 5.121. Set the age of marriage in law and in practice to a minimum of 18 years for both sexes, with no exceptions, traditional or otherwise, and raise public awareness of this law (Haiti);
- 5.122. Increase support for programmes and initiatives by strengthening partnerships with relevant stakeholders, United Nations programmes and civil society working to introduce family planning in rural areas (Haiti);
- 5.123. Uphold its international human rights obligation and constitutionally provided rights of freedom of expression, including freedom of the press to all persons in Timor-Leste (United States of America);
- 5.124. Take the necessary political and legal provisions to ensure that the implementation of the Media Law of 2014, particularly the requirement of accreditation of journalists and their obligation to defend the public interest and the democratic order, will not be translated into limitations on freedom of expression and the press (Costa Rica);

- 5.125. Bring the new Media Law in line with international standards, and particularly ensure that it does not undermine the work of journalists, the freedom of expression and the right to information of the population (France);
- 5.126. Take further measures to ensure freedom of expression (Japan);
- 5.127. Continue to take measures to ensure freedom of the press and media (Namibia);
- 5.128. Enhance women's empowerment and greater represent women in decision-making sectors (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 5.129. Continue investing in women's empowerment and promoting their participation in all aspects of the State machinery (Nepal);
- 5.130. Continue to invest resources and prioritize efforts to provide relevant education and training to enhance the employability of its citizens, particularly the youth and unemployed (Singapore);
- 5.131. Implement programmes to guarantee the rights of children with regard to health, education and protection from violence, and develop national awareness-raising plans to combat school dropout (Spain);
- 5.132. Pay particular and multi-sectoral attention to the disadvantaged socio-economic situations prevailing in rural areas (Cabo Verde);
- 5.133. Redouble its efforts to improve basic standard of living including health and education system (Republic of Korea);
- 5.134. Study the introduction of a universal basic income for all citizens of Timor-Leste over 18, without preconditions, with payments made from the interest on investments accrued from oil royalties (Haiti);
- 5.135. Continue to implement policies for development of its people, including measures to eradicate poverty and ensure food security (Pakistan);
- 5.136. Continue implementing programmes to combat malnutrition in hospitals and awareness programmes on nutrition for the population (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 5.137. Continue its efforts to ensure that that its people have access to healthcare services, especially in rural areas (Brunei Darussalam);
- 5.138. Continue to advance health services and better guarantee the right to health of the people (China);
- 5.139. Continue its efforts to improve access to health care service (Maldives);
- 5.140. Step up its efforts to provide adequate health facilities and comprehensive education for all (Thailand);
- 5.141. Increase the percentage of overall government spending dedicated to health and education (Australia);
- 5.142. Improve the coverage and quality of health services and set up the national action plan on persons with disabilities (Madagascar);
- 5.143. Step up efforts to reduce maternal mortality by expanding coverage and quality of health services, goods and facilities focusing on maternal health care (Netherlands);

- 5.144. Consolidate the access to education, especially for the most vulnerable sectors of the population (Angola);
- 5.145. Ensure the rights to access to quality of education for vulnerable groups people, including women and children (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 5.146. Continue to promote policies and programmes providing access to education for all, as well as on literacy (Libya);
- 5.147. Continue efforts to increase the quality of and accessibility to education, including adequate resourcing of teacher training and oversight (Norway);
- 5.148. Increase its investment in education so that future generations are better able to engage in the social and economic development of the country and to further take steps to eradicate corporal punishment in schools (New Zealand);
- 5.149. Adopt concrete measures and programmes to effectively address the causes for high school dropout rates among girls such as early pregnancy, gender-based violence and the lack of adequate sanitation in schools and to ensure their implementation, including by providing the necessary funding (Slovenia);
- 5.150. Take all necessary measures to enhance the effectiveness of its national policy on the rights of persons with disabilities (Brazil);
- 5.151. Continue to implement and increase the effectiveness of national policies on persons with disabilities, including on access to education, access to public services, work opportunities, as well as adequate training and awareness programmes to mainstream the rights of persons with disabilities to the public (Malaysia);
- 5.152. Take steps to ensure that vulnerable groups, especially children with disabilities continue to gain access to free education in an inclusive learning environment (Brunei Darussalam);
- 5.153. Consider the possibility of ensuring the implementation of the right to vote for Timorese migrant workers residing abroad (Ukraine);
- 5.154. Double investments in agriculture to protect sources of water, replenishing farmers with seeds, improving exports, vaccinating livestock and poultry, and encouraging a more nutritious and diverse diet (Haiti);
6. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Timor-Leste was headed by H.E. Mr. Ivo Jorge Valente, Minister of Justice and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Marciano Da Silva, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Timor-Leste in Geneva;
 - Mr. Flaviano Moniz Leão, National Director for Human Rights;
 - Mr. Nelinho Vtal, National Director;
 - Ms. Guilhermina Saldanha Ribeiro, Director-General of the Ministry of Interior;
 - Mr. Narcisio Fernandes, National Director for Policy and Cooperation of the Ministry of Health;
 - Mr. Jerónimo Freitas, National Director of Strategic International Planning of the Ministry of Defense;
 - Mr. Marino Vicente Da Costa, Representative of the Ministry of Education;
 - Mr. Egídio Martins Carion, Representative of the Ministry of Social Solidarity;
 - Mr. Francisco Xavier Soares, Chief of Department;
 - Ms. Patrícia Coutinho, Adviser;
 - Ms. Joana Santos, Executive Assistant; and
 - Mr. Sidónio Trindade da Costa Freitas.
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