

maintain law and order throughout the country as necessary; to advise and assist in the reform, restructuring and rebuilding of PNTL and related administrative functions; and to assist the Timorese police in ensuring security during the pre-election and post-election phases. These 1,108 police officers would include up to 455 officers in the district of Dili to support the PNTL national headquarters and district police stations as well as the United Nations police headquarters and operations centre. Outside the district of Dili, 640 officers would be required; three of the 12 PNTL district headquarters outside Dili would be staffed with up to 17 officers each, while the other nine district headquarters would be staffed with up to 13 officers each. At the subdistrict level, it is recommended that up to eight officers would be required at each of the 59 police stations. Thirteen police officers would be specially designated to focus on advising and assisting the PNTL special border and rapid intervention police. Finally, 500 of the 1,608 personnel would be engaged in four formed police units consisting of 125 officers each. Two such units would be based in Dili and one each in the west and the east of the country. Special efforts should be made to include women police officers in the police component.

116. After the elections, approximately 600 police officers would be gradually phased out of the mission. The exact extent and pace of downsizing would be decided on the basis of a post-election diagnostic assessment to determine the overall operational effectiveness and efficiency of PNTL as well as the security situation. The United Nations formed police unit capacity would also be downsized to one unit of 140 personnel, which would remain in Dili.

3. Military component

117. In the light of the volatile security situation, which is partly attributable to the increased presence of illegal arms among the civilian population, the mission would need to include a small military capacity to contribute to the maintenance of a secure and stable environment, and would need to operate under sufficiently robust rules of engagement. Taking account of the continued presence of the Combined Task Force, and its likely drawdown, it is proposed that the mission's military component would (a) provide security to the mission headquarters in Dili; (b) provide a rapid response force based in Dili that can assist the United Nations police when their capacity is overstretched or when the threat exceeds their public security capabilities; (c) provide liaison with the international security forces, particularly during the transitional period leading to the full deployment of the mission; and (d) provide impartial feedback and advice to security forces on the border with Indonesia to reduce the likelihood of tensions and community violence in adjacent districts, particularly during the electoral period. The military component would also assist, through the mission's joint operations centre and joint mission analysis centre, in monitoring and verifying the security and law and order environment, and in developing mission strategies to prevent and deter the escalation of security threats.

118. In his letter of 4 August addressed to me (S/2006/620, annex), Prime Minister Ramos-Horta stated that, taking into account that "the emergency phase has passed and that the current arrangements regarding the international forces need to be reviewed", the new Government "deem[s] necessary that along with a strong civilian component, the new mission should have a police force of considerable strength to allow for adequate deployment throughout the districts and subdistricts, backed by a small military force, under the command and control of the United

Nations”. In order to accomplish these tasks, it is proposed that the military component would consist of up to 350 armed and unarmed troops of all ranks, and would be concentrated in Dili, with the exception of unarmed liaison officer teams in the border districts of Covalima, Bobonaro and Oecussi. On full deployment, there would be two Dili-based armed companies, with one to maintain security for critical mission premises and properties. The other company would be based at Dili airport to provide a military quick reaction force, with one platoon equipped with armoured vehicles and up to two platoons able to be deployed rapidly to reinforce or militarily strengthen police forces throughout the country in response to imminent or actual threats. A military liaison group, comprising 22 unarmed officers, would be deployed to coordinate security tasks with the international security forces and to establish a continuous presence in the three border districts, alongside armed United Nations police officers assigned to district police stations.

119. The military component would deploy in a sequential manner, in close coordination with the international security forces of the Combined Task Force that are currently present in the Dili area. The initial phase of deployment would include the military component’s headquarters, specialist officers to serve in the joint operations centre, the joint mission analysis centre and the joint logistics operations centre, support units, and unarmed liaison officers to develop the current UNOTIL military training advisers group into a military liaison group. The second phase would involve the deployment of the two armed companies that would then be followed by the anticipated transfer of military authority from the Combined Task Force to the mission’s military component once sufficient United Nations police capability (including formed police units) becomes operational in Dili. Once this transfer of authority has taken place, the Combined Task Force would withdraw its remaining elements, except for any that would immediately transfer to United Nations authority. It is expected that the military component would be required until elections are held and for an appropriate time thereafter.

4. Civilian component

(a) Political affairs

120. A political affairs unit would provide political advice and assessments to the Special Representative as well as the mission as a whole. In support of the mission’s good offices and political facilitation functions, the unit would have adequate capacity to monitor, analyse and report on political, civil, social, economic and other relevant developments in Dili and throughout the regions. Such a capacity should focus on developments pertaining to governance and the legislative process, political parties and elections, the security sector, community reconciliation, civic and political communications and social and economic questions. In order to ensure adequate coverage, particularly in the period leading to elections, such a capacity should be established in the regions as well as in Dili. The unit would also assist the Special Representative and other senior management in their contacts with Timorese authorities, political parties and civil society organizations; maintain close liaison with relevant stakeholders, including the wider United Nations system and the diplomatic community; fulfil the mission’s reporting requirements; and provide inputs, as appropriate, for the dissemination of public information of a political nature.