

Diskurso Dr Mari Alkatiri Iha Palacio Presidente nudar Presidente Autoridade Região Administrativa Especial Oecusse-Ambeno

Excellency the President of the Republic, Taur Matan Ruak and Wife!
Excellency Prime Minister Kay Rala Xanana Gusmão!
Excellency Former President of the Republic Dr. Ramos-Horta!
Excellence Former Speaker of Parliament Dr. Francisco Guterres "Lu Olo"!
Members and Distinguished Members of the Government!
Respected Guests!

Excellencies!

The Law nr. 03/2014 of 18 June, thus fulfilling enshrined in the Constitution, "Creates the Special Administrative Region of Ambeno Oecussi and establish/es area/s of Special Social Market Economy/ies.

To comply with the statutory framework set out in the above Law, the proposal of the Prime Minister, His Excellency the President decided by presidential decree to appoint the Chairman of the Authority of Oecussi Special Administrative Region who shall take the Chair of the Special Social Market Economy of Oecussi and Atauro.

I am therefore taking ownership for the exercise of those functions, aware of the challenges that await me. I do this today with the same spirit of accomplishing a mission to serve the people as Maubere did in 2002, to accept me as the first Prime Minister, after the restoration of independence.

I know that the task of building something new in our country is not easy. I have no doubt that many eyes will be permanently placed on me, always watching my every step.

I also know that there are still sectors of our society, and elsewhere around the world who continue to doubt our ability to innovate and create. I mean, innovate and create, because really what we want to call into question are old paradigms, challenges the parameters of some theories that claim to treat the complex process of social and economic development in a country where poverty reigns in every way; within a logic purely mathematical and statistical even say, econometrician development, using existing tools sealers and economic models in crisis: neo-liberal capitalism and socialism, a centralized economy.

After the Second World War and, to avoid exhausting the existing models, the new social democracy which, in economic terms has resulted in attempts to equilibriate between Marxist socialism and capitalism or later, neo-liberalism emerged from the "West". Then came the first attempt to build a new model with larger and more social freedoms in the affirmation of penchant citizenship economy.

However, the two existing models remained in its exclusivist approach. Each intended to represent the whole truth. On the one hand the anti-capitalism that generated the welfare state - where the state guarantee everything. In theory, the so-called collective rights took precedence over individual rights.

On the other, we have had capitalism and paddling in the opposite direction. In the name of equal opportunities, created aberrant insurmountable inequalities within the development model itself and in society as a whole.

Anticapitalism ignored that the market was the operative factor of economic development.

Capitalism ignored inclusion as a way of expanding the market - vital to the sustainability of development factor.

As I said, after the Second World War, the Western social democracy with its way of building an economy of social bias emerged.

Unfortunately not born of the synthesis of the two models already doomed. Emerged as an exit door in a grey area in the search for balance between the two models. Worse yet, in finding outlets to save capitalism. Therefore, out of the welfare state was born the State Social Welfare. Anti-capitalism ignored the market as a development factor while capitalism intervened in order to ensure some

improvement in social rights. There has been and is still known as the social market economy. This continues to operate in some countries where the economy of scale is said, where the increasingly skilled labor will generate wealth, where science and technology has set the pace for greater economic productivity. In the peripheral countries where social security and pure financial speculation settled, drowned in their own economies and inclusive social and economic development. Killed the welfare state, indeed, the social security States.

But this does not reduce the value to the Social Market Economy. Only that there are other paradigms. The new model should not claim to be a balance between the two already tried out, much less a false balance. They should, rather, be innovative and creative synthesis of the two models. The Social Market Economy is because we want to build something totally different. It stems from the need to do the synthesis.

But we must be aware that what we do in a society, needs a proper mindset in which a subsistence economy which still prevails. Therefore, the first challenge is the transformation of the prevailing attitudes in our society through education and work. And this, in the short and medium term, escapes any kind of classical accounts of costs and benefits. One should not be afraid to take chances. We must have clear awareness of the need for risk capital to be invested in the training of men and women in order to prepare them for the necessary transition from a situation of subsistence economy to an economy of scale. But we must do so with discernment necessary not to create new dependencies and corrupt minds. Everything must be done in order to release the creative energies of wealth and innovative in the field of science and technology and concepts. We should never reinstall the welfare state or state of Social Security.

The way forward is to build and enhance the entrepreneurial and creative capacity of the entire society, including all the long process of fighting for economic and ecologically sustainable development, and sustainable, politically and socially.

The solution is therefore a more inclusive model of development that involves the substantial improvement in the quality of life of the majority and thus the expansion of the market to make it more attractive to investment.

None of this can be achieved with the welfare state or even with the welfare state.

The Social Market Economy should mean that we advocate the inclusion of all in the economic and social development process. The *sui generis* process is able to secure employment for all but at the same time, it also paves the way for acquisition by all families to participate in financial instruments that ensure financial, economic and social returns for all citizens.

The Social Market Economy that aims to advocate a greater redistribution of wealth through greater social and economic inclusion able to expand the market to ensure a higher return on investment but at the same time, better and fairer redistribution of wealth.

Let's start in the enclave of Oecussi and Atauro Island. We want to remove these two areas of its statutes and island enclave statutes to give them concrete platforms integrated development and complementary regions of specialized development, respectively.

To make sense of all this, we will continue to ensure that the relevant bodies at national level meet the requirement of adequate production of the legal framework, to ensure a favorable and attractive environment for potential investors and make it a more consistent administration and management of all the program.

During the last two years we have been doing the marketing program. All of our interlocutors showed sympathy and enthusiasm. The key to all success lies in our ability to build trust with our partners. What we want to create are Special Areas of a new type. For more comparative study that we can continue to do, and we must continue to do, this will always be the conclusion. Our Special Areas are even more special.

Internally there are those who want to say that investing so many resources Oecussi will eventually discriminate the rest of the national territory. In fact, anyone who talks, still does not understand that

SPECIAL AREAS OF SOCIAL MARKET ECONOMY is an integrated program for the national development, and as an integrated subregional development platform. Oecusse and Atauro a successful time will simply be the "pilot" where the future will leave unique experiences of an innovative process of national and subregional economic integration and whose model can replicate in other azimuths.

To make this happen, with the participation of all of your questions, ideas and, above all, the proposed solution is needed.

Before starting the ZEESM program, we still have the challenge of the 500th anniversary to be celebrated in 2015.

Dili, with public and private infrastructures already have even encountered many difficulties to accommodate the CPLP Summit last week. The commemoration of the 500 years in Oecussi could mobilize even more people to the Territory. It is a challenge that every country must take very seriously. As I said, and I repeat, the commemoration of the 500th anniversary is a national event that is not part of the program of ZEESM. Therefore, the entire country should take it as an urgent national program. This means allocating resources for creating infrastructure in immediate mode. The work of organizing this great event must start now. There is no time to lose.

President!

Prime Minister!

Excellencies!

I have no doubt that everyone here today each have their expectation. So I want to finish by stating that no miracle will contribute to the success of ZEESM Program. What will determine the success or not is our collective ability to understand the process and give ourselves to the hard work. The Special Region Authority, will begin, starting today, the work of internal organization. Let's position ourselves in an appropriate manner. We've done some studies on the current status of the Territory. We have already adopted the Vision.

To fulfill the mission entrusted to us, we need to create and empower various institutions and services. We also need to have well-designed urban, rural and community development plans. In fact, given the delays already checked, I take the liberty to announce that we will work hard in implementing the Programme of ZEESM itself between 2015 and 2020. During this period is for me the challenge of preparing for five years as handover to a younger generation, the responsibility of continuing the process. The period 2014-2015 will be a period of preparation and institutional transition dedicated to training, a process that extends as a school until 2018.

During the year 2014 until mid-2015 we should also focus much of our attention to the commemoration of five hundred years. Therefore, we expect the Central Government and other organs of sovereignty, as well as the Catholic Church in East Timor, full cooperation and support. Let us all come together to respond to additional challenges. We have to win.

JUNTOS VENCEREMOS A POBREZA!