

## **Extraordinary Issue**

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## **ORGANIC LAW OF THE VII CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT**

The common will to continue to build an inclusive, just country, where there is equal opportunity for all Timorese citizens and the need to govern for the people, for the people to respond to their greatest aspiration towards a better quality of life, the VII Constitutional Government decided to adopt a more agile and more directed structure to support this route.

The changes in the governmental structure are directed towards making efficient the use of public resources and also the valorization of its human resources in the process of institutional modernization. Regarding economic and infrastructure projects, the Ministry of Strategic Planning and Investment ceases to exist, all its powers being practiced under the new Ministry of Development. The Ministry of Planning and Finance now receives the responsibilities of the entity responsible for budgetary planning that it already has, but together with other entities and for State's financial policy.

On the other hand, having finished the experience of coordinating ministers, these coordination tasks return to the Prime Minister, with a reinforced structure of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers with several new ministers with specific tasks in areas important to the state such as National Security, Border Delimitation and, also, in the general area of Governance. These ministers will function in support of the Prime Minister in their roles of coordinating these specific areas.

Lastly, changes in some areas that gain autonomy should be emphasized, depending directly on the Prime Minister, as is the special case of the new Secretary of State for Veterans, demonstrating the relevance that this Government gives to support for the combatants of National Liberation, but also the Youth, now associated with Employment, in the form of individualized sport, stressing how crucial this area, the development of elite sport, which is crucial to make known to the world, the country and its capacities but also and from the internal point of view, the creation of good models of conduct for the youth.

This new organizational structure, even with little change in its governance architecture, is crucial in achieving the transformation agenda shaped in the Strategic Development Plan (SDP) 2011-2030 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to ensure that the State and public administration are efficient, effective and oriented towards quality results.

Therefore,

The Government decrees, pursuant to article 115.3 of the Constitution of the Republic, to be valid as law, the following:

### **CHAPTER I STRUCTURE OF THE GOVERNMENT**

#### **Article 1 Object**

The present diploma regulates the organic structure of the VII Constitutional Government.

## **Article 2 Structure**

The VII Constitutional Government is constituted by the Prime Minister, Ministers, Vice Ministers and Secretaries of State.

## **Article 3 Ministers**

1. Besides the Prime Minister, the Government integrate the following Ministers:
  - a) Minister of State and Counselor for National Security;
  - b) Minister of State and Minister of Health;
  - c) Minister of State and Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries;
  - d) Minister of State and Minister of Mineral Resources;
  - e) Minister of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers;
  - f) Vice-minister of the Prime Minister for Border Clearance;
  - g) Vice-minister of the Prime Minister for Governance Affairs;
  - h) Minister of Development and Institutional Reform;
  - i) Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation;
  - j) Minister of State Administration;
  - k) Minister of Planning and Finance;
  - l) Minister of Education and Culture;
  - m) Minister of Petroleum;
  - n) Minister of Justice;
  - o) Minister of Commerce and Industry;
  - p) Minister of Defense and Security;
  - q) Minister of Social Solidarity;
  - r) Minister of Tourism.
2. The Prime Minister accumulates the post of Minister of Development and Institutional Reform.

## **Article 4 Other members of the Government**

1. The Prime Minister and the Ministers referred to in the previous article are supported in the exercise of their functions by the following Vice-ministers and Secretaries of State:
  - a) The Prime Minister, by the Minister of State and Adviser for National Security, Minister of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Vice-minister of the Prime Minister for Border Clearance, Vice-minister of the Prime Minister for Governance Affairs, Secretary of State the Council of Ministers and the Media. Secretary of State for Sport and Promotion of Higher Competition, Secretary of State for Youth and Labor, Secretary of State for Gender Equality and Social Inclusion and Secretary of State for Veterans;
  - b) The Minister of State for Health, by the Deputy Health Minister;
  - c) The Minister of State and of Agriculture and Fisheries, by the Vice-minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and Secretary of State for Agriculture and Fisheries;
  - d) The Minister of Development and Institutional Reform, by the Vice-minister of Development for Public Works, Vice-Minister of Development for Housing, Planning and the Environment and Development Vice-minister for Transport and Communications;
  - e) The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation by the Vice-minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation;
  - f) The Minister of State Administration, by the Vice-minister of State Administration;
  - g) The Minister of Planning and Finance, by the Vice-minister of Planning and Finance;

- h) The Minister of Education and Culture, by the Vice-minister of Education and Culture and Vice-minister of Education and Culture;
  - i) The Minister of Justice, by the Vice-minister of Justice;
  - j) The Minister of Commerce and Industry, by the Vice-minister of Trade and Industry;
  - k) The Minister of Tourism, by the Vice-minister of Tourism.
2. The Secretaries of State for Sports and Promotion of High Competition, Secretary of State for Youth and Labor, Secretary of State for Gender Equality and Social Inclusion and Secretary of State for Veterans are not integrated into any ministry and are under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister or whomever he delegates.

## **Article 5 Council of Ministers**

1. The Council of Ministers is chaired by the Prime Minister and includes, in addition, the Ministers.
2. Also participating in the Council of Ministers, without the right to vote, is the Secretary of State of the Council of Ministers and of the Social Communication.
3. The Vice Ministers and Secretaries of State may come, when they are summoned by the Prime Minister to participate in the Council of Ministers, without the right to vote, except when they replace the Minister they assist.
4. It is for the Council of Ministers to approve the rules concerning its organization and functioning.
5. It is also incumbent upon the Council of Ministers to decide on the establishment of permanent or occasional committees for the analysis of draft legislative or political acts or for the submission of recommendations to the Council.

## **CHAPTER II POWERS OF GOVERNMENT MEMBERS**

### **Article 6 Prime Minister**

1. The Prime Minister has his own powers and powers which are delegated by the Council of Ministers and by law.
2. It is incumbent, in particular, on the Prime Minister:
  - a) To lead the Government and preside over the Council of Ministers;
  - b) To direct and guide the general policy of the Government and all the governmental action;
  - c) To represent the Government and the Council of Ministers in their relations with the President of the Republic, the National Parliament and the Media;
  - d) Coordinate with the Authority of the Special Administrative Region of Oe-Cusse Ambeno regarding the administrative autonomy of the Region;
  - e) Coordinate negotiations for the delimitation of the state's boundaries with neighboring countries;
  - f) To orient the institutional reform of the State, coordinating especially the diverse ministries involved and other relevant entities;
  - g) Propose and develop public policies in the State administration that contribute to the improvement of the provision of services to citizens;
  - h) Propose and develop public policies in the field of media and exercise supervision over the media of the State;
  - i) To direct and guide the general policy of the Government in the area of national intelligence;
  - j) Coordinate the Integrated System of National Security;
  - k) Coordinate the legislative and regulatory process of the Government;

- l) Ensure the litigation services of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers;
  - m) Ensure the strengthening of the Public Prosecutor's Office, specialized branches appointed by the Prime Minister as judicial trustees under the law of procedure so that there is effective coordination in the defense of the interests of the State;
  - n) Respond, in collaboration with the overseeing Ministry, to the processes of review of constitutionality and legality;
  - o) Orient the Government's general policy in its external relations and represent the Government before the international community.
3. As the head of the Government, the Prime Minister has the power to issue directives to any member of the Government and to make and take decisions on matters included in the areas affected by any Ministry.
  4. The Prime Minister also exercises powers over the services, bodies and activities included in the Presidency of the Council of Ministers that are not delegated to the other members of the Government integrated therein.
  5. The Prime Minister may delegate to any other member of the Government any of his powers not included in the previous number, as well as others that are legally attributed to him.
  6. In his absence or impediments, the Prime Minister shall be replaced by the next member of the Government in the hierarchy, in accordance with Article 3.

#### **Article 7 Ministers**

1. Ministers have their own powers under the law and the powers delegated to them by the Prime Minister or the Council of Ministers.
2. Each minister is replaced, in his absences or impediments, by the indicated respective Vice-minister, or the absence of these or being prevented by the Secretary of State of the Ministry.
3. If there is no substitution within the Ministry, this is done by another Minister, appointed by the Prime Minister, on the proposal of the substituted Minister.
4. Ministers may delegate powers to the services, agencies, entities and activities of which they are dependent, to the Vice-ministers and to the Secretaries of State that assist them, with the authority of subdelegation, when this is legally permitted and expressly mentioned in the instrument of delegation.

#### **Article 8 Vice-Ministers and Secretaries of State**

1. The Vice-Ministers and Secretaries of State do not have their own powers except in the case of their respective offices and in each case they exercise the powers delegated to them by the respective Minister.
2. The Vice-Ministers and Secretaries of State functionally depend on the Minister and are subject to the political supremacy of the latter.
3. The Ministers maintain the political responsibility of their respective Ministry and the power to act on delegated matters.

#### **Article 9 Solidarity and Confidentiality**

1. All members of the Government are bound by the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers and the duty of confidentiality on the agenda, the content of the discussion and the assumed positions.
2. Except for the purpose of public consultation, hearing or negotiation, provided for in the law or decided by the Council of Ministers, disclosure of the materials submitted to or considered by the Council of Ministers or its preparatory meetings is prohibited.

## **CHAPTER III MINISTRIES**

### **Article 10 Presidency of the Council of Ministers**

1. The Presidency of the Council of Ministers is the central service of the Government whose mission is to provide support to the Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister, and other members of the integrated in the Government, as well as promote the coordination of various government departments.
2. The Presidency of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister and includes, in addition to this, the following members of the Government:
  - a) Minister of State and Counselor for National Security;
  - b) Minister of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers;
  - c) Vice-minister of the Prime Minister for Border Delimitation;
  - d) Vice-minister of the Prime Minister for Governance Affairs;
  - e) Secretary of State of the Council of Ministers and of Social Communication.
3. The integrated services, entities, bodies and structures Presidency of the Council of Ministers, are in the dependency to the Prime Minister, unless otherwise provided by law, the respective powers can be delegated to members of the Government of the preceding paragraph.
4. The bodies and services that make up the Presidency of Council of Ministers are those defined in the respective organic law.
5. Except as delegated, the following services and bodies of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers are under the oversight of the Prime Minister:
  - a) Inspector-General of the State - IGE;
  - b) RTTL- Timor-Leste Radio and Television, EP;
  - c) National Press of Timor-Leste, IP;
  - d) National Intelligence Service;
  - e) Council for the Definitive Delimitation of Maritime Boundaries;
  - f) Civil Service Commission;
  - g) Commission on Legislative Reform and Justice Sector;
  - h) AMRT - Timorese Resistance Archive and Museum, IP;
  - i) Office of Support to Civil Society;
  - j) TATOLI, Timor-Leste News Agency, IP;
  - k) "Chega!" National Center, IP;
  - l) UPMA - Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit.
  - m) National Commission for the Fight Against HIV-AIDS Timor-Leste.

### **Article 11 Ministry of Development and Institutional Reform**

1. The Ministry of Development and Institutional Reform is the central Government organ responsible for the design, implementation, coordination and evaluation of policy, defined and approved by the Council of Ministers, in the areas of economic development, public works, housing, spatial planning, urban development, environment, transport and communications, as well as the coordination of the activity of the ministries of economic and institutional reform, being responsible for:
  - a) Proposing and implementing the guidelines of the Ministry's policy in the areas of public works, housing, spatial planning, urban development, environment, transport and communications;

- b) Ensure implementation and enforcement of the legal framework and regulator of activities related to ministry activities;
- c) Establish mechanisms for collaboration and coordination with other government bodies with oversight over related areas;
- d) Coordinate the planning of development strategies long-term development and development plans. cooperation with other relevant bodies;
- e) Promote the economic and social development of the country through strategic and integrated planning and rationalization of available financial resources;
- f) Evaluate development capital projects, based on careful analysis of project feasibility and cost-effectiveness;
- g) Plan and control the costs and quality of development capital projects;
- h) Develop technical and sectoral studies, opinions and analyzes to assess the impact and economic viability of development projects;
- i) Supervise, supervise and certify the implementation and execution of the projects, contributing to the rationalization of available financial resources and to economic development and economic activity, at national, municipal and local levels;
- j) Create and implement the institutional, legal and regulatory framework of construction activity, namely promoting the adoption of technical standards regulations relating to materials used in construction, as well as laboratory testing to ensure the safety of buildings;
- k) Maintain and develop a national system of information and surveillance on the state of civil works and construction materials, including the effects of floods on infrastructure;
- l) Study and execute the works of protection, conservation and repair of bridges, roads, river and maritime coasts;
- m) Promote the study and implementation of new infrastructure network systems for the distribution of water and water resources, as well as basic sanitation, and monitor their operation and exploitation, without prejudice to the responsibilities of other bodies in these areas;
- n) Ensure the operation and maintenance of the infrastructures networks affected by the distribution of water, water resources and basic sanitation, as well as ensure of public water and sanitation services, in coordination with other bodies;
- o) Ensure coordination and implementation of strategies and licensing of water resources, working in partnership with other agencies;
- p) Ensure coordination of the renewable energy sector and stimulate the complementarity between its various modes, as well as its competitiveness, in order to the best satisfaction of the users;
- q) Regulate, in coordination with other ministries, operators in the area of electricity production;
- r) To promote the construction, maintenance and repair of public buildings, monuments and special installations, in cases where it is legally committed;
- s) Licensing and supervising all urban buildings, namely private, municipal or autonomous entities, in accordance with the applicable legislation;
- t) Study, plan and propose sectoral development policies;
- u) Study, plan, and propose the national housing policy;
- v) To study, propose and execute the planning of the planning of the territory and of urbanization, in the whole territory;
- w) Ensure coordination and implementation of Municipal Integrated Development Planning, in coordination with relevant entities;
- x) Ensure coordination and implementation of the National Suco Development Program (PNDS);
- y) Develop and implement policies and mechanisms to support community and Suco development;

- z) Develop the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG/ODS) program;
  - aa) Guarantee the protection and conservation of nature and biodiversity, supervising the implementation of the policy and supervising activities detrimental to the integrity of the national fauna and flora, in collaboration with related entities;
  - bb) Implement the environmental policy and evaluate the results achieved;
  - cc) Promote, monitor and support environmental integration strategies in sectoral policies;
  - dd) Carry out the strategic environmental assessment of policies, plans, programs and legislation and coordinate processes of environmental impact assessment of projects at the national level;
  - ee) To ensure, in general terms and in environmental licensing, the adoption and monitoring of pollution prevention and control measures by the facilities covered by it;
  - ff) Ensure coordination of the transport sector and encourage complementarity between its various modes and competitiveness in order to ensure the best user satisfaction;
  - gg) Promote and coordinate scientific research and technological development in the fields of civil, land, air and maritime transport;
  - hh) Develop national transport and communications policy;
  - ii) To help prepare and develop, in cooperation with other public services, the implementation of the road plan of the national territory;
  - jj) Support the coordination and promotion of a management system, maintenance and modernization of airport infrastructure, air navigation, road, road, port and related services;
  - kk) Develop and promote the management of postal, telegraphic, telephone and other communications services;
  - ll) Develop and regulate the activity of communications as well as optimize the means of communication;
  - mm) Promote management, as well as the adoption of technical and regulatory standards regarding the use of communication services;
  - nn) Ensure the provision of public telecommunications services and the use of the radio spectrum through public companies or the provision of public service to private entities;
  - oo) Maintain and develop national meteorological and seismic monitoring and information systems, including the construction and maintenance of their infrastructures;
  - pp) Propose and develop public policies in the state administration that contribute to the improvement of the provision of services to citizens;
  - qq) Promote the reduction of bureaucracy and develop the capacity, transparency and efficiency of state administration services;
  - rr) Propose and develop the human resources training policy, taking into account short, medium and long term needs, and in areas crucial to the country's development;
  - ss) To exercise the functions of National Authorizing Officer in development partnership agreements with the European Union.
2. They are in charge of the Minister of Development and Institutional Reform:
- a) Institute of Equipment Management - IGE;
  - b) Port Administration of Timor-Leste -APORTIL;
  - c) Administration of Airports and Air Navigation - ANATL EP;
  - d) Civil Aviation Authority of Timor-Leste -AACTL;
  - e) National Authority of Communications IP - ANC;
  - f) Information and Communication Technology Agency, IP, TIC Timor;
  - g) National Development Agency - ADN;
  - h) Infrastructure Fund;
  - i) Human Capital Development Fund;
  - j) Secretariat of Major Projects;

- k) SERVE - Business Registration and Verification Service;
  - l) Tradeinvest - Agency of Promotion of Investment and Export;
  - m) AIFAESA- Agency for Investigation and Supervision of Economic, Sanitary and Food Activities, IP;
  - n) Mission Unit for Integrated Regional Development - TIA.
3. The Minister of Development and Institutional Reform, together with the Minister of Planning and Finance, appoints the representative of the State as shareholder of the National Bank of Commerce of Timor-Leste, SA. and shareholder of Timor Telecom, SA.
  4. The bodies and services that make up the Ministry of Development and Institutional Reform are those defined in its organic law.

## **Article 12**

### **Ministry of Health**

1. The Ministry of Health is the central organ of the Government responsible for design, implementation, coordination and evaluation of the policy, defined and approved by the Council of Ministers in the areas of health and pharmaceutical activities, including:
  - a) Propose health policies and develop the necessary regulatory projects in their areas of responsibility;
  - b) Ensure access to quality health care for all citizens;
  - c) Provide technical support for the provision of health in municipalities;
  - d) Coordinate epidemiological surveillance and protection activities and health promotion;
  - e) Collaborate with AIFAESA in inspection actions and control of the production and circulation of food, hygiene and health of the public use facilities and local economic activities with relevance to health;
  - f) Perform inspection and oversight duties relative to private sector health activities and benefits;
  - g) Ensure the academic training and professional qualification of health professionals as well as promote their ongoing training;
  - h) To contribute to the success of humanitarian assistance, promotion of peace, security and socio-economic development through coordination and cooperation mechanisms with other government bodies with responsibility for related areas, as well as in the planning and management of aid relating to technical and scientific cooperation in the field of health.
2. The following services are under the supervision of the Minister of Health:
  - a) Hospitals of the National Health Service;
  - b) Autonomous Service of Medicines and Medical Equipment, IP (SAMÉS);
  - c) National Health Laboratory;
  - d) National Institute of Health.
3. The organs and services that make up the Ministry of Health, including the creation of new bodies of the Indirect State Administration, are those defined in its organic law.

## **Article 13**

### **Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries**

1. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is the central government body responsible for designing, implementing, coordinating and evaluation of policy, defined and approved by the Council of Ministers, in the areas of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and livestock, including:
  - a) Propose policy and draft regulatory plans necessary for its areas of responsibility;
  - b) Ensure the implementation and continuity of rural development programs, in coordination with the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of State Administration and the authority of Government responsible for vocational training and employment;



- c) Establish technical support centers for farmers;
  - d) To manage technical and agricultural education;
  - e) Promoting agricultural research;
  - f) Control the land use for agricultural production purposes;
  - g) Promote and monitor animal health;
  - h) Promoting aquaculture and fishing industry;
  - i) Promote and supervise food production, including seed production;
  - j) Manage Quarantine Services;
  - k) Implement a cooperative system of production and commercialization of agricultural production;
  - l) Carry out feasibility studies for the installation of irrigation systems, water storage, as well as the construction of the respective facilities;
  - m) Promote, in coordination with the Ministry of Development and Institutional Reform, policies and measures to protect nature and biodiversity;
  - n) To promote agrarian, agricultural and veterinary research;
  - o) Establish and manage the agricultural and fisheries laboratory;
  - p) To manage, in coordination with the Ministry of Development, forest resources and river basins;
  - q) To promote the production of industrial plants, namely coffee cultivation;
  - r) Managing water resources for agricultural purposes;
  - s) Control and oversee the fisheries and aquaculture sector;
  - t) Establish mechanisms for collaboration and coordination with other government bodies with oversight over related areas;
  - u) Managing National Parks and Protected Areas.
2. The Institute of Research, Development, Training and Promotion of Bamboo, IP, is under the oversight of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.
  3. The bodies and services that make up the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are those defined in its organic law.

#### **Article 14**

##### **Ministry of Mineral Resources**

1. The Ministry of Mineral Resources is the central government body responsible for the design and implementation of management of mineral resources, namely strategic ores, approved by the Council of Ministers, as well as for the licensing and regulation of mining and industrial activity for the beneficiation of minerals, including:
  - a) Prepare and propose policy and draft legislation in the sector;
  - b) Establish the system of administration and sectorial management and regulate the activities of the sector;
  - c) Ensure Timor-Leste's maximum participation in the activity of the mineral resources sector through appropriate legal, administrative and technical instruments;
  - d) Promote national opportunities in the mining sector in order to attract and secure foreign investment established therein;
  - e) Determine, in accordance with the general conditions established in the law, the specific contractual terms of exploration and exploitation of mineral resources;
  - f) Considering the complexity and technical expertise of the mineral sector, approve the environmental licenses in this sector, in coordination with the competent authorities in the area of the Environment;

- g) Exercise the powers of tutelage over the indirect administration of the institutional sector of the State;
  - h) Develop knowledge and research of the geological structure of the soil and subsoil and hydrogeological resources.
2. The following entities are under the joint supervision of the Minister of Mineral Resources and the Minister of Petroleum:
    - a) National Petroleum and Mineral Authority;
    - b) Institute of Petroleum and Geology, IP
  3. The organs and services that integrate the Ministry of Mineral Resources are defined in the respective organic law.

**Article 15**  
**Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation**

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation is the central government body responsible for the design, implementation, coordination and evaluation of the policy, defined and approved by the Council of Ministers, in the areas of diplomacy and international cooperation, consular functions and to promote and defend Timorese interests overseas, in particular:
  - a) Formulate, propose and plan Timor-Leste's foreign policy ensuring its unity and coherence;
  - b) Prepare legislative and regulatory projects in their respective areas of competence;
  - c) Coordinate the negotiating processes leading to the conclusion of international treaties, agreements, protocols and other instruments, in accordance with the priorities of Timor-Leste's foreign policy;
  - d) Promote the interests of Timor-Leste abroad and ensure the protection of Timor-Leste citizens abroad;
  - e) Ensure representation of Timor-Leste to other States and International Organizations;
  - f) Manage and coordinate the operation of the network of embassies, missions, permanent and temporary consular posts, in accordance with foreign policy priorities;
  - g) Prepare and plan the processes of accession of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste to international organizations, national and regional authorities, designated as the Organization of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and ensure representation of the country in its meetings and activities;
  - h) Propose and implement the international cooperation policy, in coordination with the Ministry of Planning and Finance and other competent governmental institutions;
  - i) Coordinate, together with the Ministry of Planning and Finance and other relevant government departments, Timor-Leste's relations with development partners;
  - j) Perform such duties as may be assigned thereto in respect of economic diplomacy issues;
  - k) Ensure, in conjunction with other state services, Protocol and Ceremonial functions of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste;
  - l) Establishing collaboration and coordination mechanisms with other Government bodies responsible for related areas of activity.
2. Under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation are the following services:
  - a) ACTL - Timor-Leste Cooperation Agency;
  - b) Diplomatic Institute.
3. The bodies and services that comprise the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation are those defined in its organic law.

**Article 16**  
**Ministry of State Administration**

1. The Ministry of State Administration is the central governmental department responsible for the design, execution, coordination and evaluation of the policy defined and approved by the Council of Ministers for the areas of local government, administrative decentralization, organization and execution of electoral processes and referenda, promoting hygiene and urban organization and classification and conservation of official documents, including:
  - a) Propose public policies and legislative initiatives relating to their areas of responsibility;
  - b) Promote and lead the process of administrative decentralization and creation of Local Government agencies and services;
  - c) Support training and ongoing assistance leading the process of administrative deconcentration and decentralization, in coordination with other relevant Ministries;
  - d) Coordinate disaster prevention and major accidents and providing protection and relief to affected populations in case of fires, floods, landslides, earthquakes and all situations that put them at risk;
  - e) Coordinate and supervise the activities of peripheral services of the Ministry;
  - f) Establish and operate mechanisms for collaboration and coordination with other public administration bodies responsible for related areas;
  - g) Propose and implement legislation for the promotion of hygiene, quality of life and urban recovery;
  - h) Propose and apply the legal standards on place names;
  - i) Ensure technical support for electoral processes and referenda;
  - j) Promote local and rural development policies to reduce economic and social inequalities, in cooperation with other government agencies for their implementation;
  - k) Establish and operate mechanisms for collaboration and technical support to traditional community leaders;
  - l) Propose and develop standards and classification of technical instructions, processing and archiving of historical documents and documents of the State;
  - m) Promote the recovery, preservation and proper custody of historical and state documents.
2. They are under the supervision of the Minister of State Administration and entities the following services:
  - a) INAP- National Institute of Public Administration;
  - b) Technical Secretariat for Electoral Administration - STAE;
  - c) National Archives of Timor-Leste.
3. The bodies and services that comprise the Ministry of State Administration are those defined in its organic law.

**Article 17**  
**Ministry of Planning and Finance**

1. The Ministry of Planning and Finance is the central Government body responsible for the design, execution, coordination and assessment of the policy defined and approved by the Council of Ministers for the areas of coordination of technical planning activities, annual budget monitoring and finance, and shall in particular:
  - a) Propose monetary and exchange policies in collaboration with the Central Bank;
  - b) Propose the policy and draft the necessary policies and regulations in macroeconomic matters, tax and non-tax revenues, budgetary framework, public accounting, public finance, audit and control of the State treasury, issuing and management of public debt;
  - c) Administer the Timor-Leste Petroleum Fund;

- d) Coordinate projects and programs in Timor-Leste and the development partners, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation;
  - e) Manage the public external debt;
  - f) Managing the State's holdings in coordination with the relevant ministries, and is responsible for the definition of the financial and tax aspects;
  - g) Promote the management policy of the State of movable property, in collaboration with other competent public authorities;
  - h) Promote transparency and quality of public contracts by providing procurement services for the development of capital projects;
  - i) Managing the supply of procured goods for all ministries;
  - j) Negotiate, sign and manage the implementation of public-private partnership contracts, ensuring their financial assessment with a view to the appropriate sharing of risk between the state and the private partner and the sustainability of each project;
  - k) Promote solutions to facilitate and support the development of enterprises in development projects;
  - l) Prepare and publish official statistics;
  - m) Promote the necessary regulations and exercise financial control over the expenditure of the state budget that are allocated to other ministries, in the pursuit of a policy of greater financial autonomy of services;
  - n) To ensure the proper management of funds expended through the state budget, by the bodies of the indirect administration of the state and local government bodies, through audits and monitoring;
  - o) Develop financial management information systems in all services and public administration bodies in conjunction with the development of e-government process;
  - p) Coordinate the preparation of the strategic options and the formulation of economic and social development policies in the context of the Strategic Development Plan;
  - q) Take part in developing the Medium Term Expenditure Framework;
  - r) Ensure coordination of macroeconomic adjustment policies with strategies for economic and social development in the medium and long term;
  - s) Establishing collaboration and coordination mechanisms with other Government bodies responsible for related areas.
2. It is under the supervision of the Minister of Planning and Finance:
    - a) Tax Authority;
    - b) Customs Authority;
    - c) National Procurement Commission - CNA;
    - d) Tax Reform Commission.
  3. The Ministry of Planning and Finance, together with the Ministry of Development and Institutional Reform, appoint the representative of the State as a shareholder of Timor Telecom, SA and shareholder of Banco Nacional de Comércio de Timor-Leste, SA.
  4. The bodies and services that comprise the Ministry of Planning and Finance are those defined in its organic law.

## **Article 18**

### **Ministry of Education and Culture**

1. The Ministry of Education and Culture, is the central Government body responsible for the design, implementation, coordination and evaluation of the policy defined and approved by the Council of Ministers for the areas of education, science and technology and culture, including, namely:

- a) Guarantee the right to education and ensure compulsory education in order to promote inclusion and equality of opportunity;
  - b) Propose and ensure policies on pre-school and school education, comprising the primary and secondary education and integrating special modalities of education and the promotion of recurrent education;
  - c) Strengthening the conditions of teaching and learning, contributing to the qualification of the population and improve the educational achievement and employment;
  - d) Setting the national curriculum at different educational levels and the evaluation system for students and approve educational programs as well as the guidelines for its implementation;
  - e) Promote and manage the development and upgrading of schools of public establishments of non-higher education, and support initiatives within the private and cooperative education;
  - f) Designing policy measures in the areas of superior, science and technology education as well as the respective organization, financing, implementation and evaluation;
  - g) Promote equal opportunities for access to higher education;
  - h) Promote the development, modernization, quality, competitiveness and international recognition of higher and scientific and technological education systems;
  - i) Promoting the link between institutions of higher education and science and technology, and between them and the productive system;
  - j) Promote the evaluation and permanent inspection of higher education, science and technology;
  - k) Promote the qualification and evaluation of education professionals;
  - l) Planning a system of analysis and monitoring in order to evaluate the results and impacts of education policies;
  - m) Propose policies for the definition and development of arts and culture;
  - n) Develop policy and regulations for the conservation, protection and preservation of historical and cultural heritage;
  - o) Establish cooperation policies and cultural exchange with the countries of CPLP and cultural organizations and countries in the region;
  - p) Establish policies of cooperation with UNESCO;
  - q) Promote the implementation of the National Library and the National Museum;
  - r) Develop programs for the introduction of arts education and culture in the education curricula;
  - s) Promote creative industries and artistic creation in Timor-Leste in its various areas;
  - t) Ensure the proper preservation of official and historical documents;
  - u) Promote the creation of the Academy of Arts and Creative Cultural Industries of Timor-Leste;
  - v) Protect the rights to artistic and literary creation.
2. They are under the supervision of the Minister of Education and Culture:
- a) National University Timor-Leste - UNTL;
  - b) Polytechnic Institute of Betano;
  - c) National Institute of Science and Technology;
  - d) UNESCO National Commission;
  - e) National Institute of Teacher Training and Professional Education of - INFORDEPE;
  - f) National Agency for Academic Assessment and Accreditation - ANAAA;
  - g) Implementation Unit Academy of Arts, Culture and Creative Industries Cultural;
  - h) Monitoring Committee of the Academy of Arts and Creative Cultural Industries;
  - i) National Library of Timor-Leste;
  - j) National Museum of Timor-Leste.

3. The bodies and services that comprise the Ministry of Culture and Education are those defined in its organic law.

### **Article 19** **Ministry of Petroleum**

1. The Petroleum Ministry is the central governmental department responsible for the design and implementation of energy policy and management of petroleum resources, approved by the Council of Ministers, as well as the licensing and regulation of extractive activity and industrial activity of petroleum processing, including petrochemical and refining, and shall in particular:
  - a) Prepare and propose policy and industry bills;
  - b) Establish the management system and sectoral management and regulate the activities of the sector;
  - c) Ensure maximum participation of Timor-Leste in petroleum sector activities through appropriate legal, administrative and technical instruments;
  - d) Promote national opportunities in the petroleum sector in order to attract and retain foreign investment devoted to it;
  - e) Determine, in accordance with the general conditions prescribed by law, the specific contractual terms of exploration and exploitation of petroleum resources and of mining licenses;
  - f) Ensure minimum reserve requirements on fuel and its regular supply to public energy production facilities;
  - g) Regulate, authorize and supervise downstream activities, in particular export, transport, storage, distribution and marketing, wholesale or retail, including imports of crude oil and its derivatives;
  - h) Regulate and supervise the equipment calibration activities and measuring devices used in downstream activities;
  - i) Authorize downstream licensing for extraction, projects for transformative industry relating to processing, improvement, treatment, conversion or transformation of crude oil and its derivatives, in particular refineries, liquefaction, gas and petrochemical units;
  - j) Considering the complexity and technical expertise of the petroleum industry, approving environmental licenses in this sector, in coordination with the competent authorities in the area of environment; Develop knowledge and research of the geological structure of the soil and subsoil and the national hydrogeological features including geospatial mapping;
  - k) In coordination with other state institutions, develop a national energy policy and monitor its implementation.
2. The following entities are under the joint auspices of the Petroleum Minister and the Minister of Mineral Resources:
  - a) National Petroleum and Minerals Authority;
  - b) Institute of Petroleum and Geology, IP.
3. Under the authority of the Ministry of Petroleum is Timor Gap, EP;
4. The bodies and services that comprise the Ministry of Petroleum are defined in the respective organic law.

### **Article 20** **Ministry of Justice**

1. The Ministry of Justice is the central Government body responsible for the design, implementation, coordination and evaluation of justice policy defined and approved by the National Parliament and the Government with the task of achieving a simple, fair and effective justice system than is close to the citizens and ensuring the rights, duties, freedoms and guarantees and access of all citizens to justice, and shall in particular:

- a) To propose policies, prepare and adopt the laws and regulations necessary for the development of their areas of responsibility;
- b) Complete and review the legal framework in priority areas of justice and law, promoting the simplification and quality of laws;
- c) Propose and adopt the necessary measures to ensure the proper administration of justice and the proper functioning of judicial institutions;
- d) Promote reform and judicial system, with a view to their continuing training, organization and the provision of their services to citizens;
- e) Study, develop, propose and execute a plan for the gradual establishment of the envisioned constitutional courts and adopt measures for extending the judicial map, in order to strengthen the network of courts and their progressive specialization;
- f) Ensure proper management of the Legal and Judicial Training Center, as a reference school in legal education, promoting the reform and the organization of the legal and judicial training of legal professionals in the industry;
- g) Propose procedural simplification measures and the progressive dematerialization of the courts;
- h) Promote the study and development of measures promoting justice of proximity and informality, including through the development of means of alternative dispute resolution;
- i) Promote the study and development of measures to promote the interaction and the approach of traditional justice to formal justice, ensuring the elimination of discriminatory practices that violate the rights of citizens;
- j) Propose the definition of a criminal policy based on prevention of violent crime, serious and organized, strengthening criminal investigation and reform of the criminal process, promoting the simplification of its procedures, its speed and the respect for procedural guarantees;
- k) Regulate and manage the prison system, the execution of sentences and probation services, fostering the full introduction of more favorable conditions for the social reintegration of prisoners and a more just, humane and safe sentencing system;
- l) Promote and ensure access to justice and the law, in particular for the most disadvantaged citizens, strengthening and encouraging appropriate mechanisms for legal aid, legal information and legal consultation, including through the Public Defender and other entities and structures of Justice;
- m) Create and ensure appropriate mechanisms to ensure the rights of citizenship and promote the dissemination of the laws in force;
- n) Ensure the implementation of full and equal use of official languages in the justice sector, providing a specialized service of legal translation, as a measure to promote access to the law by citizens before the courts and justice services;
- o) Promote the strengthening of the legal system of protection of minors, inter alia, adopting the essential laws on the rights of minors, juvenile justice, guardianship, custody and adoption;
- p) Organize the mapping and registration of land and buildings and real estate registration;
- q) Promote the implementation of measures to regularize property rights on real estate;
- r) Manage and the current management of the State's real estate assets;
- s) Manage and monitor the service system of registry and notary, subject to the SERVE assignments to the commercial register level;
- t) Ensure the Government's relations with the courts and prosecutors;
- u) Maintaining relations at the international level in the field of justice policy, particularly with other governments and international organizations, without prejudice to the specific competencies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation;
- v) Establishing collaboration and coordination mechanisms with other Government bodies responsible for related areas.

2. Operate under the authority of the Minister of Justice the following services and bodies with technical autonomy:
  - a) The Legal and Judicial Training Center;
  - b) The Criminal Investigation Scientific Police;
  - c) The Public Defender.
3. The other organs and services that comprise the Ministry of Justice are those defined in its organic law.

## **Article 21**

### **Ministry of Trade and Industry**

1. The Ministry of Trade and Industry is the central governmental department responsible for designing, executing, coordinating and assessing the policy defined and approved by the Council of Ministers for the areas of economic, commercial and industrial activities and the cooperative sector, and shall, namely:
  - a) Propose policies and draft the regulations required for the areas under its responsibility;
  - b) Design, implement and evaluate policies of trade and industry;
  - c) Contribute to boosting economic activity, including in relation to national and international competitiveness;
  - d) Defend healthy competition among economic entities under the law;
  - e) Support the activities of economic agents, promoting the necessary steps to recovery solutions that make procedures simpler and faster;
  - f) Evaluate and license projected and operational facilities of commercial and industrial enterprises;
  - g) Inspect and supervise the activities of commercial and industrial companies;
  - h) Maintain and manage a center of information and documentation on companies;
  - i) Propose the qualification and classification of industrial enterprises, under applicable law;
  - j) Promote the development of the cooperative sector, especially in the areas of labor-intensive industry, and in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as regards the promotion of the cooperative sector in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries and agro-business;
  - k) Spread the importance of the cooperative economic sector and micro and small businesses and promote training in the creation, organization, management and accounting of cooperatives and small enterprises;
  - l) Organize and manage a register of cooperatives;
  - m) Organize and manage registration of industrial property;
  - n) To promote the protection and consumer protection, under the law;
  - o) Promote internal and international rules of standardization, metrology and quality control, measurement standards and units of physical magnitude.
2. It is the authority of the Ministry of Trade and Industry:
  - a) National Logistics Center;
  - b) CONFAC - National Commission for facilitating trade;
  - c) Institute for Business Development Support (IADE).
3. The Ministry of Trade and Industry together with the Ministry of Planning and Finance governing the National Commission for Trade Facilitation (CONFAC) and promote the accession of Timor-Leste to the World Trade Organization in coordination with other relevant ministries.
4. The organs and services that comprise the Ministry of Trade and Industry are defined in its organic law.



**Article 22**  
**Ministry of Defense and Security**

1. The Ministry of Defense and Security is the central Government body responsible for the design, execution, coordination and evaluation of policy defined and approved by the Council of Ministers for the areas of national defense, military cooperation, internal security, migration and border control, civil protection and police cooperation, and shall in particular:
  - a) Propose and implement the policy on the military component of national defense;
  - b) Propose and implement internal security policies and civil protection;
  - c) Participate in the definition, coordination and implementation of national security policy;
  - d) Draft the regulations required for the defense and security area;
  - e) Promote strategic-military diplomacy by coordinating and guiding the activities arising from military commitments undertaken under instruments of international law and bilateral and multilateral agreements, as well as relations with States and international military bodies, without prejudice to the powers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation;
  - f) Ensure the maintenance of relations in the field of defense policy with other countries and international organizations, without prejudice to the powers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, under the objectives set for Timorese foreign policy;
  - g) Coordinate and monitor, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, cooperation activities undertaken by international organizations, States or defense forces of other countries to support the development of their areas of responsibility, under international agreements referred to in the previous paragraph ;
  - h) Manage and monitor the Timor Leste Defense Force - F-FDTL;
  - i) Promote the adequacy of military means, monitor and inspect the respective use;
  - j) Promote the establishment of the Maritime Authority;
  - k) Inspect the maritime and air transport, for military purposes:
    - l) Being responsible, manage and supervise the forces of Timor-Leste security services;
    - m) Being responsible, manage and supervise the Fire Department;
    - n) Secure and maintain public order and tranquility;
    - o) Ensure the protection of liberty and security of persons and their property;
    - p) Prevent and combat crime;
    - q) Ensure the security of the state's real estate and movable assets;
  - r) Control the movement of persons at boundaries, the entry, stay and residence, exit and removal of foreigners from national territory;
  - s) Control the activities of import, manufacture, marketing, licensing, ownership and use of weapons, ammunition and explosives, without prejudice to the duties of other organs of the Government;
  - t) Regulate, monitor and control the exercise of private security activities;
  - u) Collaborate in the prevention of disasters and serious accidents, provide protection and relief to the affected populations in the event of fires, floods, landslides, earthquakes and all situations that put at risk;
  - v) To develop, in coordination with other competent authorities, civic education programs to respond to natural disasters or others caused by human action, cementing social solidarity;
  - w) Coordinate and monitor the Municipal Security Councils;
  - x) Promote the development of strategies of prevention, mediation and resolution of community conflicts;
  - y) Ensure the maintenance of relations in the field of internal security policy with other countries and international organizations, without prejudice to the duties of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, under the objectives set for the Timorese foreign policy;

- z) Negotiate, under the leadership of the President and the Prime Minister and in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, international agreements on matters within its competence, particularly in the context of internal security. criminal, migration and border control and civil protection;
  - aa) Coordinate and monitor, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, cooperation activities undertaken by international organizations, states or forces and security services of other countries, to support the development of their areas of responsibility, under international agreements referred to the previous paragraph;
  - bb) Establish collaboration and coordination mechanisms with other Government bodies responsible for related areas.
2. The Institute of National Defense is under the supervision of the Minister of Defense and Security.
  3. The bodies and services that comprise the Ministry of Defense and Security are defined in the respective organic law.

### **Article 23**

#### **Ministry of Social Solidarity**

1. The Ministry of Social Solidarity is the central Government body responsible for the design, execution, coordination and evaluation of the policy defined and approved by the Council of Ministers for the areas of social security, social assistance, social services, natural disasters and Community reintegration, and shall in particular:
  - a) Design and implement measures and programs under the social security system for workers and the rest of the population;
  - b) Design and develop measures and social assistance programs and humanitarian aid to the most disadvantaged;
  - c) Develop social care and development programs;
  - d) Establish partnerships with charities, given the proximity to the population;
  - e) Participate in disaster risk management strategies;
  - f) Collaborate in the development and implementation of programs in disaster risk management, namely civic education, prevention, mitigation, emergency response, protection and recovery after the disaster;
  - g) Providing monitoring, protection and community reinsertion of other vulnerable groups;
  - h) Establishing collaboration and coordination mechanisms with other Government bodies responsible for related areas.
2. It is under the supervision of the Minister of Social Solidarity:
  - a) National Rehabilitation Center;
  - b) National Institute of Social Security, IP;
  - c) Committee on Rights of the Child.
3. The organs and services that comprise the Ministry of Social Solidarity are defined in its organic law.

### **Article 24**

#### **Ministry of Tourism**

1. The Ministry of Tourism is the central Government body responsible for the design, implementation, coordination and evaluation of the policy defined and approved by the Council of Ministers for the tourism area, and shall in particular:
  - a) Propose the policy and draft the necessary regulations for its overseen areas;
  - b) Carry out and evaluate the national tourism policy;

- c) Contribute to the revitalization of the tourism sector and propose relevant measures and policies for its development;
  - d) Support the activities of economic agents in the tourism sector by promoting the necessary steps to value solutions that make simple and speedy procedures for the respective licenses;
  - e) Give opinion on requests for information prior to the establishment of tourism businesses;
  - f) To appreciate, license the project facilities and supervise the operation of tourism enterprises;
  - g) License and supervise the operation of the bodies concerned with recreational games, under the law;
  - h) Maintain and manage a center of information and documentation of companies and activities in the tourism sector;
  - i) Suspend and revoke the licenses of touristic activities, according to the law,
  - j) Qualify and classify tourist developments. in accordance with applicable law:
  - k) Prepare the annual plan of promotional activities for tourism development:
  - l) Implement and enforce legislation on the installation, licensing and verification of operating conditions of tourist facilities;
  - m) Establish mechanisms for collaboration with other government departments and agencies responsible for related areas, namely the services for spatial and physical development of the territory, to promote strategic areas for national tourism development;
  - n) Collaborate with relevant organizations and public institutions in the promotion and dissemination of Timor-Leste, with investors and tour operators, ensuring the dissemination of relevant information.
2. They are under the supervision of the Minister of Tourism the following services:
    - a) Convention Center in Dili - CCD;
    - b) Food Courts (Metiaut);
    - c) Tourism and Travel Information Centers.
  3. The organs and services that comprise the Ministry of Tourism are defined in the respective organic law.

## **CHAPTER IV SECRETARIATS OF STATE**

### **Article 25 Secretariats of State**

1. State Secretariats referred to in the following paragraph shall be under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister or whom he delegates and have their own organic laws.
2. The Secretariats of State which are not members of the Ministries are as follows:
  - a) Secretary of State for Sport and Promotion of High Competition;
  - b) Secretary of State for Youth and Labor;
  - c) Secretary of State for Gender Equality and Social Inclusion;
  - d) Secretary of State for Veterans.

### **Article 26 Secretariat of State for Sport and Promotion of High Competition**

1. The Secretary of State for Sport and Promotion of High Competition, is the central Government body whose mission is to design, implement, coordinate and evaluate the policy defined and approved by the Council of Ministers for the areas of promotion of physical education and sports, including high competition.
2. In pursuit of its mission, it is incumbent on the Secretary of State:

- a) Propose to the Government the policy guidelines for the Sports and High Competition and draft the regulation projects required under the respective activity;
  - b) Ensure the implementation of the legal and regulatory framework of activities related to the Sports and High Competition;
  - c) Promote, in coordination with other competent authorities, activities aimed at the practice of sport and physical education in general;
  - d) Establish collaboration and coordination mechanisms with other Government bodies responsible for related areas in the implementation of the National Sport Policy;
  - e) Promote the sport of high competition as a factor for sports development and the country's representation in international competitions;
  - f) Establish mechanisms of collaboration with civil society organizations with responsibilities in the area of sport;
  - g) Create support mechanisms and project funding for physical education and sports;
  - h) Ensure and promote gender equality in the activities implemented by the Secretariat of State, in coordination with the entities with jurisdiction in the matter;
  - i) Promoting active inclusion policies and ensure the participation of disabled people with a special space for young people in sports activities;
  - j) To perform other duties necessary to accomplish the mission of the Secretariat of State for Sport and Promotion of High Competition;
  - k) Any other duties assigned by law.
3. It is under the authority of the Secretary of State for Sport and Promotion of High Competition, the National Sports Commission (CND).
  4. The bodies, offices and other entities that are within the Secretariat of State for Sport and Promotion of High Competition will be defined in its organic law.

### **Article 27**

#### **Secretariat of State for Youth and Labor (SEJT)**

1. The Secretariat of State for Youth and Labor, is the central Government body whose mission is to design, implement, coordinate and evaluate the policy defined and approved by the Council of Ministers for the areas of promoting the welfare and development of youth and labor, vocational training and employment.
2. In pursuit of its mission, the role of the Secretariat of State is:
  - a) Propose to the Government the policy guidelines of the Secretariat of State for Youth and Labor and draft the required regulations within the areas of Youth and Labor, vocational training and employment;
  - b) Ensure the implementation of the legal framework and regulation of activities related to Youth and Labor, vocational training and employment;
  - c) Promote, in coordination with other relevant authorities, activities for young people especially in the fields of labor, vocational training and employment;
  - d) Establish collaboration and coordination mechanisms with other Government bodies responsible for related areas in the implementation of national youth and work policy, vocational training and employment;
  - e) Establish collaboration mechanisms with civil society organizations with responsibilities in the areas of youth and labor, vocational training and employment;
  - f) Create mechanisms to support and fund job creation projects and vocational training for young people;
  - g) Ensure and promote gender equality in the activities implemented by SEJT in coordination with the entities with jurisdiction in the matter;
  - h) Promote active inclusion policies and ensure the participation of young people with disabilities in the activities of the Secretariat of State for Youth and Labor;

- i) Promote the tripartite relationship between the Government, employers and workers in order to prevent labor disputes;
  - j) Promote mediation, conciliation and arbitration services in the context of labor relations;
  - k) Encourage the hiring of Timorese abroad;
  - l) Regulate and supervise the work of foreigners in Timor-Leste;
  - m) Monitor compliance with legal provisions on labor;
  - n) Promote and monitor health, safety and hygiene at work;
  - o) Perform other duties necessary to accomplish the mission of the Ministry of Youth and Labor;
  - p) Any other duties assigned by law.
3. The following services are overseen by the Ministry of Youth and Labor:
- a) National Council for Youth Development (CNDJ);
  - b) Regulatory Commission of Martial Arts (CRAM).
  - c) National Center for Vocational Training and Employment in Tibar;
  - d) National Center for Vocational Training in Becora;
  - e) National Institute of Development of Skilled Labor (INDM);
  - f) Inspector-General for Labor.
4. The bodies, offices and other entities that are within the Ministry of Youth and Labor are those defined in its organic law.

## **Article 28**

### **Ministry of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion**

1. The Ministry of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, is the central Government body whose mission is to design, coordinate and evaluate the policy defined and approved by the Council of Ministers for the areas of support and promotion of gender equality and social inclusion.
2. In pursuit of its mission, the State Secretariat shall:
- a) Develop and implement a global and sectoral policy to support and promote the training, opportunity, inclusion and participation of women in society;
  - b) Develop and support mechanisms for promotion, cooperation and networking between the Government and national and international organizations for defense, support and promotion of women;
  - c) Create and ensure appropriate mechanisms for effective participation and inclusion of women in the economic, political and social development of Timor-Leste;
  - d) Prepare policy proposals, issue opinions and intervene under the law in cross-cutting areas in all relevant areas to support and promote the socio-economic status of women, establishing mechanisms for reviewing laws, policies, budget and government programs in the areas under the respective protection;
  - e) Develop mechanisms to defend and provide technical support to the ministries, state secretariats and other State bodies to support the gender integration and integrated approach in planning, budgets, laws and government programs;
  - f) Support, coordinate and monitor the implementation of the policy to combat domestic violence, in coordination with other relevant entities;
  - g) Develop strategies to support and promote gender equality not only as a matter of law and social justice, but also as a precondition for achieving the goals of sustainable growth, employment and solidarity;
  - h) Develop partnerships and provide support to women's organizations involved in the promotion of gender equality, ensuring mechanisms for consultation with civil society, other government institutions and national and international organizations;
  - i) Promote domestic implementation of the Conventions, Agreements and protocols in matters under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion;

- j) Cooperate with organizations nationally and internationally and with foreign counterpart agencies in order to participate in the major international guidelines on gender equality and promote its implementation at national level.
3. The bodies, offices and other entities that are within the State Secretariat are those defined in its organic law.

### **Article 29** **Secretary of State for Veterans**

1. The Secretary of State for Veterans, is the central Government body whose mission is to design, coordinate and evaluate the policy defined and approved by the Council of Ministers for the areas of the affairs of the national liberation combatants.
2. The Secretary of State for Veterans has the following tasks:
  - a) Coordinate planning and government policies in the context of issues related to the National Liberation Combatants;
  - b) Promote the registration of Combatants of National Liberation, according to law;
  - c) Implement the pension programs and other financial benefits to the National Liberation Combatants and families, according to the law;
  - d) Provide monitoring and inclusion in society of veterans and the National Liberation Combatants;
  - e) Promote in coordination with the Presidency and the Commission of Tribute, Supervision of Registration and Appeal, the implementation of appreciation, demobilization and public recognition ceremonies for the National Liberation Combatants, including through official decorations, building memorials to martyrs and other relevant actions;
  - f) Maintain a research, archiving and dissemination service on the history of the national liberation struggle;
  - g) Maintain a database for registration, processing and control that serves to support its activities;
  - h) Promote and plan programs to support the National Liberation Combatants, in particular in the areas of health, technical and vocational education and training, employment, access to credit and income generating activities;
  - i) Promote the creation of the Council of the National Liberation Combatants;
  - j) Perform such other duties conferred on it by law.
3. It is under the authority of the Secretary of State for Veterans, the Commission of Tribute, Supervision of Registration and Appeal of the National Liberation Combatants.
4. The bodies, offices and other entities that are within the State Department of Veterans are those defined in its organic law.

## **CHAPTER V** **OTHER ENTITIES AND INSTITUTIONS**

### **Article 30** **Indirect Administration**

1. Under Article 115.3 of the Constitution, the Government may, by decree-law, create public legal persons, which may be provided with administrative, financial and property autonomy, under the oversight of the relevant Government member for the respective area, in order to proceed to satisfy collective needs, where it appears that the indirect administration modality is the most appropriate for the public interest and the satisfaction of those needs.

2. Public legal persons referred to above may take the form of public institutions, public establishments, public foundations and public companies, as defined in the respective organic law.
3. The regime of the various modalities of public legal persons, including the scope and limits of their administrative and financial autonomy, is set in statute.

**CHAPTER V (sic)**  
**FINAL AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 31**  
**Delegation of powers**

1. They may delegate the exercise of its own powers:
  - a) The Prime Minister, the Ministers and Secretaries of State in their direct dependence;
  - b) The Ministers, the Vice-Ministers and Secretaries of State integrated in the respective ministry.
2. The delegator retains responsibility for acts performed in the exercise of delegated powers by the party that received the delegation.
3. Constitutionally determined powers cannot be delegated.
4. In other cases, the delegation of powers is permitted where it is not expressly prohibited by law and must be made in writing, stating its scope and duration.

**Article 32**  
**Transition of services**

1. All departments, agencies and entities whose ministerial structure is altered shall have the same legal status, modifying only, the hierarchical superior or the body exercising the powers of oversight, as the case may be.
2. The changes in the organizational structure of each ministry resulting from this law are accompanied by the consequent movement of personnel without further formalities and without resulting in loss of acquired rights.
3. The rights and obligations which are by ministries, services, agencies or entities which are modified under this law are automatically transferred to the new ministries, services or bodies that replace them without further formalities.
4. Transferred to the Ministry of Development and Institutional Reform are all documental records and staff of the former Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications, as well as the entire document archive and staff of the defunct Ministry of Planning and Strategic Investment.
5. Transferred to the Ministry of Development and Institutional Reform, are all documental records and the officials of the defunct Office of the Minister of State, Coordinator of Economic Affairs.
6. Transferred to the Ministry of Development and Institutional Reform are all documental records of the defunct State Secretariat for Institutional Strengthening, as well as employees.
7. Transferred to the Ministry of Development and Institutional Reform are the General Directorate of the Environment, the National Office of Pollution and Environmental Impact Control, the National Office for Climate Change and the National Directorate of Protection and Biodiversity Recovery as well as all the appropriate documental records and employees.
8. The Ministry of Trade and Industry succeeds the former Ministry of Trade, Industry and Environment, with the exception referred to above.
9. Transferred to the Ministry of Petroleum are all direct administration services of the former Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.

10. Transferred to the Ministry of State Administration are the entire document collection, and the personnel of the defunct Office of the Coordinating Minister for State Administration and Justice.
11. Transferred to the Ministry of Defense and Security, are the entire document collection and the personnel of the defunct Ministry of Defense and Ministry of the Interior.
12. Transferred to the Ministry of Education and Culture is the General Directorate of Arts and Culture, as well as national directorates integrated into it.
13. Transferred to the State Secretariat for Veterans Affairs is the National Directorate for National Liberation Combatants.
14. The State Secretariat for Gender Equality and Social Inclusion succeeds to all the rights and duties of the defunct Secretary of State for the Support and Socio-economic Promotion of Women.
15. The Secretary of State for Youth and Labor succeeds to all the rights and duties to the former Secretary of State for Vocational Training and Employment.
16. Transferred to the Secretary of State for Youth and Labor, the National Youth Directorate and the National Directorate of Youth Art, and all documental records and employees of these services.
17. The Secretary of State for Sport and Promotion of High Competition succeeds to all the rights and duties to the former Ministry of Youth and Sport, except as provided in the preceding paragraph.

### **Article 33 Organic Laws**

1. Ministries that are newly created or had their respective responsibilities changed, as well as the Secretaries of State referred to in Article 25.2, shall, within 90 days after the entry into force of this law, prepare or change their respective organic laws.
2. With the entry into force of new organic laws, all and leadership management positions are terminated, maintaining, for services that are not defunct, the respective holders in office, provisionally, until their renewal or replacement.

### **Article 34 Repeal**

Decree-Law No. 6/2015 of 11 March is repealed.

### **Article 35 Entry into force**

This law comes into force on the day of its publication.

Approved by the Council of Ministers on 8 November 2017.

The Prime Minister,

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**Mari Bim Amude Alkatiri**

Promulgated on 20 November 2017

To be published.

The President of the Republic,

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**Francisco Guterres Lu Olo**