

TIMOR-LESTE

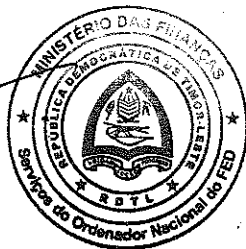
Joint Annual Report 2007

Report of the National Authorising Officer

and the

Delegation of the European Commission

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**National Authorizing Officer
(NAO)**

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Delegation of European Commission

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1 Executive Summary

During 2007 Presidential and Legislative elections were held in a free and fair manner paving the way to the crisis solution. Resistance to the Government formation by the main opposition party Fretilin, created uncertainties and enhanced regional polarization. This has slightly decreased and was being turned into a more constructive approach towards the end of the year.

The Government has concentrated on the preparation and approval of two budgets and the preparation of the organic laws of the different Ministries. Governance laws and decrees have also been passed under the pressure of the most urgent issues and in line with the Government plan.

The economy, after the downtrend in 2006, has grown 8% and the budget execution has been better than in the previous year. The petroleum fund reached the USD 2 billion by the end of the year. However benefits to the unemployed population are still to trigger down. Agricultural production has been decreasing. Imports have increased due also to free distribution to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and civil servants. Poverty is high and the health sector has still to strive for promoting access to health services and for reducing child mortality, maternal health and the effects of tropical diseases.

Timor-Leste has been financed from the ALA Budget line since 1999. Of the EDF financed bridging Country Strategy and NIP 2006-07, a Government capacity building programme and the support to elections began implementation phase in 2007.

The Government's policy is coherent with the priorities established in the Government programme. Progress has been slower than expected in the security reform and in the solution of security problems. In the budget 2008 resources were made available for the solution of the main problems as well as for the generation of employment, although these are not adequate to the magnitude of the needs and require additional external funding.

Government is starting to take a more prominent role in the donor coordination process.

Some actions have been carried out jointly by Member States such as preparation of the fact sheet on human rights and the definition of a common position for human rights defenders. Sharing of the CSP and discussion of the code of conduct has also started. The establishment of a Delegation with a personnel structure of 17 people is seen with a great hope for contributing to the integration of the support strategies of the different Member States including those based in Jakarta.

The Country Strategy Paper/National Indicative Programme for the 10th EDF was concluded during 2007 and signed in March 2008.

2 Political, Economic, Social and Environmental Situation

2.1 Political Situation

Four years after Timor-Leste gained independence in April 2006, its security institutions broke down under allegations of regional discriminations. 591 soldiers (the "petitioners") had been dismissed from the army, allegedly for desertion, which led to fighting between police and military. Descent into civil war was probably averted only thanks to rapid deployment of international security forces (in particular Portugal, Australia and New Zealand). 150,000 people were displaced internally. The personalities' 'cleavages' among political leaders contributed to deepen rather than reducing the crisis, although all the leaders agreed on requesting the help of the International Community. The United Nation Integrated Mission to East Timor was deployed with about 1,600 police, while the Australian Army provided the security back up to the mission with about 1,000 soldiers. The international Community provided support during 2006-07 for the humanitarian needs, for fostering employment with quick impact projects as well as support for fostering the dialogue among the TL leadership.

On 30 June 2007, the Timorese people voted in conscience and, although no single party or coalition secured a majority to govern, four political parties established unequivocally a majority in Parliament and a platform to bring about the necessary reforms and to enable a Government to be sworn in on 08 August 2007.

The programme of the IV Constitutional Government, which was approved by the National Parliament in September 2007, embarks on short- and mid-term priorities of the new Government. Overall, the programme guarantees national stability and promotes development and prosperity in Timor-Leste. In the short-term it intends to re-establish confidence in the institutions of the State, to facilitate the return and resettlement of the displaced people; to start the reform of the security institutions and solve the problems of splinter army and petitioners; to generate employment and to provide benefits to vulnerable people and veterans. Part of the programme is a commitment to prepare and develop a Strategic Plan for Economic Development for Timor-Leste that will run until 2012, which is the end of the mandate of the new Government. Preliminary results may be delivered to the development Partners meeting in late March. The development of the Strategic Plan is seen as a vehicle to re-build confidence of communities in the organs of the State, as well as allow the people to understand and follow the different stages of the process of national reconstruction in which the people, themselves, will play the central role. Also an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Economic Development chaired by the Prime Minister has been formed to act as an advisory body to the Council of Ministers for the purpose of assisting in appropriate efforts to promote the state of economy of Timor-Leste. The Committee undertakes a comprehensive review of the current State resources devoted to economic growth and development to determine how the State, working together with local communities, can best achieve economic stability; growth, and development in Timor-Leste.

During the crisis, the EC has been prominent in providing support and facilitating the national dialogue. The EC has also provided quick impact projects in all the rural area of Timor-Leste. Moreover the EU has provided assistance to the elections and has deployed the largest international observer mission during both the Presidential and legislative elections. During the first five months since the new Government was sworn in, a lot of time was spent in preparing 2 budgets (one for the transitional period, another for 2008 as Timorese budgetary year will now run from January to December) and in organizing the functional structures of the Ministries according to the Government's priorities. Other legislative progress has been made by preparing resolutions or drafting Decree Laws related to: the regulation of martial

arts groups; relations between PNTL and FDTL; freedom of trade unions and negotiations; elimination of minor works; the minimum salary; the migrant workers; social communication; authorization to legislate in penal matters; mechanism to combat corruption; support to victims of the crisis; organic law of the different Ministries; statute of the Inspector-General; speeding up the screening of PNTL. The most crucial problems of the country, namely the settlement of the displaced people, and a first approach for the solution of the petitioners' issue remained to be settled at the end of 2007. However resources were made available to this effect in the preparation of the 2008 budget. Trials have also been concluded for the soldiers involved in the police killing as indicated by the UN Commission of Inquiry. However a setback from the planned line of dialogue to violence occurred on 11 February 2008, when the group of ex-Major Reinado unilaterally and unexpectedly attacked the maximum authorities of the State, the President and the PM. Following recovery of the President the situation has become more stable.

The Government has shown a determination to stick to its Governance Commitments. It has shown this with the concurrence of all the parties during the electoral process. It has shown this in the respect of the freedom of expression and the efforts to eradicate and prevent corruption. It has done this through civic education and better communication. However, the establishment of new institutions, as planned by the Government, could not happen in such a short period in 2007. Some uncertainties remain in the structure of the Government and on the prerogatives of the different powers based on the rule of law. This is particularly evident in the management of the local police and the army, both concentrated under the PM. However, the aim for this concentration has been justified on the need to fill the cleavages between the 2 institutions. The management of financial resources has been done in a transparent way and information was provided through the publication of quarterly reports. Steps to establish the administrative tribunal to audit the budget are yet to be taken and the contract for auditing the budget continues to be signed by the Finance Ministry.

The participation of the NAO and other Government officials to meetings and events related to the Pacific region has improved from the previous Government. However, TL's interest lies in joining ASEAN in the future. At present, it has observer status with both the Pacific Forum and ASEAN.

2.2 Economic Situation

General Economic Situation

The non-oil economy has rebounded in 2007, growing by around 8% (excluding UN activities). This reflected higher government spending and the increased international presence, which has offset the negative impact on agriculture from drought and locust infestations.

The rebound of the economy was evidenced in a significant increase in trade. Total imports in the first seven months of 2007 amounted to US\$ 91 million, an increase of 80% from the monthly average in 2006. This increase stems from a large increase in purchases of capital goods, such as machinery and transport equipment and other equipments. Exports, which are mostly coffee, are of much smaller magnitude and amounted to less than US \$1 million/month during January to July 2007 and US\$ 4.5 million during the first three quarters.

Annual inflation peaked at about 17% in February 2007, boosted by a regional rice shortage and local supply disruptions related to the unrest. Inflation subsequently retreated to 7.2% by September 2007, and is expected to moderate further as the impact of supply shocks subside.

The 2007 transitional budget was executed by 92% in terms of cash and obligated commitments. Of the previous Government's carry over (US\$ 180 million) US\$ 65 million were executed in cash, US\$ 41 million were obligated through contracts, US \$ 9 millions were returned to the treasury, 30 Millions will be spent beyond February 2008 and the remainder will be assessed. The government budget prepared for 2008 will provide additional stimulus to the economy and support long term development. At US\$ 348.1 million, total budget spending is only about 3% higher than the budget for fiscal year 2006/07, but steps to improve budget execution are expected to yield significant improvements in actual spending. If fully executed, overall cash outlays in 2008 would increase by some 80% compared to FY2006/07. However, a series of large infrastructure projects, which will provide essential support to the development of the country are just in the planning phase. The budget item "Capital and Development" is half of what was budgeted in 2006-07 and the present budget is more characterized by social spending or transfer of funds.

To counteract inflationary pressure associated with the expansion of public sector activity, the government is determined to maintain tight expenditure controls and address emerging bottlenecks on the supply side of the economy as they appear. This will help ensure that higher spending is fully matched by quality outcomes.

Overall, the non-oil economy is projected to expand by 6.5% in 2008. This expansion is driven primarily by an increase in public spending, reflecting the larger government budget and improved implementation. The agricultural sector is expected to stay relatively subdued, in line with recent trends. The rest of the private sector is benefiting from fewer security related-disruptions and the indirect effects of a greater international presence. Nevertheless, despite pick-ups in construction and services, the private sector is relatively small and the government remains the engine of growth, with private investment representing just a small fraction of the total.

Public finance management is improving under the new Government and budget reports have been made available. However the challenges are still many and mainly in the four service branches of the Ministry of finance: Revenue (customs and taxes); Program services (Budget, treasury and procurement); Policy analysis (Statistics, macro-economy and petroleum); corporate services to the Ministry (Human resources management, IT etc). The Planning and Financial Management Capacity Building Program (PFMCBP), which started in 2006 with an EC co-financing from December 2007 onwards provides assistance to the above services and has made progress in meeting the challenges. The Government intends to take advantage of this program for improving budget execution across ministries, reforming the sectors to prepare for decentralization and upgrading the staff of the Ministry of Finance. The option of fiscal decentralization will be assessed by experts in 2008. The EC aims at developing through this project a strategic approach to the fragility of the country jointly with other donors.

Revenue, Sustainable Income and the Petroleum Fund

The actual petroleum revenue, excluding the returns on petroleum fund investments for the fiscal year 2006/07 was US\$ 956.2 million. Petroleum revenue excluding the returns on petroleum fund investments for 2008 is estimated to be US \$1,249.9million.

The sustainable income from the Petroleum Fund for the budget year 2008 is estimated at US\$ 294 million. This is an increase of US\$ 23million compared to the calculation for the same period in the Transitional Budget 2007.

Table: Estimated Petroleum Revenue and Sustainable Income¹

	06-07	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Sustainable Revenue	283.3	133.0	294.0	298.0	301.7	305.4
Estimated/Actual Withdrawals	260.1	40.0	294.0	298.0	301.7	305.4

Domestic revenue for the transition period from 1 July to 31 December 2007 is estimated to be \$17.0 million. Domestic revenue for 2008 is forecast to be \$27.0 million. This number incorporates the prescribed reforms to the domestic tax system of Timor-Leste which will reduce domestic tax revenue by approximately 50%.

In 2008, the Government will introduce reforms to the taxation system of Timor-Leste which will lead to improving the competitiveness of Timor-Leste in the region.

In regard to the Petroleum Fund the Government wants to outsource a substantial part of the portfolio to external managers and has authorized the BPA to initiate contract negotiations with the World Bank and the Bank for International Settlements, which are the two most relevant non commercial external investment managers.

The Government is considering increasing the investment universe and including other fixed income assets in the portfolio. There are other fixed income assets with higher expected return than US government fixed income assets.

The Petroleum Fund is estimated to reach US\$ 3,116.1 million by December 2008 rising to US\$ 5,785.9 million in December 2011.

Trade

Imports of TL up to the third quarter of 2007 amounted to US\$ 19 million. The imports include also material and goods for the UN Mission and for cooperation programmes. The exports, almost exclusively coffee, amounted to US\$ 4.5 million, mainly to the USA, Singapore, Australia and Indonesia. TL imports about 50,000 tonnes of rice per year commercially, its production being limited to 40,000 tonnes. A number of factors (free food distribution to displaced people, lack of coordination among traders and international transport problems) caused the tripling of the rice price with riots in the streets. The Ministry of Commerce is practically substituting the private importers of rice.

The present TL leadership is still little aware about EPA negotiations. A "brainstorming" of few Ministers and directors was made in 2006 through a videoconference with DG Trade. However the leadership has changed since and TL has less urgency than other countries to negotiate an EPA. Being an LDC, TL could potentially export under "Everything but arms" conditions to Europe. The recently agreed TA to the Ministry of Tourism, Commerce and Industry will support the concerned Ministries to coordinate and define with the Trade Ministry a trade policy and help present options for EPA negotiations.

Agricultural Situation

The 2007 production of cereals, cassava and other tubers, in cereal equivalent, is estimated at about 123,500 tonnes, a modest level reflecting adverse weather conditions, especially in the northern coast, and the outbreak of locusts in the western part. With some uncertainty due to the unreliability of data, production is estimated to have contracted by 25-30 percent compared to the average level of the last few years. Production of the secondary 2007 crop

¹ The Budget assumes that future spending by Government will reach sustainable income levels. The forward estimates of expenditure show only planned spending.

will depend on timely support to farmers, and more favourable growing conditions during the period starting in October.

Output of maize, by far the most important crop in Timor-Leste, is estimated to have declined by 30 percent, to less than 70 000 tonnes from an average of 100 000 tonnes over the last few years. Main determinants for this decline include delayed onset of rains, below normal rainfall, and reduced maize area due to shortages of seeds.

A major outbreak of locusts occurred in March in the western part of the country, has caused heavy damage in maize and rice production on about 4 500 ha, losses are assessed at 4 500 tonnes.

Contrary to other years, the shortfall in maize production has not been offset by an increase in rice production, since rice was affected by the same problems, with a resulting drop of 20 percent in output.

The cereal deficit in 2007/08 (April/March) is estimated at 86,364 tonnes. With commercial imports anticipated at 71,000 tonnes, including expected government purchases of 16,000 tonnes for strategy reserve, there remains an uncovered import requirement of 15,000 tonnes.

In this context the short and medium term priorities of the Government are:

⇒ Achieve Food Security and

⇒ Create Economic Growth.

The Government intends to develop an agriculture production plan that includes both diversification and intensification. The initial focus will be to establish an internal market, which guarantees the flow of these products and self sufficient food advocacy in the medium term with the creation of external 'market niches'.

The Government commits to the sustainable management of natural resources so as to develop a macroeconomic framework to protect the present generations' interests and safeguard the interest of future generations:

2.3 Poverty and Social Situation

The Survey on the Standard of Living has been carried out by the WB. It covers 5,400 households during a year period. However the final results can be expected only at the end of March 2008.

Therefore the most recent comprehensive poverty data available still remains the national household and village survey conducted in 2001 and the Human Development reports (the last was produced in 2006 with data of 2004). Timor-Leste's Human Development Index 2004 is at 0.512, ranking it at 142 out of 177 countries. Its non oil GDP per capita is low (although grown to US\$ 493 in 2006-07), and poverty is more pronounced in rural (46%) than in urban areas (26%), and may have increased since the recent crisis of April/May 2006. Wealth distribution is unequal (Gini coefficient 0.37). Lack of non-farm income increases the vulnerability of households and malnutrition is a key issue. Women are important producers on the farms, but their access to land rights is very much limited by tradition. In general, land tenure is uncertain, given that out of 200,000 land parcels, only about 25% have undergone some form of registration.

About 70% of the urban population has access to relatively safe drinking water and electricity, while in rural areas only 51% of the population has access to safe drinking water. Electricity in rural area is provided for a limited time at night and only to about 11% of the population.

Timor-Leste's demographic trends are worrying. The total fertility rate (live births per woman) was 7.8 in 2003, possibly the highest in the world. The annual population growth is over 3%. Sixty percent of the population is under 18 and 25% is between the age of 15 and 29. With social services delivery improving gradually life expectancy may improve and child mortality decrease. Thus the population will get younger in the future. However, for the time being social indicators remain among the lowest in the region, including gender-related indicators. The urban youth in Dili has the highest unemployment rate with 50% of male aged 20-24 under-employed.

In general, Timor-Leste has succeeded in increasing primary school attendance (75%), but the level of education is low by regional and international standards, and the quality of teaching is poor. The percentage of students attending secondary school is only around 20% and the adult literacy rate is estimated at 50%. Girls are more likely than boys to drop out of school and at least 55% of women aged 15-60 years are illiterate compared with less than half of men. A proliferation of private universities (17) which sprang up from private initiative at independence are not contributing very much to making adequate use of teachers and facilities for a tertiary student population of about 10,000.

The global MDGs are to be achieved over a 25-year period with 1990 as the base year and 2015 as the final year for most of the targets. Timor-Leste achieved independence around half way through the 25 years time frame over which the goals were to be achieved. Rather than aiming at halving poverty between 1990 and 2015, Timor-Leste's targets are to reduce it by around one third between 2001 and 2015. Even with this adjustment Timor Leste faces many difficulties. The UNDP Human Development Report ranked TL among the 59 top priority countries in need of urgent actions to achieve the MDG. The 8 global MDG goals encompass: reduction of income poverty and hunger; improvement in education; gender equality; health; environment and other aspects of human welfare, as well as global partnership for achieving the targets (see the specific goals in annex). So far, the UN and the Government provided one report about the MDGs in 2004. This was more a stocktaking exercise on the status on some of the MDG indicators for which data were available at the time. It established targets to be achieved annually, but the only follow up on the achievements is represented by the annual Human Development Report. Scattered information is available in specific sectors or subsectors. UNDP intends to combine the Human Development report 2007 with the MDG report.

A different Result Matrix has been followed every six months for the dialogue between the Government and Donors financing the budget support. This Result-Matrix is organized around the objectives of the National Development Plan and sets expected outputs, performance indicators and targets for the fiscal year and the achievements during the semester. The matrix covers Governance (oversight institutions, public sector management, justice and police services, public expenditure management); service delivery for poverty reduction (health, education, power, transport, water supply, vulnerable groups); job creation (private sector, agriculture).

Due to the crisis and to last year's elections, the last report and the last mission covered only the first semester 2007. It commended the health sector and the Ministry for Community Reinsertion for their action during the crisis. However, the delivery of services in general was

considered low, to be restored to before crisis level and to be further improved. Job creation had been mostly inexistent. The budget expenditure during the semester was only US\$ 67 million (21% of the approved total annual budget). Capital expenditures amounted to less than US\$ 1.5 million. The decentralization for procurement to few Ministries (Health education and agriculture) did not work. The threshold for expenditure was too low and construction of 130 schools, which could have had generated 1,000 jobs, could not be contracted.

Health Situation

Progress on Key Indicators

Recent information is available on infant and child mortality and morbidity, nutrition, and fertility, but only indirect information is available on maternal mortality and adult morbidity. More information would be needed for a clearer picture of the population's health status to emerge. A key constraint in monitoring progress in key indicators has been the unreliability of the health information system. The Health Ministry has been working since 2007 to improve the system, starting first with "cleaning" the 2006 data, and next focusing on improving the process for collecting, reporting, and validating data. The "cleaning" process for the 2006 data – together with the revised population data from the census – has resulted in downward revisions of several key indicators. For example, outpatient visits had been estimated at over 2 per capita, but were re-estimated at 1.4 visits in 2006. Some of the appraisal targets in the matrix have therefore been revised downwards accordingly. Nonetheless, the vaccination data show significant improvements in both measles and DPT3 coverage in 2006 compared with 2005. The unrest in April/May 2006 did not seem to negatively affect vaccination coverage, but a review of quarterly outpatient attendance and assisted delivery data shows a significant drop in the 2nd and 3rd quarters of 2006 (including a 50% decline in Dili).

Overall Progress in 2006-07

The Ministry of Health deserves to be commended for maintaining services to the population during this difficult period, and for continuing to advance the development of the sector strategy and reform agenda. Vaccination coverage has improved and exceeded appraisal targets, but outpatient attendance and assisted deliveries were negatively affected by the unrest of the past year. While this suggests potential for further progress in 2008 if the situation remains stable, Timor-Leste remains "off-track" for several key MDG targets, including reducing maternal mortality, reducing chronic malnutrition (which still affects over half of all children), and increasing access to family planning (fertility rates remain the highest in the region). Accelerating progress toward the MDGs will require addressing persistent bottlenecks in service delivery and quality, and addressing constraints to demand for both curative and preventive services by the population.

The recruitment of 303 additional doctors from Cuba and the decision to send over 600 students to Cuba for medical training represent an opportunity for the health system.

Continued constraints to service delivery

At both the health district and hospital levels, maintenance and logistic issues continue to impede the delivery of health services. These include a lack of electricity, water, reliable vehicles and motorcycles, equipment not working properly, telephones not working, and shortages of vital equipment. Greater financial delegation to health districts, including the establishment of imprest (petty cash) accounts, have made a modest contribution to improving

service delivery, although the ceilings on the imprest accounts remain relatively low (\$5000) and financial management capacity at districts remains relatively weak. The MOH undertook an internal review of constraints to service delivery, which contributed to a decision by government to delegate fuel procurement to the MOH (based on a voucher system for districts and hospitals). This reform has reportedly significantly reduced fuel shortages. Other than petty cash expenses, however, districts and hospitals still have limited authority for budget execution.

Budget allocations and execution

The budget appropriation for the health sector was \$25.7 million in FY06/07, or 8 percent of the total budget. As of March 2007, the MOH cash expenditures equalled 28 percent of its budget appropriation, whereas expenditures plus commitments amounted to 81%. The lag in expenditures is due to an unusually large appropriation for major capital works (\$10 million), most of which is multi-annually. Insufficient decentralization of procurement and payment procedures as well as capacity constraints for procurement and civil works supervision have also hindered execution. While the capital budget is fully committed, only \$40,000 had been spent as of March 31 (0.4 percent). In contrast, expenditure for goods and services was 67 percent for the same period.

Since the April/May 2006 political and security crisis the country has a high number (70,000 – 100,000) of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), most of whom are staying with host families in the districts while the remainder are living in camps in and outside of Dili.

Education Situation

In general, Timor-Leste has succeeded in increasing primary school attendance (75%), but the level of education is low by regional and international standards, and the quality of teaching is poor. The percentage of students attending secondary school is only around 20% and the adult literacy rate is estimated at 50%. Girls are more likely than boys to drop out of school and at least 55% of women aged 15-60 years are illiterate compared with less than half of men. A proliferation of private universities (17) which sprang up from private initiative at independence are not contributing very much to making adequate use of teachers and facilities for a tertiary student population of about 10,000.

2.4 Environmental Situation

Timor-Leste's economy is heavily dependent on its natural resources. Land, water, forests and coastal zones provide a livelihood, or are the major source of income, for at least three-quarters of the population. They are the basis for social and economic security and growth. Mineral and petroleum deposits are expected to provide a significant source of income and foreign revenue for many years to come. Finally, many of Timor-Leste's resources – for example, its pristine coastal ecosystems, its stands of sandalwood and its remaining primary forests – are a world heritage in need of protection. Besides the stocks of oil and gas in the Timor Sea and onshore gas, Timor-Leste is endowed with modest fishery stocks, and forestry resources. The rainfall pattern – particularly in the north with long dry periods followed by intensive, short rainfalls – is conducive to erosion, which has been further increased in many areas by deforestation and over-grazing. The new Government is aware of the need to develop its resources in a sustainable way, avoiding short to medium term benefits that could jeopardize the longer term future. The GoTL is also aware that the development of these

resources will depend for the time being mainly on private sector initiatives and investments. The main efforts in environmental conservation so far have been concentrated on building a strong information data base on the resources, on preparing legislation and on preparing community management mechanisms. Despite some efforts, there are still problems of deforestation, land degradation, loss of biodiversity, urban pollution and waste management, and there is a need for reinforced regulatory framework and monitoring if this trend is to be reversed. The Commission's rural development program will address a number of these issues, in particular the sustainable development of natural resources.

It will also address the country's vulnerability to natural disasters. Timor-Leste, like most of the Pacific Island countries, is exposed to natural disasters due to the vagaries of weather (extensive periods of drought and short and intensive rainy seasons), floods and land-slides, exacerbated by climate change, which together with heavy reliance on a limited range of economic sectors worsen the country's vulnerability to external circumstances. NGOs and international organizations have already contributed to developing disaster risk reduction in Timor-Leste in various ways: capacity building, enhancement of public awareness about disasters through workshops, implementation of Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) programs in collaboration with rural communities and local authorities in some districts, and provision of relief assistance to affected communities affected by natural hazards. As a result, while the main concern of local communities' remains production of sufficient and adequate food for their families, they are also aware of natural hazards that they are exposed to. On the other hand, the district government has limited capacity and resources, and is not able to fully assist the affected communities in responding to and preparing for a natural hazard.

An upturn in economic activity and increase in private investment has the potential to lead further to environmental degradation which will weaken the very foundation of Timor-Leste's sustainable development, impacting negatively on agriculture, tourism, and food security, thereby increasing poverty.

At present, Timor-Leste is almost totally dependent on imported petroleum products and domestically produced firewood to meet its energy requirements and there is no National Energy Policy. It is essential for the country to have an energy policy that provides the basic Road Map for movement towards the objective of stable, secure and sustainable sources of energy.

It is also essential that GoTL and donors take into consideration measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change effects.

3 Overview of Past and Ongoing Co-operation

3.1 Focal Sectors

Cooperation under ALA Budget Line

Since Timor-Leste's independence and until 2005, the cooperation program was financed with different resources: Echo, Rehabilitation Budget line (BL) and Asia/Latin America (ALA) BL. A Country Strategy was developed for the period 2002-05 with health and rural development as focal sectors. Capacity building, governance were financed as cross cutting issues.

The approved contributions of the EC to Timor-Leste, since September 1999 can be summarized as follows:

- **Humanitarian assistance, emergency, relief and rehabilitation, food security (including contributions to multi-donor Trust Funds and UN agencies)**
(€142 million)
- **Rural development including** support for rural infrastructure, private sector employment generation (€34.5 million)
- **Support for the health sector** (€24.5 million)
- **Capacity building** to the line Ministries as well as for education, the judiciary and tourism sectors, and women's leadership, support to elections (€2.5 million)

Rural development programme (RDP) I and RDP II are still ongoing and are expected to continue till 2009 and 2011.

Three health sector projects are on-going: Health Sector Rehabilitation and Development Project (HSRDP) II and 2 contracts of Sector Programme Health. They are expected to end in 2008 and 2009.

During 2007, an Interim Evaluation of the RDP I was carried out while the RDP II started its first year of implementation. Monitoring has been carried out also on the health sector program financed by ALA. The evaluation and monitoring reports are relevant to the new commitments under the 9th and 10th EDF.

For the health sector the monitors highlighted a high degree of ownership of the Ministry which helped to develop a good integration with the policies of the Ministry. The EC funding contributed to the development of a national referral system and to the management of drugs and human resources. Moreover, the EC has supported the establishment of a national health plan and a midterm expenditure framework making the sector eligible to sector support thus further increasing the Ministry's ownership. However, indicators for health, although they have shown a good improvement are not yet satisfactory and more remains to be done in health promotion.

In the RDP I results have been more mixed. Good results were obtained from the water and sanitation component CAS and from the ARP III. According to the evaluation, the 4 components which were coordinated by UNDP have been quite fragmented and the need of the EC to reduce the number of contracts through an umbrella contract with UNDP has just

added more layers of bureaucracy. However, one component (STAGE = Skills and Training Assistance for Employment Generation) has been quite successful in increasing employment through microfinance institutions. A community development program in the enclave of Oecussi has been promising, but has lacked the capacity to link the production to the market. The construction of the 5 bridges linking Viqueque with Lautem suffered a lot of delay.

Cooperation under 9th EDF (€18 million)

The above indicative allocation was destined to cover the long term development activities identified in the context of the bridging response strategy for the period 2006-07. The following programmes have been identified:

- Focal sector 1: Sustainable rural development (allocation €10 million, or 55.5 %)
- Focal sector 2: Institutional capacity building (allocation €8 million (44.5%). This component includes:
 - Capacity Building for the Government of Timor-Leste, which will address different issues on the basis of government needs and priorities (€ 3 million). Financing Agreement signed April 2007 ;
 - Planning and Financial Management Capacity Building Program aimed at supporting the Ministry of Finance and the main Ministry to address the bottlenecks and problems related to low budget execution, integrating the planning and the budgeting functions (€ 3.5 million). Financing Agreement signed in July 2007 and Administrative Agreement signed in December 2007.
 - Support to the Timorese Electoral Cycle (€1.5 million). Contribution Agreement signed in May 2007 (with retro-active effect for February 07). This was complemented by a further amount of € 2.1 million for the EU Observers' Mission.

9/ACP/TL/01: Capacity building for the Government of Timor-Leste (€ 3 million).

The financing agreement for this project was signed in April 2007. It joins activities normally realized with a TCF financing agreement (identification study for EDF program) with support to NAO and support to trade policies. The formulation mission for RDP III was carried out in June 2007 funded on this project's resources. The contract for TA to NAO and Ministry of Tourism, Commerce and Industry was awarded to a consultancy company.

The arrival of the TAs for NAO component coincided with events which made their insertion a bit difficult: The NAO was extremely busy in preparing two successive budgets with limited time to concentrate on the EDF and the assistants. Moreover, as it happens with a new Government, the new Minister could not delegate responsibilities prior to understanding the content of the tasks to be performed and the capacity of the potential delegates.

Difficulty and delays were met also in providing the TA to the Ministry of Tourism, Commerce and Industry in which the pre-requisite of Portuguese speaking candidate (which was not in the ToR) were invoked by the Minister as a precondition. However, in negotiation with the Consultant the TA could be successfully changed and the replacement was approved by the Minister.

9/ACP/TL/02: Support to the Timorese electoral cycle (€1.5 million)

The contribution Agreement was signed in May 2007 with retro-active effect to February 07. This project is implemented through a UNDP managed trust fund. The EC provided support which amounted to 38% of the UNDP trust fund and the resources were committed for a 2 years period ending in February 2009.

The Trust Fund's stakeholders participated to periodic steering committee meetings monitoring the program through a work plan which included 9 components: support to the administration of the election (STAE); National Election Commission; voters' education; media; political parties; international observers; national observers. Performance indicators were also used to assess the implementation of activities.

The EC disbursed €1 Million during 2007. A second Tranche of €400,000 has been foreseen for mid 2008. As the UNDP program contributed substantially to the holding of elections which were considered free and fair and represented one of the main steps for solving the crisis, donors have considered positively the program. A review was also carried out by UNDP in order to prepare the continuation of the program through the rest of the electoral cycle. In spite of the positive outcome some lessons should be drawn for the future:

- More consultation should be carried out by UNDP with stakeholders for the selection of the experts and advisors of the Program.
- UNDP should increase its awareness of its local office on the FAFA/standard contribution agreement.
- In spite of UNDP providing the matrix of elections' different contributions (Government budget, UNMIT, UNDP) for improving coordination, yet there was not always clarity about what would be expected from a specific source of funding or there were disproportionate allocation of Human resources (UN volunteer) in a single place/district.
- The work plan should include all the activities of the electoral cycle from the outset and not only the activities related to the electoral events.

9/ACP/TL/03: Planning and Financial Management Capacity Building Program (€ 3.5 million)

Also for this program the Commission was delegated by the NAO to manage on behalf of the TL Government. The Financing Agreement with the Government was signed in July 2007 and the administrative agreement was signed with the WB in December 2007 for a duration of 4 years. A total of 50% of the funds were credited after the signature of the administrative agreement, while the remaining 50% will be credited once half the funds received have been subjected to legal commitments.

With the Ministry undertaking the presentation of 2 budgets in 2007 (transitional budget and budget 2008), the assistance has helped the Ministry and other line Ministry to quickly identify problems and to start to address them. Moreover all Ministries have now been entrusted with the responsibilities to launch tender up to amounts of US \$ 100,000. Assessment of staff and planning of training was underway at the end of the year.

9/ACP/TL/04: Rural development Program III (€10 million)

The Financing agreement was signed on 24 November 2007. No tender was launched yet but the process to recruit TA to a Project Management Unit is ongoing as terms of reference and

contract forecast are being prepared with participation of NAO's services and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The contract forecast for the technical assistance service is foreseen for the first quarter of 2008. The activities are expected to start in 2009.

Cooperation under 10th EDF (€63 million plus €18 million)

The CSP/NIP for the 10th EDF with the focal sectors rural development, health and institutional capacity building has been adopted by the Commission at the end of 2007 and signed in March 2008.

This amount shall serve to cover long-term programmable development operations within the framework of the Support Strategy. It is tentatively to be divided among focal and non-focal areas as follows:

<i>Focal sector 1:</i>	Sustainable rural development	[€ 35] million [55%] of total
<i>Focal sector 2:</i>	Health	[€ 8] million [13%] of total
<i>Focal sector 3:</i>	Institutional capacity building	[€ 13] million [21%] of total
<i>Non focal sectors:</i>	Support for Non State Actors (NSA),	[€ 4] million,
	Technical Cooperation Facility,	[€ 3] million, [11%] of total,

Based on a Governance Action Plan of the government an incentive tranche of 18 million € will be added in the form of an amendment to the CSP. According to the agreement between the Delegation and the NAO the Incentive Tranche should be added to the different sectors follows:

- € 8.5 Million to focal sector 1;
- € 2 to focal sector 2;
- € 5 to focal sector 3 ;
- € 2.5 to the Timor Leste Participation in the PALOP Program

10th EDF, B envelope, € 1.1 million

This envelope will cover unforeseen needs such as emergency assistance where such assistance cannot be financed from the EU budget, contributions to internationally agreed debt relief initiatives and support to mitigate adverse effects of instability in export earnings.

In accordance with Article 3(5) of Annex IV to the Cotonou Agreement, this amount may, if necessary, be increased in the light of the operational or ad hoc reviews.

Assessment of Performance Indicators

The NIP 2006-2007 was envisaged to be committed 100% by the end of 2007, a target that could be achieved despite the crisis in which the country entered from April 2006. However, except for the elections and partially for the capacity building programme to improve the Government capacity to manage the EDF resources (support to NAO), the other projects did not start yet. It is impossible therefore to assess the performance indicators in relation to the global objective of alleviating poverty and enhancing socio economic development mainly in rural areas of the country. The performance indicators established for the elections were met.

In any case, the problem of indicators has to be related to the lack of statistics and the low level of reliability of data. Recently the WB has updated the Standard of Leaving Survey which will provide some help along with other existing health surveys. However it is recognized that further support to the National Institute of Statistics within the Ministry of Finance is required.

3.2 Utilisation of Resources for Non-State Actors (NSA)

The possibilities for GoTL to adopt participatory approaches are limited. Civil society is only emerging and in a process of development. Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are rather fragmented and suffer from the same challenges of infrastructure, communications and language barriers as all other sectors. The crisis has also shown the vulnerability of some of them to partisanship.

The EC has involved few civil society organizations in the preparation of the CSP/NIP of the 9th and 10th EDF. Under the 9th EDF a budget item has been reserved for organizing seminars and workshop in order to identify the possibility of establishing a mechanism of dialogue with the Government enabling them to engage in a meaningful policy dialogue enhancing democratic governance. Another area of possible support under the 10th EDF, besides the implementation of complementary sector initiatives, will focus on capacity building for the network of community based organisations (CBOs) with a view to enabling them to improve their code of conduct, their organisational and managerial set up. ToRs were prepared for a consultant to define the specific components of the support to NSAs and the financial implications.

3.3 Other Instruments

Intra-ACP Cooperation: Water Facility

Under the above initiative an Integrated Rural Community Water and Sanitation Development Project was financed with an EC contribution of € 1.095,000. The initiative covers the 3 districts of Liquica, Ermera and Bobonaro. The grant agreement was signed in October 07 and the first months were devoted to the recruitment of staff and procurement of equipment as well as to the establishment of local offices.

Community Budget Lines

Under the **Food Security Budget Line** Annual Action Plan 2006 an amount of € 6 million was made available for NGOs and 5 grant contracts were signed in January 2007 with duration of 4 years. The programmes' components include: increased and diversified production; establishment of on farm demonstration; improved seeds availability; income generation activities.

An allocation of € 5 Million is foreseen for the 2008 Food Security Annual Action Programme.

Food Aid Situation

The 2007 has seen one of the worst rice crises in Timor-Leste since independence. A coincidence of different factors led to a lack of interest in importing rice causing the tripling of the rice price. This generated unrest and looting of Government and WFP warehouses. The Government reacted to the situation by importing rice and distributing it to subsidized prices. This initiative was also toppled by providing a subsidy to civil servants in rice. Recently the IV Constitutional Government has started to reconsider this trend mainly with the aim of re-establishing the role of traders in rice import. The rice demand for the whole country need is about 1,000 tonnes per week.

Rapid Reaction Mechanism/ Instrument for Stability

As a reaction to the political and humanitarian crisis of April/May 2006, the Commission adopted on 31 August 2006 measures under the *Rapid Reaction Mechanism* aimed at contributing to post-crisis stabilisation totalling € 4 million. The support package addresses some of the underlying causes and destabilising factors of the crisis and comprises two components:

- a) Support to the national dialogue at all levels of society, with high-level outside facilitation through the Club of Madrid and technical support to the national dialogue process, including local consultation and civic education;
- b) Short-term rural employment schemes ("cash for work" programme), esp. for the urban youth, aiming at reducing tensions among unemployed youngsters, who became a major factor of insecurity during the crisis.

Further measures are foreseen under the *Instrument for Stability*.

ECHO

Emergency initiatives were financed under the ECHO humanitarian assistance (€ 2.85 million) and under Dipecho Disaster Preparedness Program (€ 0.64 million). Echo projects provided food for the 100,000 displaced people and water and sanitation for displaced, support to camp management and reintegration of returnees as well as livelihood to communities affected by the civil unrest. The assistance has allowed a calm environment for holding the Presidential and Legislative elections. However, the number of displaced people has now decreased and some of them have access to jobs and income thereby no longer justifying blanket food distribution to displaced people.

European Investment Bank

The IV constitutional Government has manifested the interest of increasing its resources availability for development. It remains open to options of revising the Petroleum law, to adopt Public-private partnerships, and to solicit external financing to realize investments. In this new framework the EIB during 2007 fielded a mission to Dili to explore project opportunities where EIB might provide added value as a financier. Discussions with the Government continue and aim at identifying a set of priority projects that may be eligible for EIB financing, particularly in the infrastructure, natural resources, and financial sectors. Given the significant role of Technical Assistance in ensuring sustainable development and

implementation of projects in Timor-Leste, opportunities for co-operation and co-financing with the European Commission will be actively sought. Meanwhile, it is imperative that the Government continues to pursue policies that support legal and regulatory reforms conducive to attracting investment.

4 Policy Coherence for Development (PCD)

EC development policies and strategies are consistent with Timor-Leste's priorities which are security, rural development, infrastructure rehabilitation and development, creation of employment opportunities, social service delivery and governance. Apart from the programmed funds under focal sectors further support was given through the political instrument of the Rapid Reaction Mechanism in terms of crisis mitigation. New support will be provided under the Instrument for Stability thereby linking security and development of the country. In terms of the 12 policy areas the following are of relevance to Timor-Leste:

Trade: This relates to the effective participation of Timor-Leste in international trade fora and agreements, in particular WTO, the promotion of the trade dimension in the national development plan and capacity-building for the line ministry responsible for trade. Timor Leste has applied for membership in the *Integrated Framework process*, which suggests the will to integrate trade policy into its national development plans and to improve the trade governance structure. A diagnostic phase was planned to start in October 2007.

Agriculture: The rural development programmes should ensure that EC agriculture activities will not negatively affect agriculture in Timor. At this juncture trade of Timor-Leste with the EU is at a very small level (with some coffee trading) and should not be negatively affected. Timor-Leste as an LDC also benefits from "Everything but arms" conditions. Potential agricultural exporters may need at some time in the future assistance in meeting the high sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards of EU markets in order to get improved market access to European markets.

Transport and Energy: Current guidelines on transport and energy may have to be addressed in future infrastructure programmes in the rural development sector.

Employment and decent work: This has played an important role in crisis mitigation. The EC has contributed to it through the food security budget lines, rural development and Rapid Reaction Mechanism and will continue through the Instrument for Stability by creating a mechanism which the Government could adopt for creating employment through labour intensive maintenance and rehabilitation of rural infrastructures (a total of 55,000 work days were obtained through a pilot project). In this context also the Institutional Capacity Building for Public Finance Management is contributing across sectors to enhance the capacity of Ministries more related to employment generation for the implementation of the Government budget.

5 EU Strategy for the Pacific

Both 9th and 10th EDF concentrate on focal sectors which are part of the 3 priorities of the EU Strategy for the Pacific: these are rural development and capacity building.

Timor-Leste is not part of the 9th EDF RIS/RIP and will only begin to participate in the activities of the ACP Pacific States group under the 10th EDF.

6 Donors Coordination and Harmonisation

a. Government leadership for donor coordination

The Government's leadership in donor coordination weakened during 2007 and remained confined mainly to the electoral process and few information sessions. Donors kept information and coordination through informal meetings. The new Government has resumed coordination through the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economy and other relevant Ministries. However sector working groups are still not active. The Government would now like to revive this mechanism as well as the results matrix utilized in the past for the budget support to include also all the combined sources of funding. The Ministry of Finance would also like to review the registry of external assistance and regularly requests updated information on external assistance. Development Partners Meetings are held annually to discuss effective ways to combat poverty. These meetings have been held in Dili and co-chaired by the Government and the World Bank since May 2002. The last Development Partners Meeting was held in April 2006 and the next is scheduled for March 2008.

b. Partners' assistance strategy alignment

Under emerging Government leadership, external partners are aligning their assistance with the National Development Programme (NDP) and the vision 2020. The six major external partners are Portugal, Australia, EU, USA, Japan and Norway accounting for approximately 80 percent of gross ODA. The World Bank and other UN agencies also play an active role. The main forms of alignment undertaken by donors so far have been the establishment of the Trust Fund for Reconstruction and the Consolidated Support Program (general budget support) both of them administered by the World Bank. In both programs half of the donors were EU members. A similar coordination mechanism has been established by the government and the judiciary with the support of UNDP. Another Trust Fund, administered and implemented by UNDP was established for the elections.

One of the main capacity building programmes is co-financed by 6 donors (2 of them EU Member States and the EC) through a trust fund and it aims at enhancing the Government capacity to manage financial resources and to implement the growing budget. It will be articulated in a medium-term framework and an annual capacity-building program, defined in consultation with planning and finance units in ministries and districts.

Member States present in the country and the EC office have cooperated with the Presidency in preparing the Human Rights Fact File, in preparing a strategy for the support of Human Rights Defenders and in exchanging Country Strategies for a better integration. The code of conduct and the possibility of co-financing are also being debated.

With the opening of the Spanish Office in 2007, Spain and Portugal have envisaged to sign a MoU according to which Spain will finance part of the priorities identified by Portugal in its CSP. The opening of a "Casa Europa" with space reserved for Member States (MS) as well as visiting MS based in Jakarta, will certainly contribute to integrate more and more the EU strategies and to implement them according to the joint vision of MS and the EC.

Lengthy discussion went on with USA and the Government for the implementation of the Millennium Challenge Account fund, but the USA commitment did not materialize. The UN agencies have continued with their parallel system of implementation and procurement. A new United Nation Development Framework is foreseen for the 2009-13 period and it will focus on Governance, sustainable growth with specific focus on youth and livelihood and

basic social services. The amount foreseen is USD 100 million of which 10 million to be contributed by the UN. Most of the activities are the continuation of the present ones.

c. Partnership organization

The main external partners have a well-established diplomatic and aid presence in Dili, allowing for long-term day-to-day engagement: Portuguese Cooperation, AUSAID, USAID, JICA, GTZ, Brazil, China, Cuba, Malaysian and Irish Aid all have a diplomatic representation. Other partners do not have sufficient local technical staff to actively participate in the Sector Working Groups. The World Bank program is managed by a country director based in Sydney and a country manager based in the Office in Dili. The EC program was managed by a Delegation based in Indonesia and an office in Dili. France and Spain have an office with one person in Dili. Other active donors as Sweden, Denmark and Finland are only based in Jakarta. Norway has recently opened an office with a Chargé d'Affaires in Dili.

d. Donor financing relying on country systems

Procurement procedures for TFET-supported projects have been adapted to ensure enhanced local content. External partners do not yet rely on national procurement and financial management systems, to support implementation of the Government's Sector Investment Programs.

The main use of the country system has been done through the budget support administered by the WB during the first 4 years after independence. Australia, Canada, Finland, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the UK, the USA, Portugal and the World Bank participated in the General Budget support called Consolidated Support Program (CSP). However at that time the financed budget gap included mainly salaries and only limited goods and services. The new Government wants to reform their procurement system and to have donors using it more and more. However the planning for the medium term and the budget projection still remain to be done.

e. Use of common arrangements or procedures

External partners have been coordinating their assistance around the Government's Sector Investment Programs. However, this coordination has not yet led to harmonized approaches, such as shared financial management or procurement procedures. The Sector Investment Programs are now to be substantially reviewed and changed on the basis of the new National Development Plan. For 2007 and for the preparation of the EC Country Strategy Paper 2008-13, the 2020 vision and the Government National Development Plan has been taken into consideration as a reference.

f. Analytical partnership

Besides the analytical studies which have been carried out jointly in the past, in 2007 a Standard of Living Survey has been carried out by the WB with financing of the Multi-donor Trust Fund of the Public Finance Management Capacity Building Programme (PFMCBP) to which also the EC provided contributions.

7 Dialogue in country with NSAs, local authorities and National Parliament

As mentioned above dialogue has been undertaken with NSAs during the preparation of the CSP/NIP for the 10th EDF. Further dialogue has been undertaken by implementing partners, but the number of personnel present in the Dili Office could not allow time for any wider consultation prior and during the program's implementation. To this effect, resources have been allocated for this purpose under the 9th EDF for identifying a mechanism for dialogue between NSAs and Government. These resources are included in the program estimate which is due to start in 2008. More consistent resources for NSAs have been allocated under the Country Strategy of the 10th EDF (NSAs as a non-focal sector with 4 million €).

The participation of the Parliament in monitoring the cooperation program is still to be achieved. The National Parliament of Timor Leste does not yet have the capacity to monitor the Government Budget implementation. Therefore the JAR has not been shared by the Government with the Parliament.

8 Conclusions

Timor-Leste is facing a number of challenges which are addressed in the programme of the IV Constitutional Government. The most urgent problems to be addressed are the return and resettlement of displaced people, reform of the security institutions, resolving the problems of the petitioners and the lack of capacity to develop the country. Following the February 11 attack and the recovery and safe return of the President, the rebels have surrendered mostly which should very much help to improve the security situation. Generation of employment, bringing people out of poverty and having them participating in the development of the country are the major medium term objectives of the Government.

The economy although returning to the growth path has not yet performed well and private sector activities are very low. The country is facing repeatedly irregular weather patterns influencing its capacity to provide sufficient food to the population.

The country is further faced with institutional problems as all systems work with very little human capacity. For instance, the backlog in criminal cases is huge and this has repercussions on the general appreciation of the people on Timor-Leste as a state respecting rights and security of its people. The parliament and other check and balance institution need to be upgraded so as to fulfil their function in a democratic state.

Addressing the institutional capacity problems should also assist the country in using its substantial own financial resources from its petroleum wealth for a faster development process. In this respect the country faces the difficult task to use its petroleum wealth prudently and in line with capacity development. The improvement of the budget preparation and implementation process plays a key role for a more efficient use of the petroleum fund.

Health indicators are among the lowest in the region. Timor-Leste remains "off-track" for several key MDG targets, including reducing maternal and child mortality and reducing chronic malnutrition (which still affect over half of all children). Accelerating progress toward the MDGs will require addressing persistent bottlenecks in service delivery and quality, and addressing constraints to demand for both curative and preventive services by the population.

EC support aims at reducing poverty in the rural development sector, helps improve the health situation of the people and building up and supporting governance institutions. EC support started with emergency and humanitarian assistance in the early days of Timor-Leste's

independence and continued with rehabilitation and development projects. A number of rehabilitation projects of hospitals and rural bridges will be inaugurated in the course of 2008.

The recent crises (in 2006 and 2008) have shown that development aid can not stand alone and that the problems of the country need to be tackled in an overall political, security and development/humanitarian framework. The EC will therefore also implement programmes aiming at stabilising the country.

EC assistance will have to be provided within a reliable donor government coordination process thereby making as far as possible use of country systems. The recent Timor-Leste Development Partners meetings are very positive in this respect. The development of a new or a revised National Development Plan should put the development focus from the short-term to a longer term perspective.

Annexes

Country at a glance

A. Table of macroeconomic Indicators

B. Table of MDGs

Annexes with retrospective character

9th EDF

Sector concentration of the engagements under the 9th EDF

Budget lines (Water facility)

Annexes with prospective character

Indicative timetable for disbursements of 9th EDF

Annex on Aid effectiveness

Donor matrix

Country at a glance

A. Table of macroeconomic Indicators

Item	Unit	1990	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007
Basic data							
1. Population	1,000 hab.			923	983	1,015	
	<i>annual change</i>			2.3	6.3	3.3	
2. Nominal GDP *	million USD		316.3	338.6	349.9	355.7	396
	<i>nominal GDP per capita</i>			366.6	356	350	
	<i>annual change</i>			2.3	-1.6		
3. Real GDP annual change *	%			1.8	0.8	-5.8	7.8
4. Gross fixed capital formation	% GDP			17.3	17.2	17.1	
International transaction							
5. Export of goods and services	% GDP			31.2	12.4		
	<i>of which coffee</i>			2.0	2.2		
6. Trade balance	% GDP			-12.0	-18.8		
7. Current account balance	% GDP			30.4	83.5	115.5	
8. Net inflows of foreign investment	% GDP						
9. External debt	% GDP						
10. Service of external debt	% exp.goods						
11. Foreign exchange reserves	month import						
Government							
12. Revenue	% GDP			31.1	96.2	136.4	
	<i>of which grants</i>			10.3	9.8	0.0	
13. Expenditure	% GDP			16.4	16.9	23.1	
	<i>of which capital expenditure</i>			0.7	0.8	4.4	
14. Suplus/Deficit	million USD			37.0	265.3	392.1	
	<i>including grants</i>			10.9	75.8	110.2	
	<i>excluding grants</i>			0.6	86.0	110.2	
15. Debt	% GDP			0.0	0.0	0.0	
	<i>of which external</i>			0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other							
16. Consumer price inflation	%			3.3	1.0	4.0	
17. Interest rate (for money)	% annual			0.58	1.29	1.26	
18. Exchange rate (per 1 €)	annual average						
19. Unemployment (ILO definition) *	% labour force		5.3				4.1
20. Employment in agriculture *	% tot. employ.		81.6				85.4

B. Table of MDGs

Indicators of MDG	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007
1. Proportion of population living on less than USD 1 per day	20	21.5			
2. Prevalence of underweight children (under five years of age)		43			
3. Under five mortality rate		46			
4. Net enrolment in primary education *	70.5		74.1		
5. Primary completion rate	47				
6. Ratio of girls to boy					
	<i>in primary education</i>		1.02	1.05	0.94
	<i>in secondary education</i>		0.95	0.96	0.94
	<i>in tertiary education</i>				
7. Proportion of births attended by skilled medical personnel *	24	37			
8. Proportion of one-year children immunized against measles *	5.5				30.3
9. HIV prevalence among 15 to 24 years old pregnant women					
10. Proportion of population with sustainable access to improve water source *	50.1				64.7

Sources:

Basic Data

2. non-oil source ADB
3. non-oil source IMF
4. non-oil source IMF
5. export F.O.B. include reexport (disproportionately large) and including export of oil and gas source ADB
7. including international assistance source ADB
12. source ADB
12. source ADB
13. source ADB
14. Overall budgetary surplus source ADB
15. source IMF
16. Consumer price index in Dili
17. time deposit 12 months
19. + 20. 2001 Living standard measurement survey 2007 Timor Leste survey of living standard

MDGs

1. '2001/2002 source UNDP Timor Leste Human Development Report and 2004 TL census
2. source UNDP Timor Leste Human Development Report
3. source UNDP Timor Leste Human Development Report
4. 2001 Living standard measurement survey 2007 Timor Leste survey of living standard
5. '2001/2002 source UNDP Timor Leste Human Development Report
6. '2001-2002
6. source Ministry of Education, years 2003-2004, 2004-2005 and 2005-2006, public + private
6. source Ministry of Education, years 2003-2004, 2004-2005 and 2005-2006, public + private junior+senior high school
8. 2001 Living standard measurement survey 2007 Timor Leste survey of living standard
10. 2001 Living standard measurement survey 2007 Timor Leste survey of living standard

9th EDF 2007

OLAS FIGURES :
18/1/2008(2007)

	COMMITMENTS (BRUT)		INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS			PAYMENTS			
	TARGET 2007 (100%)	DECIDED %	TARGET 2007	CONTRACTED	%	TARGET 2007	PAID	%	
Timor Leste	18,000,000	18,000,000	100%	6,511,621	6,865,318	105%	3,195,000	1,107,718	35%

EDF 9th breakdown (NIP)

Country: TIMOR LESTE

European Consensus	9th EDF CSP and NIP focal sectors	total cumulative global commitments 31/12/2007	Total cumulative payments 31/12/2007
Governance, human rights and support to economic and institutional reforms	Institutional Capacity Building		
	▶ improve budget planning and execution & monitoring and evaluation system of public finance management	€ 3.500.000	0
	▶ electoral process	€ 1.500.000	1.000.000
	▶ support to NAO (including TCF + support to Trade)	€ 3.000.000	107.718
Conflict prevention and fragile States			
Rural development, territorial planning, agriculture and food security	Sustainable Rural Development	€ 10.000.000	0
Environment and sustainable management of natural resources			
Infrastructure, communication and transport			
Water and energy			
Human development			
Social cohesion and employment			
Trade and regional integration	(Trade advisor provided under the Institutional capacity building)		
Total		€ 18.000.000	1.107.718

Water Facility

(amounts in €)

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	N° INDIV COMMIT.	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementation*	SITUATION END 2007		FORECASTS on PAYMENTS 1st SEM 2008			FORECASTS on PAYMENTS 2nd SEM 2008			FORECASTS on PAYMENTS 1st SEM 2009			FORECASTS on PAYMENTS 2nd SEM 2009			COMMENTS	
					GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT.	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR				
					AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	1 st SEMESTER	2 nd SEMESTER	High	Medium	Low	1 st SEMESTER	2 nd SEMESTER	High	Medium	Low	1 st SEMESTER	2 nd SEMESTER		High
		0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
SOME GLOBAL COMMITMENTS					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS																				
			SIEGE: AUSTRIAN			1,095,000	303,289	791,711	0	293,097	0	293,097	0	0	0	0	0	249,030	0	
2006	9ACP RPR50	30	RED CROSS - INTEGRATED RURAL COMMUNITY WATER	20110530		1,095,000	303,289	791,711	0	293,097	0	293,097	0	0	0	0	0	249,030	0	OK



SUMMARY of EDF FORECASTS 2008 - 2009

	FORECASTS 2008							TARGET ANNEE			
	1st SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	TARGET 100%L+50% M	2nd SEMESTER	LOW		MEDIUM	HIGH	TARGET 100%L+50% M
New Global Commitments	0	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	0	1,500,000	1,500,000
New Individual Commitments	3,800,000	3,186,185	0	613,815	3,186,185	1,200,000	706,920	493,080	0	953,460	4,139,645
Payments	3,095,393	2,595,393	0	500,000	2,595,393	1,338,526	788,526	550,000	0	1,063,526	3,658,919
Decommitments	0					0					0
Decommitments to recommit	0					0					0
Reduction of Old RAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	FORECASTS 2009							TARGET ANNEE			
	1st SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	TARGET 100%L+50% M	2nd SEMESTER	LOW		MEDIUM	HIGH	TARGET 100%L+50% M
New Global Commitments	0	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	0	3,000,000	3,000,000
New Individual Commitments	700,000	466,458	233,542	0	583,229	4,900,000	4,234,868	665,132	0	4,567,434	5,150,663
Payments	1,648,526	1,098,526	550,000	0	1,373,526	4,788,526	4,138,526	650,000	0	4,463,526	5,837,052

SITUATION on 01/01/2008	
RAL	PROJECTS decided before YEAR 2003
Σ Ongoing GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	18,000,000
RAC	11,134,682
RAP	5,757,800
RAL / Σ GLOBAL COMMIT.	16,892,282
% RAL / Σ GLOBAL COMMIT.	94%
Nbr of years to absorb RAL	#DIV/0!
	5

SITUATION on 31/12/2008	
ALBETLEANS	TECHNICAL
3,590,000	0
3,590,000	0
6,126,935	0
24,736,333	0

	Amount	Nbr
Ceiling increase riders	345,500	1
Extension Date		2
Reaménagement budgétaire		2
Modification DTA		2
Total number of projects		2

EDF FORECASTS 2008 - 2009: PAYMENTS on ONGOING PROJECTS.

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	N° INDIV COMMIT.	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementation	SITUATION END 2007			FORECASTS on PAYMENTS 1st SEM 2008			FORECASTS on PAYMENTS 2nd SEM 2008		
					GLOBAL COMMIT. AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT. PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAC	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR		
								1st SEMESTER	Low L	Medium M	High H	2nd SEMESTER	Low L
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS					18,000,000	6,865,318	11,134,682	2,495,393	0	0	288,526	0	0
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS					6,865,318	1,107,718	5,757,600	2,495,393	0	0	288,526	0	0
2007	9ACP TL1	0	INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME FOR THE GOVERNMENT	20120630	3,000,000	1,865,318	1,134,682						
2007	9ACP TL1	1	FORMULATION FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT	20090528	179,530	107,718	71,812	37,236					
2007	9ACP TL1	2	SOGES WITH TRANSTEC AND GRM	20100401	1,685,788	0	1,685,788	298,157			198,526		
2007	9ACP TL2	0	SUPPORT TO THE TIMORESE ELECTORAL UNDP CONTRIBUTION	20101231	1,500,000	1,500,000	0						
2007	9ACP TL2	1	AGREEMENT - SUPPORT OT TIMORESE ELECTORAL	20081231	1,500,000	1,000,000	500,000	410,000			90,000		
2007	9ACP TL3	0	INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY AND IMPROVEMENT OF MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	20141130	3,500,000	3,500,000	0						
2007	9ACP TL3	1	MANAGEMENT CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM	20101220	3,500,000	0	3,500,000	1,750,000					
2007	9ACP TL4	0	RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME PHASE III	20151231	10,000,000	0	10,000,000						

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	N° INDIV COMMI T.	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	END date of imple- mentat*	FORECAST PAYMENTS 1st SEM 2009			FORECAST PAYMENTS 2nd SEM 2009			COMMENTS		
						1st SEMESTER	Low L	Medium M	High H	2nd SEMESTER	Low L		Medium M	High H
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS						198,526	198,526	0	0	238,526	238,526	0	0	
INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME FOR 20120630 THE GOVERNMENT														OK
2007	9ACP TL1	0	FORMULATION FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT SOGES WITH TRANSTEC	20090528										OK
2007	9ACP TL1	1	AND GRM SUPPORT TO THE TIMORESE ELECTORAL UNDP CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT - SUPPORT OF TIMORESE ELECTORAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY AND IMPROVEMENT OF MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS PLANNING AND FINANCIAL	20100401	198,526	198,526				238,526	238,526			OK
2007	9ACP TL2	0	BUILDING PROGRAM RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME PHASE III	20101231										OK
2007	9ACP TL2	1		20081231										OK
2007	9ACP TL3	0		20141130										OK
2007	9ACP TL3	1		20101220										OK
2007	9ACP TL4	0		20161231										OK

A Possible rider, still to be confirmed with NAO, will increase the contract by 345,500 euros. A MTR is planned for early 2009.

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING GLOB. NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	N°IC	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	Original RAC		Forecasted payments 2008	Possible RAC to decommit	1st SEM 2008		2nd SEM 2008		New RAC after Decommitt & Payment	
				Original RAP	Forecasted payments 2008			Forecasted De-commitments	Forecasted De-commitment to Recommit	Forecasted De-commitments	Forecasted De-commitment to Recommit		New RAP after Decommitt & Payment
2007	9ACP TL1	0	INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME FOR THE GOVERNMENT	1,134,682	1,134,682		1,134,682	0	0	0	0	1,134,682	
2007	9ACP TL1	1	FORMULATION FINANCIAL PROPOSAL THIRD RURAL DEVELOPMENT	71,812	37,236	37,236	34,576					34,576	
2007	9ACP TL1	2	SOGES WITH TRANSTEC AND GRM	1,685,788	933,735	933,735	752,053					752,053	
2007	9ACP TL2	0	SUPPORT TO THE TIMORESE ELECTORAL CYCLE	0	0	0	0					0	
2007	9ACP TL2	1	UNDP CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT - SUPPORT OT TIMORESE ELECTORAL	500,000	500,000	500,000	0					0	
2007	9ACP TL3	0	INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY AND IMPROVEMENT OF MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	0	0	0	0					0	
2007	9ACP TL3	1	PLANNING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM	3,500,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000					1,750,000	
2007	9ACP TL4	0	RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME PHASE III	10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000					10,000,000	



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EDF FORECASTS 2008-2009: NEW INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS (including payments) on ONGOING PROJECTS.

(amounts in €)

YEAR	GLOB. COMMIT.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	FORECASTS 2008			FORECASTS 2nd SEM 2008			FORECASTS 1st SEM 2009			FORECASTS 2nd SEM 2009			
				INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR for PAYMENTS	INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR for PAYMENTS	INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR for PAYMENTS	INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR for PAYMENTS	
				Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	
TOTALS on NEW INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS				2,800,000	600,000	100,000	1,000,000	850,000	300,000	550,000	350,000	500,000	1,500,000	1,150,000	500,000	650,000
2007 3 ACP TL 4 - RDP II - Technical Assistance				3,500,000	500,000	0	1,000,000	350,000	0	350,000	0	0	1,500,000	500,000	500,000	350,000
2007 3 ACP TL 4 - Programme Estimate 1				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007 3 ACP TL 4 - Programme Estimate 2				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007 3 ACP TL 1 - Programme Estimate 1				300,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	200,000	1,500,000	900,000	300,000	200,000
2007 3 ACP TL 1 - Programme Estimate 2																



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EDF FORECATS 2008-2009 : NEW GLOBAL Commitments (including individual commitments & Payments)

(amounts in €)

		FORECATS 1st SEM - 2008				FORECATS 2nd SEM - 2008				FORECATS 3rd SEM - 2008				FORECATS 4th SEM - 2008				FORECATS 1st SEM - 2009				FORECATS 2nd SEM - 2009																														
ESTIMATED DECISION DATE	PROJECT TITLE - ACTION/FICHE	CATEGORY	AMOUNT	RISK L, M, H	ESTIMATION OF RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			ESTIMATION OF RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			ESTIMATION OF RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			ESTIMATION OF RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			ESTIMATION OF RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			ESTIMATION OF RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS																																
					Low L	Medium M	High H	Low L	Medium M	High H	Low L	Medium M	High H	Low L	Medium M	High H	Low L	Medium M	High H	Low L	Medium M	High H	Low L	Medium M	High H																											
					INDIVID. COMMIT	PAYMENTS	INDIVID. COMMIT	PAYMENTS	INDIVID. COMMIT	PAYMENTS	INDIVID. COMMIT	PAYMENTS	INDIVID. COMMIT	PAYMENTS	INDIVID. COMMIT	PAYMENTS	INDIVID. COMMIT	PAYMENTS	INDIVID. COMMIT	PAYMENTS	INDIVID. COMMIT	PAYMENTS	INDIVID. COMMIT	PAYMENTS	INDIVID. COMMIT	PAYMENTS																										
TOTALS on NEW GLOBAL Commitments.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 2008	TCF		4,500,000	L																																																
2sem2009	Support to NAO			L																																																
	PROJECT		1,500,000	L																																																
	PROJECT		3,000,000	L																																																

Donor Matrix

don in Euro	1999-end 2007 votes unweighted	1999-end 2007 votes unweighted indexed	Bilateral donors EU Member States	Belgium	Finland	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Portugal	UK	Sweden	Spain	Netherlands	Luxembourg	Denmark	France	Greece	Austria	Total EU without EC	Total EU with EC	share of EC on EU	
Budget policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,417,767	23,417,767	0
Industry, mining and construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,038,231	5,038,231	0
Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65,397,207	65,397,207	0
Transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70,580,057	70,580,057	0
Education	2,970,000	374,288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,080,881	31,080,881	0
Health	26,640,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,955,198	5,955,198	0
Water	1,100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,367,712	1,367,712	0
Child protection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,194,690	1,194,690	0
Women in development	44,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,141,585	3,141,585	0
Peace building	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector and NGOs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Culture, youth, communication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government and civil society	16,350,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,057,979	13,057,979	0
Emergency aid and relief	53,810,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,258,635	8,258,635	0
Commodity assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,546,623	4,546,623	0
Administrative costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233,207,218	233,207,218	0
Bank and financial services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64,427,064	64,427,064	0
Social services and infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,459,664	1,459,664	0
Business and trade	14,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61,971,178	61,971,178	0
Tourism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	391,688	391,688	0
Environment	69,940,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,589,988	15,589,988	0
Telecommunications	23,070,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300,000	300,000	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,073,469	1,073,469	0
Total	147,733,225	374,288	17,450,000	25,696,964	27,330,024	748,384	442,742,940	1,003,328	343,812	3,437,417	300,959	3,000,959	821,705	3,224	876,102	637,674,629	858,144,629	37.57				

figures for the bi-lateral cooperation (KfW and BZG) do not include NGOs and churches (total would be around 30 mio Euros), STZ office started in mid 2001 so data accordingly in 01/02 (2002 for our purposes)
 2007 date is still preliminary
 information as of November 2007. 6/5 = 1,512100 (3/2008)
 list does not include WB executed activities or consultant trust funds used for TL; 6/8 = 1,512100 (3/2008)
 total from 2000-08 completes details with available totals (EC data); only for 2009 details available (Austrian Development Agency); 2007 not finalized (ADA) - 2 data sets and ADA claims EC data differs from their but have not provided correct information
 only for 2002-07 details available; total completes details with available totals (EC data); (only totals would sum up to 17,440,000)
 6/5 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/8 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/9 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/10 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/11 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/12 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/13 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/14 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/15 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/16 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/17 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/18 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/19 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/20 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/21 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/22 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/23 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/24 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/25 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/26 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/27 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/28 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/29 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/30 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 6/31 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 7/1 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 7/2 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 7/3 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 7/4 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 7/5 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 7/6 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 7/7 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 7/8 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 7/9 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 7/10 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 7/11 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 7/12 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 7/13 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 7/14 = 1,512100 (3/2008); 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