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ภาคผนวก

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No. 33341

**AUSTRALIA
and
INDONESIA****Agreement on maintaining security. Signed at Jakarta on
18 December 1995***Authentic texts: English and Indonesian.**Registered by Australia on 5 November 1996.*

**AUSTRALIE
et
INDONÉSIE****Accord relatif au maintien de la sécurité. Signé à Jakarta le
18 décembre 1995***Textes authentiques : anglais et indonésien.**Enregistré par l'Australie le 5 novembre 1996.*

**AGREEMENT¹ BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
ON MAINTAINING SECURITY**

**THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA (hereafter referred to as the "Parties"),**

DESIRING to strengthen the existing friendship between them;

RECOGNISING their common interest in the peace and stability of the region;

DESIRING to contribute to regional security and stability in order to ensure
circumstances in which their aspirations can be best realised for the economic
development and prosperity of their own countries and the region;

REAFFIRMING their respect for the sovereignty, political independence and territorial
integrity of all countries;

REAFFIRMING their commitment to the settlement of all international disputes by
peaceful means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international
law;

RECOGNISING that each Party has primary responsibility for its own security;

MINDFUL of the contribution that would be made to their own security and that of the
region by cooperating in the development of effective national capabilities in the defence
field and hence their national resilience and self-reliance;

NOTING that nothing in this Agreement affects in any way the existing international
commitments of either Party;

THEREFORE AGREE as follows:

Article 1

The Parties undertake to consult at ministerial level on a regular basis about matters
affecting their common security and to develop such cooperation as would benefit their
own security and that of the region.

¹ Came into force on 15 July 1996 by notification, in accordance with article 4.

Article 2

The Parties undertake to consult each other in the case of adverse challenges to either party or to their common security interests and, if appropriate, consider measures which might be taken either individually or jointly and in accordance with the processes of each Party.

Article 3

The Parties agree to promote - in accordance with the policies and priorities of each - mutually beneficial cooperative activities in the security field in areas to be identified by the two Parties.

Article 4

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the later notification by either Government of the fulfilment of its requirements for entry into force of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

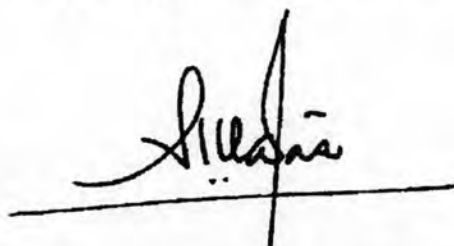
DONE at Jakarta on the eighteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-five in the English and Indonesian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government
of Australia:



GARETH EVANS
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For the Government
of the Republic of Indonesia:



ALI ALATAS
Minister for Foreign Affairs

ภาคผนวก ข

TEXT OF PRIME MINISTER HOWARD'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT HABIBIE

PRIME MINISTER
CANBERRA
19 December 1998

My dear President.

It was good to meet you in Kuala Lumpur and hear of the progress you are making with your political and economic reform programme. I have followed with particular interest the development of your plans for elections next year and am pleased that our Electoral Commission has recently been in Indonesia discussing ways in which we can help you with them.

You have an enormous amount on your agenda and East Timor is just one of many pressing issues. But I hope that, recognising our goodwill towards you personally and towards Indonesia, you will permit me to make some suggestions about the East Timor situation.

Your offer of autonomy for East Timor was a bold and clear-sighted step that has opened a window of opportunity both to achieve a peaceful settlement in East Timor and to resolve an issue that has long caused Indonesia difficulties in the international community. A settlement would enable you to put the issue behind you. It would make a substantial difference to Indonesia's standing in the world, with the benefits that could bring.

I want to emphasise that Australia's support for Indonesia's sovereignty is unchanged. It has been a longstanding Australian position that the interests of Australia, Indonesia and East Timor are best served by East Timor remaining part of Indonesia. We would of course welcome any peaceful settlement that had the support of both Indonesians and East Timorese and met the interests and aspirations of both.

Observing developments since your offer of autonomy, however, I fear that the boldness of your offer has not been matched with the degree of progress in negotiations which might have been expected. My concerns are that the UN process is not producing the desired results quickly enough, and that, with heightened expectations, attitudes in East Timor are hardening. It would be a real tragedy if the opening you have created is not taken advantage of and the situation worsens in East Timor.

In our view, one reason for the difficulties is that negotiations with the Portuguese do not give an adequate role for the East Timorese themselves. In the end, the issue can be resolved only through direct negotiations between Indonesia and East Timorese leaders. If you can reach agreement directly with the East Timorese, then the international dimensions would take care of themselves, or at least be much easier to deal with.

I would urge you to take this course, and to focus on winning acceptance for your offer from the East Timorese themselves. The best way of achieving this may be for you to enter into direct negotiations with representative leaders from East Timor, including the two East Timorese bishops and Xanana Gusmao.

On the substance of negotiations, the advice I am receiving is that a decisive element of East Timorese opinion is insisting on an act of self-determination. If anything, their position—with a fair degree of international support—seems to be strengthening on this.

It might be worth considering, therefore, a means of addressing the East Timorese desire for an act of self-determination in a manner which avoids an early and final decision on the future status of the province. One way of doing this would be to build into the autonomy package a review mechanism along the lines of the Matignon Accords in New Caledonia. The Matignon Accords have enabled a compromise political solution to be implemented while deferring a referendum on the final status of New Caledonia for many years.

The successful implementation of an autonomy package with a built-in review mechanism would allow time to convince the East Timorese of the benefits of autonomy within the Indonesian Republic.

I take the liberty of making these suggestions, knowing the matter is complex and not pretending to have the solutions. I hope, however, that some of these outside perspectives might be useful to you in your efforts to reach a settlement.

Australia wants very much to see a just and lasting solution to the problem. We believe that a solution is within your grasp if the visionary lead you have given can be followed up effectively and directly with the East Timorese.

If you see any merit in these thoughts I would be happy to talk with you directly about them or have some one discuss them discreetly with you.

We are very willing to do what we can to help.

Yours sincerely

(John Howard)

His Excellency Dr B.J. Habibie
President
Jakarta
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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UNITED
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General Assembly
Security CouncilDistr.
GENERALA/53/951
S/1999/513
5 May 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third sessionSECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth yearQuestion of East TimorReport of the Secretary-General

1. The Security Council will be aware of the efforts which, since 1983, the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal have undertaken through my good offices to find a just, comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution to the question of East Timor. These efforts have culminated with the signature, on 5 May 1999, of an overall Agreement, attached herewith (annex I), between the two Governments entrusting me with the organization and conduct of a popular consultation for the purpose of ascertaining whether the East Timorese people, both inside and outside the Territory, accept or reject a proposed constitutional framework providing for a special autonomy for East Timor within the unitary Republic of Indonesia, which is appended to the Agreement. The Agreement requests me to establish immediately a United Nations mission in East Timor for the purpose of conducting the popular consultation.

2. The Council will note that, under article 5 of the Agreement, in the event of the popular consultation resulting in the approval of the proposed special autonomy by a majority of the East Timorese people, the Government of Indonesia would initiate the constitutional measures required for the implementation of the autonomy framework, and the Government of Portugal would initiate within the United Nations the procedures necessary for the removal of East Timor from the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories of the General Assembly and the deletion of the question of East Timor from the agendas of the Security Council and the General Assembly. Article 6 of the Agreement provides in parallel that, should the popular consultation result in a majority of the East Timorese people rejecting the proposed special autonomy, the Government of Indonesia would take the constitutional steps necessary to terminate Indonesia's links with East Timor, thus restoring under Indonesian law the status that East Timor held prior to 17 July 1976, and that the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal would agree with the Secretary-General on arrangements for a peaceful and orderly transfer of authority in East Timor to the United Nations, which would then initiate a process enabling East Timor to begin a transition towards independence.

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3. I should further point out that, under article 7 of the Agreement, it is foreseen that the United Nations will maintain an adequate presence in East Timor during the interim period between the conclusion of the popular consultation and the start of the implementation of either the special autonomy or the assumption of authority by the United Nations. Also, in the event that the East Timorese people approve the special autonomy framework, I am authorized under article 56 of the framework to establish in East Timor such offices as I may deem necessary in order to carry out my responsibility to monitor and verify compliance with its provisions.

4. The Governments of Indonesia and Portugal have also signed, on 5 May 1999, the two attached supplementary agreements, on the modalities for the popular consultation of the East Timorese through a direct ballot (annex II) and on security arrangements (annex III), which, *inter alia*, stipulate that 8 August 1999 will be the date for the ballot to take place, both inside and outside East Timor, that a secure environment devoid of violence or other forms of intimidation is a prerequisite for the holding of a free and fair popular consultation, that the appropriate Indonesian authorities have the responsibility to ensure such an environment as well as for the maintenance of law and order, and that the United Nations will ascertain whether the necessary security exists for the peaceful implementation of the consultation process.

5. Under the terms of the supplementary agreements, I have been requested by the two parties to deploy, immediately upon signature, United Nations personnel adequate for the execution of the various phases of the consultation process. I have also been requested, in paragraph 4 of the Agreement regarding security, to make available a number of civilian police officers to act as advisers to the Indonesian police in the discharge of their duties and, at the time of the consultation, to supervise the escort of ballot papers and boxes to and from the polling sites.

6. I do not wish to minimize the logistical and other problems that the United Nations will face in carrying out the consultation in such a short time-frame. The Security Council will be aware of the high level of tension and serious incidents of political violence that have recently occurred coupled with the reported opposition to the proposed consultation by some political elements in East Timor. I have emphasized to the parties the main elements that will need to be in place in order to enable me to determine that the necessary security conditions exist for the start of the operational phases of the consultation process. These include the bringing of armed civilian groups under strict control and the prompt arrest and prosecution of those who incite or threaten to use violence, a ban on rallies by armed groups while ensuring the freedom of association and expression of all political forces and tendencies, the redeployment of Indonesian military forces and the immediate institution of a process of laying down of arms by all armed groups to be completed well in advance of the holding of the ballot. I intend to report to the Security Council periodically on the evolution of the situation, the status of the United Nations presence and other matters regarding the implementation of the Agreements.

7. Given the limited period of time between the signature of these Agreements and the date of the ballot, I have opened a trust fund to which Member States

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may channel voluntary contributions, which would enable me, without waiting for the assessed budgetary process, to proceed as soon as possible with the establishment of a United Nations presence in East Timor.

8. Once the logistical and personnel requirements of the mission have been identified, I shall report them to the Security Council and to the General Assembly. I shall also be presenting to the Council, for its approval, my recommendations regarding the deployment of civilian police personnel.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/RES/1264 (1999)
15 September 1999

RESOLUTION 1264 (1999)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 4045th meeting,
on 15 September 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President on the situation in East Timor,

Recalling also the Agreement between Indonesia and Portugal on the question of East Timor of 5 May 1999 and the Agreements between the United Nations and the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal of the same date regarding the modalities for the popular consultation of the East Timorese through a direct ballot and security arrangements (S/1999/513, Annexes I to III),

Reiterating its welcome for the successful conduct of the popular consultation of the East Timorese people of 30 August 1999 and taking note of its outcome, which it regards as an accurate reflection of the views of the East Timorese people,

Deeply concerned by the deterioration in the security situation in East Timor, and in particular by the continuing violence against and large-scale displacement and relocation of East Timorese civilians,

Deeply concerned also at the attacks on the staff and premises of the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET), on other officials and on international and national humanitarian personnel,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994,

Appalled by the worsening humanitarian situation in East Timor, particularly as it affects women, children and other vulnerable groups,

Reaffirming the right of refugees and displaced persons to return in safety and security to their homes,

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Endorsing the report of the Security Council Mission to Jakarta and Dili (S/1999/976),

Welcoming the statement by the President of Indonesia on 12 September 1999 in which he expressed the readiness of Indonesia to accept an international peacekeeping force through the United Nations in East Timor,

Welcoming the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia to the Secretary-General of 14 September 1999 (S/1999/975),

Reaffirming respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Indonesia,

Expressing its concern at reports indicating that systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian and human rights law have been committed in East Timor, and stressing that persons committing such violations bear individual responsibility,

Determining that the present situation in East Timor constitutes a threat to peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Condemns all acts of violence in East Timor, calls for their immediate end and demands that those responsible for such acts be brought to justice;

2. Emphasizes the urgent need for coordinated humanitarian assistance and the importance of allowing full, safe and unimpeded access by humanitarian organizations and calls upon all parties to cooperate with such organizations so as to ensure the protection of civilians at risk, the safe return of refugees and displaced persons and the effective delivery of humanitarian aid;

3. Authorizes the establishment of a multinational force under a unified command structure, pursuant to the request of the Government of Indonesia conveyed to the Secretary-General on 12 September 1999, with the following tasks: to restore peace and security in East Timor, to protect and support UNAMET in carrying out its tasks and, within force capabilities, to facilitate humanitarian assistance operations, and authorizes the States participating in the multinational force to take all necessary measures to fulfil this mandate;

4. Welcomes the expressed commitment of the Government of Indonesia to cooperate with the multinational force in all aspects of the implementation of its mandate and looks forward to close coordination between the multinational force and the Government of Indonesia;

5. Underlines the Government of Indonesia's continuing responsibility under the Agreements of 5 May 1999, taking into account the mandate of the multinational force set out in paragraph 3 above, to maintain peace and security in East Timor in the interim phase between the conclusion of the popular consultation and the start of the implementation of its result and to guarantee the security of the personnel and premises of UNAMET;

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6. Welcomes the offers by Member States to organize, lead and contribute to the multinational force in East Timor, calls on Member States to make further contributions of personnel, equipment and other resources and invites Member States in a position to contribute to inform the leadership of the multinational force and the Secretary-General;

7. Stresses that it is the responsibility of the Indonesian authorities to take immediate and effective measures to ensure the safe return of refugees to East Timor;

8. Notes that Article 6 of the Agreement of 5 May 1999 states that the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal and the Secretary-General shall agree on arrangements for a peaceful and orderly transfer of authority in East Timor to the United Nations, and requests the leadership of the multinational force to cooperate closely with the United Nations to assist and support those arrangements;

9. Stresses that the expenses for the force will be borne by the participating Member States concerned and requests the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund through which contributions could be channelled to the States or operations concerned;

10. Agrees that the multinational force should collectively be deployed in East Timor until replaced as soon as possible by a United Nations peacekeeping operation, and invites the Secretary-General to make prompt recommendations on a peacekeeping operation to the Security Council;

11. Invites the Secretary-General to plan and prepare for a United Nations transitional administration in East Timor, incorporating a United Nations peacekeeping operation, to be deployed in the implementation phase of the popular consultation (phase III) and to make recommendations as soon as possible to the Security Council;

12. Requests the leadership of the multinational force to provide periodic reports on progress towards the implementation of its mandate through the Secretary-General to the Council, the first such report to be made within 14 days of the adoption of this resolution;

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/RES/1272 (1999)
25 October 1999

RESOLUTION 1272 (1999)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 4057th meeting,
on 25 October 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President on the situation in East Timor, in particular resolutions 384 (1975) of 22 December 1975, 389 (1976) of 22 April 1976, 1236 (1999) of 7 May 1999, 1246 (1999) of 11 June 1999, 1262 (1999) of 27 August 1999 and 1264 (1999) of 15 September 1999,

Recalling also the Agreement between Indonesia and Portugal on the question of East Timor of 5 May 1999 and the Agreements between the United Nations and the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal of the same date regarding the modalities for the popular consultation of the East Timorese through a direct ballot and security arrangements (S/1999/513, annexes I to III),

Reiterating its welcome for the successful conduct of the popular consultation of the East Timorese people of 30 August 1999, and taking note of its outcome through which the East Timorese people expressed their clear wish to begin a process of transition under the authority of the United Nations towards independence, which it regards as an accurate reflection of the views of the East Timorese people,

Welcoming the decision of the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly on 19 October 1999 concerning East Timor,

Stressing the importance of reconciliation among the East Timorese people,

Commending the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) for the admirable courage and determination shown in the implementation of its mandate,

Welcoming the deployment of a multinational force to East Timor pursuant to resolution 1264 (1999), and recognizing the importance of continued cooperation between the Government of Indonesia and the multinational force in this regard,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 4 October 1999 (S/1999/1024),

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S/RES/1272 (1999)

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Noting with satisfaction the successful outcome of the trilateral meeting held on 28 September 1999, as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General,

Deeply concerned by the grave humanitarian situation resulting from violence in East Timor and the large-scale displacement and relocation of East Timorese civilians, including large numbers of women and children,

Reaffirming the need for all parties to ensure that the rights of refugees and displaced persons are protected, and that they are able to return voluntarily in safety and security to their homes,

Reaffirming respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Indonesia,

Noting the importance of ensuring the security of the boundaries of East Timor, and noting in this regard the expressed intention of the Indonesian authorities to cooperate with the multinational force deployed pursuant to resolution 1264 (1999) and with the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor,

Expressing its concern at reports indicating that systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian and human rights law have been committed in East Timor, stressing that persons committing such violations bear individual responsibility, and calling on all parties to cooperate with investigations into these reports,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994,

Determining that the continuing situation in East Timor constitutes a threat to peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides to establish, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General, a United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), which will be endowed with overall responsibility for the administration of East Timor and will be empowered to exercise all legislative and executive authority, including the administration of justice;

2. Decides also that the mandate of UNTAET shall consist of the following elements:

(a) To provide security and maintain law and order throughout the territory of East Timor;

(b) To establish an effective administration;

(c) To assist in the development of civil and social services;

(d) To ensure the coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation and development assistance;

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- (e) To support capacity-building for self-government;
- (f) To assist in the establishment of conditions for sustainable development;
3. Decides further that UNTAET will have objectives and a structure along the lines set out in part IV of the report of the Secretary-General, and in particular that its main components will be:
- (a) A governance and public administration component, including an international police element with a strength of up to 1,640 officers;
- (b) A humanitarian assistance and emergency rehabilitation component;
- (c) A military component, with a strength of up to 8,950 troops and up to 200 military observers;
4. Authorizes UNTAET to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate;
5. Recognizes that, in developing and performing its functions under its mandate, UNTAET will need to draw on the expertise and capacity of Member States, United Nations agencies and other international organizations, including the international financial institutions;
6. Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative who, as the Transitional Administrator, will be responsible for all aspects of the United Nations work in East Timor and will have the power to enact new laws and regulations and to amend, suspend or repeal existing ones;
7. Stresses the importance of cooperation between Indonesia, Portugal and UNTAET in the implementation of this resolution;
8. Stresses the need for UNTAET to consult and cooperate closely with the East Timorese people in order to carry out its mandate effectively with a view to the development of local democratic institutions, including an independent East Timorese human rights institution, and the transfer to these institutions of its administrative and public service functions;
9. Requests UNTAET and the multinational force deployed pursuant to resolution 1254 (1999) to cooperate closely with each other, with a view also to the replacement as soon as possible of the multinational force by the military component of UNTAET, as notified by the Secretary-General having consulted the leadership of the multinational force, taking into account conditions on the ground;
10. Reiterates the urgent need for coordinated humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, and calls upon all parties to cooperate with humanitarian and human rights organizations so as to ensure their safety, the protection of civilians, in particular children, the safe return of refugees and displaced persons and the effective delivery of humanitarian aid;

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11. Welcomes the commitment of the Indonesian authorities to allow the refugees and displaced persons in West Timor and elsewhere in Indonesia to choose whether to return to East Timor, remain where they are or be resettled in other parts of Indonesia, and stresses the importance of allowing full, safe and unimpeded access by humanitarian organizations in carrying out their work;

12. Stresses that it is the responsibility of the Indonesian authorities to take immediate and effective measures to ensure the safe return of refugees in West Timor and other parts of Indonesia to East Timor, the security of refugees, and the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, in particular by curbing the violent and intimidatory activities of the militias there;

13. Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to establish a Trust Fund available for, inter alia, the rehabilitation of essential infrastructure, including the building of basic institutions, the functioning of public services and utilities, and the salaries of local civil servants;

14. Encourages Member States and international agencies and organizations to provide personnel, equipment and other resources to UNTAET as requested by the Secretary-General, including for the building of basic institutions and capacity, and stresses the need for the closest possible coordination of these efforts;

15. Underlines the importance of including in UNTAET personnel with appropriate training in international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, including child and gender-related provisions, negotiation and communication skills, cultural awareness and civilian-military coordination;

16. Condemns all violence and acts in support of violence in East Timor, calls for their immediate end, and demands that those responsible for such violence be brought to justice;

17. Decides to establish UNTAET for an initial period until 31 January 2001;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely and regularly informed of progress towards the implementation of this resolution, including, in particular, with regard to the deployment of UNTAET and possible future reductions of its military component if the situation in East Timor improves, and to submit a report within three months of the date of adoption of this resolution and every six months thereafter;

19. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

ภาคผนวก ก

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABRI	<i>Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Indonesia</i> , Indonesian Armed Forces
ADF	Australian Defence Force
AIETD	All-Inclusive Intra-East Timorese Dialogue
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
CIVPOL	United Nations civilian police
CNRT	<i>Conselho Nacional da Resistencia Timorese</i> , National Council for Timorese Resistance
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
FALINTIL	<i>Forces Armadas de Libertacao Nacional de Timor-Leste</i> , Armed Forces for the National Liberation of East Timor
FPDK	<i>Forum Persatuan, Demokrasi dan Keadilan</i> , Forum for Unity, Democracy and Justice
FRETILIN	<i>Frente Revolucionaria de Timor-Leste Independente</i> , Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor
GRPRTT	<i>Gerakan Rekonsiliasi dan Persatuan Rakyat Timor Timur</i> , Movement for Reconciliation and Unification of the East Timorese People
INTERFET	International Force in East Timor
KAMRA	<i>Keamanan Rakyat</i> , people's security
KOPASSUS	<i>Komando Pasukan Khusus</i> , Indonesian Special Forces Command
MLO	United Nations Military Liaison Officer
MPR	<i>Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat</i> , Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly
RATIH	<i>Rakyat Terlatih</i> , trained civilians
TNI	<i>Tentara Nasional Indonesia</i> , Indonesian National Army
UDT	<i>Uniao Democratica Timorese</i> , Timorese Democratic Union
UNAMET	United Nations Mission in East Timor

UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor
WANRA	<i>Perlawanan Rakyat</i> , people's resistance
Yayasan Hak	Rights Foundation, an East Timorese human rights and legal aid non-governmental organization

ภาคผนวก ข

Contributors to the INTERFET mission

Commander: Major-General Cosgrove (Australia)

Major General Jaime de Los Santos (Philippines) from February 2001.

Country	Contribution
Argentina	50 troops.
Australia	B Squadron, the 3rd/4th Cavalry Regiment Air support included, RAAF FA18, F111, FA18, PC9 and P3s. 2 x B707 of 33 Squadron 9 x C-130 of 36 and 37 Squadrons 15 x S-70A of 1st and 5th Aviation Regiments Bell 206B-1s of 161(R) Squadron UH-1Hs of 171(GS) Squadron 161 Reconnaissance Squadron No 2 Airfield Defence Squadron (2AFDS) RAAF 2RAR 3rd Australian Brigade 3RAR 5th/7th RAR Force Prep Unit SAS HMAS <i>Adelaide</i> HMAS <i>Anzac</i> (Frigate) HMAS <i>Balikpapan</i> (Heavy Landing Craft) HMAS <i>Brunei</i> (landing craft) HMAS <i>Darwin</i> HMAS <i>Farncomb</i> (submarine, landed frogmen at Suai) HMAS <i>Jervis Bay</i> (Catamaran) HMAS <i>Labuan</i> HMAS <i>Success</i> HMAS <i>Sydney</i> HMAS <i>Tarakan</i>

	<p>HMAS <i>Tobruk</i> (Heavy Lift)</p> <p>HMAS <i>Waller</i> (submarine, escorted fleet through Timor Sea to Dili)</p> <p>HMAS <i>Westralia</i></p>
Brazil	30 to 50 military police.
Canada	<p>600 military personnel on a six-month tour.</p> <p>250 sailors from HMCS PROTECTEUR Naval replenishment ship</p> <p>250-strong light infantry company group largely from the 3rd Battalion, Royal 22ième Régiment</p> <p>Approximately 100 air force personnel with two CC-130 Hercules transport aircraft from 8 Wing Trenton.</p>
Fiji	191 troops attached to New Zealand units
France	<p>500 troops and a frigate to the region, also one field surgery, including 12 surgeons and two doctors.</p> <p>3 x C-130</p> <p>4 x Puma</p> <p>FNS <i>Vendemiaire</i> (frigate), later relieved by FNS <i>Prairial</i> (frigate)</p> <p>FNS <i>Siroco</i> (Dock landing Ship)</p> <p>French Marines.</p>
Germany	Medical unit (100 troops)
Ireland	<p>ARW detachment numbering 30 personnel, known as the No. 1 Irish Contingent.</p> <p>The Irish Component Headquarters will be supported by the National Support Element, (NSE).</p>
Italy	600 military personnel, including tactical group of 200 paratroops, transport aircraft and amphibious naval unit on a vessel with hospital facilities, on-board helicopters and transport aircraft
Jordan	Over 700 Jordanian troops arrived during Interfet and replaced Australian troops in the Oecussi enclave of East Timor in February 2000.
Kenya	<p>1 Army Company</p> <p>Medical unit (100 troops)</p>
Malaysia	Malaysia has said it will send a team of military officers to join the multinational force, after earlier refusing because of Australia's leading role.

Nepal	158 troops attached to NZ units at Suai, At least three troops killed.
New Zealand	<p>5 Iroquois helicopters of No.3 squadron at Suai, East Timor.</p> <p>Hercules and Boeing transport aircraft of No.40 Squadron provide regular re-supply flights to and from East Timor.</p> <p>2 x C-130</p> <p>RNZAF chartered a 747 in Sept '99.</p> <p>3200 NZ military personnel served in ET divided into 6 Battalion Groups, with only one serving at a time, and rotating at 6 month intervals. (The force being made up from both the Regular and Territorial Forces of all service arms)</p> <p>The NZSAS were also used in Timor.</p> <p>NZ Supplied 19 Customs Officers for border control service in Timor.</p> <p>NZ supplied over 45 Police and Prison Officers for service in Timor.</p> <p>There were at least 12 Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries (MAF) staff seconded for quarantine duties in Timor.</p> <p>A private Airline (Vincent Airline) supplied one aircraft and 6 crew for the transporting of military personnel between Timor and Darwin, Australia.</p> <p>NZ supplied the following military ships -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HMNZS Canterbury (Approx 250 crew). HMNZS Te Kaha (Approx 170 crew). HMNZS Endeavour (Approx 35 crew). <p>MV Edisongracht chartered by NZ to carry freight and equipment.</p> <p>MV Edamgracht chartered by NZ to carry freight and equipment.</p> <p>4 NZ peacekeepers lost their lives as a result of their service in Timor.</p>
Norway	Five officers.
Philippines	<p>1,200 army engineers, medical and other support troops to the multinational peacekeeping force.</p> <p>2 x C-130</p> <p>Elements of Scout Ranger Regiment</p>
Republic of Korea	400-strong infantry battalion to East Timor in what would be the first ever deployment of South Korean combat troops for peacekeeping operations abroad.
Singapore	Medical detachment

	<p>1 x C-130</p> <p>RSS Excellence (LST)</p> <p>RSS Perseverance (LST)</p> <p>RSS Intrepid (LST)</p>
Sweden	Civilian police officers and \$1.2m in aid.
Thailand	Ultimately to deploy more than 1,000 personnel, including combat troops, engineers, medics and technicians. Thai Major-General Songkitti Chakkrabhat is the mission's deputy commander.
United Kingdom	<p>2 x C-130</p> <p>1 x VC-10</p> <p>HMS <i>Glasgow</i></p> <p>270 Gurkhas from 2 Royal Gurkha Rifles</p> <p>Party of SBS troops.</p>
United States	<p>200 military personnel, half of whom will serve on the ground in East Timor, and support from Pacific Fleet. The US also transported troops from other nations and helped with logistics, communications and intelligence.</p> <p>1 x EP-3C based at RAAF Tindal</p> <p>Members of the US Marines</p> <p>US Marine Sea Stallion Helicopters</p> <p>USS <i>Belleau Wood</i> (LHA 3)</p> <p>USNS <i>Kilauea</i> (T-AE 26) ammunition ship.</p> <p>USS <i>Mobile Bay</i> (Cruiser)</p> <p>USS <i>Pelelieu</i></p> <p>USS <i>San Jose</i></p>

ที่มา: <http://www.britains-smallwars.com/RRGP/EastTimor.html>



รูปที่ 1 แผนที่ติมอร์ตะวันออก และแผนที่ออสเตรเลีย
 ที่มา: <http://stir.org.au/stir/Assets/ContentImages/Australia&TimorMap.jpg>

ประวัติผู้เขียนวิทยานิพนธ์

นาวาตรี หัสไชย ญี่ มั่งคั่ง เกิดวันพฤหัสบดีที่ 17 ตุลาคม พ.ศ. 2517 ที่จังหวัดปราจีนบุรี สำเร็จการศึกษา วิทยาศาสตร์บัณฑิต สาขาวิศวกรรมเครื่องกล โรงเรียนนายเรือสหรัฐอเมริกา (The United States Naval Academy) เมืองแอนนาโพลิส (Annapolis) มลรัฐแมริแลนด์ สหรัฐอเมริกา ปีการศึกษา 2540 และรัฐศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างประเทศ จากคณะรัฐศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ในปีการศึกษา 2547 ศึกษาต่อระดับดุษฎีบัณฑิต ในหลักสูตร รัฐศาสตรดุษฎีบัณฑิต คณะรัฐศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ปีพุทธศักราช 2548 ปัจจุบันรับราชการ ในกรมยุทธศึกษาทหารเรือ พุทธมณฑล อำเภอสาลายา จังหวัดนครปฐม

