

Timor Leste

Ethnicity in Timor Leste

Power relations

Ethnicity in Timor Leste has been coded as "irrelevant" since the country became independent from Indonesia in 2002.

At first sight, there are two main points on which this coding could potentially be questioned:

1. On the one hand, Timor Leste is, unlike the two Koreas, ethnically or racially heterogeneous. Indeed, many sources list different ethnic groups, such as the Tetun (majority), Mambae, Tukudede, Galoli, Kemak and the Baikeno, who are of Malayo-Polynesian descent and located mainly in the west of the country, and the Bunak, Fataluku and the Makasae, who are of Melanesian or Papuan descent and located mainly in the east. There is also a small Chinese minority. The majority (90%) practice Catholicism, while there are small Muslim, Protestant and Animist minorities. 16 different indigenous languages, as well as Portuguese and Bahasa Indonesian, are spoken (³⁴⁹¹, ³⁴⁹²).

2. On the other hand, the longstanding rivalries between people living in the east and people from the west are often explained on the basis of "deep seated ethnic and regional differences" (³⁴⁹³); also mentioned in World Directory of Minorities (³⁴⁹⁴). While these tensions had somewhat subsided to being an "occasional aggravating factor" by the time of independence (³⁴⁹⁵, 2004-2006), they flared up again during the 2006 national crisis. This was triggered by growing socioeconomic pressures as well as brutal clashes between government troops and disaffected former members of the security forces, who predominantly came from western regions, over perceived discrimination and ethnic favoritism within the government (³⁴⁹⁶, ³⁴⁹⁷, ³⁴⁹⁸, 2006).

However, on closer investigation, these aspects are either not relevant in the EPR sense or not wholly accurate:

Although there are different ethnic groups, ethnicity is emphasized by the US Department of State (³⁴⁹⁹, 2001 - 2013) as largely irrelevant in East Timorese politics: the country's small ethnic minority groups are well integrated into society, and citizens of minority ethnicity are not precluded from holding office. For some time, both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defense were members of ethnic minority groups. However, the exact number of representatives of the different ethnic groups in parliament and other govern-

³⁴⁹¹ [East Timor Government, 2012]

³⁴⁹² [Minority Rights Group International]

³⁴⁹³ [Mercer, 2006]

³⁴⁹⁴ [Minority Rights Group International]

³⁴⁹⁵ [US State Department, 2001-2013]

³⁴⁹⁶ [Mercer, 2006]

³⁴⁹⁷ [Minority Rights Group International]

³⁴⁹⁹ [US State Department, 2001-2013]

ment positions is uncertain “because self-identification of ethnicity was not a common practice” (³⁵⁰⁰, 2008 – 2010).

³⁵⁰⁰ [US State Department, 2001-2013]

Regarding the tensions between east and west, which have anyway gradually subsided since 2006 (³⁵⁰¹, 2001-2013), the World Directory of Minorities (³⁵⁰²), for example writes that “while use of the ‘ethnic’ tag is convenient, it also does not seem to be completely accurate as those from the west . . . , and those of the east . . . are of various, overlapping ethnic groups.”

³⁵⁰¹ [US State Department, 2001-2013]

³⁵⁰² [Minority Rights Group International]

Based on the above discussion, it appears reasonable to maintain the existing "irrelevant" coding and to extend it through 2013.

Bibliography

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Political status of ethnic groups in Timor Leste

From 2002 until 2013

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
East Timorese	1.0	IRRELEVANT

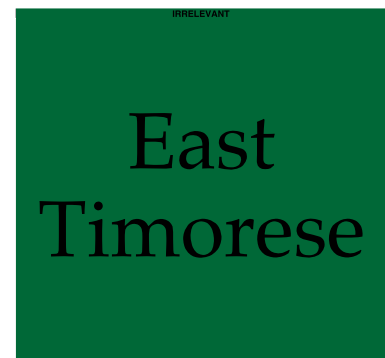


Figure 759: Political status of ethnic groups in Timor Leste during 2002-2013.