had largely ceased their organized military campaign.

UNTAET’s efforts in the area of governance and public administration fell into two main phases. From late 1999 to mid-2000 the UN mission directly assumed most administrative and executive functions, with an emphasis on laying the foundation for future development. This included passing basic enabling legislation, including regulations on the body of laws that would be applied, the basic institutions that would administer the territory, the currency that would be used, and the National Consultative Council. Also during the first phase, UNTAET established a civilian mobile phone network, opened the port and airport under civilian authority, and established a central fiscal authority and a central payments office, as precursors to a treasury and central bank. Proto-ministries were established to support the reconstruction of the education and health systems and other services.

Partly in response to complaints about the slow pace of “Timorization,” during the second phase of its administration, starting in mid-2000, the mission set up a series of power-sharing cabinets with the Timorese leadership, with authority being progressively passed to the hosts. A broad effort to build capacity was launched, though progress was slow in some key areas, such as in the judiciary. Support