

Sub-Program	2. Rural and Industrial Development
Component (CP)	2-1. Rural and Industrial Development * Especially in Tourism area is priority, but General Industrial Policy is also acceptable.
Accepting University (Number of scholars)	Ritsumeikan Aia Pacific University (2) Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies - Master of Science in International Cooperation Policy
Target Group of Civil Servants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Permanent Civil Servants mentioned in LAW No. 5/2009 APPROVES THE STATUE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE (First amendment to Law 8/2004) from All ministries ■ Permanent Teaching Staff from National University of Timor-Leste (UNTL) and Polytechnic Institute of Betano (IPB)
Background of CP	<p>More than ten years have passed since the independence of Timor-Leste in 2002. The country faces the transition from reconstruction to sustainable development and autonomous socioeconomic development. Regarding the economy of Timor-Leste, the country has natural gas and petroleum resources, the revenues from which are utilized for public investment and other expenditures based on certain rules. In recent years, however, revenues have decreased due to the decrease in natural resource outputs and petroleum prices, and the government manages financial operations by withdrawing from the Petroleum Fund. Approximately 85% of FY2017 budget of Timor-Leste depends on that Fund (through revenue and withdrawing from the Petroleum Fund). The country is not capable of manufacturing materials, and is mostly dependent on imports. The export amount in 2014 is 15 million USD while the import amount of the same year reached 764 million USD. One-third of the population aged 20 years and above is not engaged in economic activities. For Timor-Leste, of which the total population people under the age of 25 years accounts for 60%, breaking away from the structure which is excessively dependent on funding and increasing the working population through the development of industries presents an urgent issue.</p>