

To the Competition of the Court of Appeal (Highest Court Of Justice) in the Legal Organization of Timor-Leste (2025)

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Abstract

Introduction: Based on article 118 of ^{the} Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, the Courts are explicitly presented as “sovereign bodies”, in art. 67. ^{of} the CRDTL, the courts must be considered as independent holders of power from the Government by their own constitutional law. Thus, the basic function of the courts is to preserve the rule of law and justice. And it is the function of the judiciary to apply and interpret the laws in order to resolve disputes that may arise under their implementation. Court decisions must be considered as binding and sufficient in themselves in the practice of applying the appellate court in Timor-Leste by laws.

Research Objectives: To present to the citizens that our countries are still prepared to function and the supreme court exists, but the law is allowing it to exist in the future, under paragraph a) of no. 1 ⁱⁿ art. 123. ^{the} CRDTL and to better introduce the capacity and function of the courts that exist in Timor-Leste, namely the capacity of the supreme court of justice to which the laws are assigned, and will also help citizens to begin to have more knowledge of each sovereign body in the country.

Research Methodology: Using the literature review method or deductive methodology, references are made to the authors' readings in books in the library, scientific journals, articles, field research, via the internet and the ideas and opinions of our jurist in the implementation.

Conclusion: Citizens can better understand the many decisions that are normally given by the court of appeal in its capacity as the supreme court of justice under its subject matter in the context in which some citizens want to present the appeal to the court of appeal. In Timor-Leste of this supreme court of justice under discussion by law that exists, only the court of appeal according to the Law mentioned in the future will be carried out by (Corte Real AG., et al, 2025).

Keywords: Appeal Court Competence, Supreme Court of Justice and Legal Organization.

Introduction

All Courts in Timor-Leste

Applied to all courts, they are only sovereign bodies with the ability to administer justice in the name of the people. It is up to the courts, in which the court is responsible for interpreting, resolving and judging specific cases based on the constitution of a State. Therefore, in the constitution under the terms of art. 118. ^{the} CRDTL on the jurisdictional function stated that the courts are sovereign bodies with the power to administer justice in the name of the people, in the exercise of their functions, the courts have the assistance of other authorities. As soon as the decisions of the courts are mandatory and prevail over all decisions of any authorities and no. ² of art. 12th ^{of} Law No. ^{25/2021} of 2 December on the **Judicial Organization Law**. The jurisdictional function is exercised by the country's judicial order and has the exclusive competence to administer justice, apply the laws in a binding and final manner. Therefore, the courts are bound by fundamental rights and “cannot apply rules that are contrary to the constitution or the principles enshrined therein” in art. 120. ^{of} the CRDTL. Furthermore, the court is the body headed by a judge or a panel of judges who, at the request of an individual or legal entity, through an impartial and independent procedure, decides, with binding force for the interested parties, the facts that constitute their rights and obligations or that substantiate the issues that the criminal accusation is about, applying the relevant law to them.

The courts, in fact, have exclusive jurisdiction to administer justice and the law in a binding and final manner; access to the courts to safeguard rights presupposes that the protection obtained through the courts is effective. This sovereign body is inde-

pendent of other sovereign bodies of the State, because the decision of the judiciary derives from compliance with laws and the constitution and the decisions of jurisdictional functions are mandatory and prevail over all decisions of any authorities. As for the independence of the courts, any decision made by the judge cannot be subject to the interest of any person, and cannot be subject to anyone's instructions, but everything is always in accordance with the laws, which is why this independence of the courts is provided for in art. 119. ^{of} the CRDTL. Therefore, in the administration of justice, it is the courts' responsibility to ensure the defense of the legally protected rights and interests of citizens, to repress violations of democratic legality and to eliminate conflicts of public and private interests. The courts are a sovereign body and from this perspective they must be analyzed with the power of justice. However, the courts have the function of administering justice and, from this perspective, they carry out a public policy that translates into the administration of justice. The courts are, therefore, the proper, independent bodies subject only to the law, whose jurisdictional function is limited in accordance with the law. This independence of the courts, and consequently of the judges, aims to not subject judicial magistrates to any pressure or conditioning, not being subject to any orders or instructions in their decision-making regarding the disputes they consider and decide, and court hearings are public, unless the court itself decides otherwise, in a reasoned order, to safeguard the dignity of people and public morals or to guarantee its normal functioning, they are closed cited by (Corte Real AG., et al, 2025).

The Categories of Courts

In the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

(RDRTL), there are the following categories of “the Supreme Court of Justice is also responsible courts:

- a. Supreme Court of Justice and other judicial courts;
- b. Superior Administrative, Tax and Audit Court and Administrative Courts of Tax and First Instance;
- c. Military courts.

The composition of a constitutional court, given its legal-political functions attributed to it, is always a central problem of the organization of the State, regardless of the dimensions emphasized in the specific school of judges (technical preparation, functional capacity of the body, function of integrating constitutional jurisprudence, representation of the various) distancing from partisan political powers and the requirement for democratic legitimacy. In turn, the constitutional court is like an aeropaus, 'a council of wise men', which can correct political or legislative policy errors committed, really or supposedly, by the entities that hold legislative power among us. Furthermore, the constitutional court normally deals with constitutional seats, under the application of the laws in force, therefore, in the context of Timor-Leste the law is allowing for the existence of this constitutional court under the terms of art. 123^{of} the CRDTL. At this moment, this constitutional court is still prepared and there is an appeal court that assumes the role of being the constitutional court that deals with constitutional issues in the country.

The Supreme Court of Justice is the highest body in the hierarchy of judicial courts and the guarantor of the uniform application of the law, with jurisdiction throughout the national territory. This Court will have a dual status as a court of specialized jurisdiction in matters of constitutional justice, given that

for administering justice in matters of a legal, constitutional and electoral nature. The Supreme Court of Justice is currently, however, a court that is still in existence. Until it is created and staffed, the Court of Appeal has assumed the functions of the highest court. In this section we will address the constitutional provisions that establish and govern the Supreme Court of Justice, but please note that, for the time being, these provisions refer to the Court of Appeal. The Supreme Court of Justice will be composed of the most respected jurists in Timor-Leste: career judges, public prosecutors and jurists of “recognized merit”. In addition, at least five of the judges of the Court must be advisory judges, the highest level of judge in Timor-Leste. And the Supreme Court of Justice is headed by a President chosen from among the judges of the Court by the President of the Republic of Timor-Leste by Law in force in accordance with (Corte Real., et al, 2025).

The supreme administrative and tax court is responsible for appointing, placing, transferring and promoting judges of the administrative and tax courts, as well as exercising disciplinary action, and is the responsibility of the respective higher council. Thus, in paragraph b) no. 1 of art. 123.^{of} the CRDTL, says that the supreme administrative, fiscal and audit court and administrative courts of first instance. The supreme administrative court of auditors is the supreme body responsible for monitoring the legality of public expenditure and for judging the accounts that the law requires to be submitted to it. This Court of Auditors is responsible for monitoring the legality and regularity of revenues and public expenditures of the State's general budget before and after its execution, as well as assessing the effective management of the budget and responsibilities for financial infractions under the terms of

the organic law. In this court you can still present your opinion on the general state account during the implementation of the General State Budget (OGE). In our reality, these audit courts still exist in function, but the constitution and laws have already defined together a single supreme administrative, fiscal and audit court here in Timor-Leste, in this case subordinate to the court of appeal. Thus, the administrative, fiscal and audit court accumulates powers in administrative and fiscal matters, in which it functions as an appeals court, with those of monitoring the legality of public expenditure and judging the State's accounts, in which it is the only court in the small country.

Military courts are the courts that have jurisdiction to judge crimes of a strictly military nature. And this court is founded in our constitution, military courts, under the terms of paragraph c) of no. 1, in art. 123^{of} the CRDTL, and paragraph 1 of art. 130.^{of} this constitution states that it is the responsibility of military courts to judge crimes of a military nature in the first instance. Although there are still no such military courts in East Timor, when these courts are created, they will have the authority to judge cases related to “crimes of a military nature”. Or see, they will judge cases with laws and procedures that apply only to members of the armed forces in East Timor. Members of the armed forces are subject to the laws of Timor-Leste like all other citizens, unless otherwise stated. Violations or crimes against this law are considered crimes of a military nature. The decisions of military courts may be appealed to the Supreme Court of Justice. Because the supreme court of justice, the highest judicial court in Timor-Leste must be the supreme court of justice currently, at the moment this court does not yet exist, but they will need it in the future.

Research Objectives

1. To show citizens that our countries still need to improve, there is a supreme court, but the law is allowing it to subsist in the future, under (item a) of no. ¹ in art. 123.^{the} CRDTL.
2. To better present the competence and function of the courts that exist in Timor-Leste, namely the capacity of the supreme court of justice to which the laws are attributed, and will also help citizens to begin to have knowledge of each sovereign body of the country.

Theoretical Framework

Judges are the only holders of the sovereign body of the courts. Only judges investigated in accordance with the law may exercise the function of say the law, that is, through a decision, apply the law to the specific case that is brought to court and why it arose. Judges play an important role in maintaining order in Timor-Leste. When the law is broken, the people of Timor-Leste need to be able to trust that the courts will hear their complaints and respond accordingly, in a fair and equitable manner. Therefore, the independence of judges is an important constitutional principle. In the exercise of their functions, judges are independent and must only obey the constitution, the law and their conscience, as per article 2. 121.^{the} CRDTL. When the judge performs his role as a judge he cannot follow the instruction of anyone, for his decision may violate the laws in force. When assessing specific cases, the judge must decide autonomously in relation to any entity external or internal to the judiciary, which means that he cannot be subject to orders, instructions, suggestions regarding the cases to be decided, rules to be assessed and their respective interpretation, or regarding the direction to be followed in the decision. The independence of judges is further ensured by the existence of a private body

for the management and discipline of the judiciary and by not being subject to any orders or instructions, except for the duty to comply, in fact, with courtesy, with decisions handed down in appeals by higher courts, as set out in ^{Article} 4, paragraph 4 of DL, No. ^{25/2021} of December 2, on the Judicial Organization Law.

Independence can be analyzed from two perspectives:

1. External or organic independence that translates into the idea that the other powers of the State cannot intervene in the activity of the courts, in line with what is proclaimed in the principle of separation of powers.
2. Internal or functional independence translates into the idea that the courts are not subject to supervision by other State powers when making decisions; this supervision will take place, if admissible, in the context of an appeal.

Therefore, the guarantees of independence of judges are as follows:

- a. The Judges Irremovability
- b. The Impartiality of Judges
- c. The Exclusivity of Judges

Therefore, the guarantees of irrevocability, impartiality and exclusivity are relative in nature, as they are waived in exceptional situations. Of all the guarantees studied, only impartiality is absolute. This guarantee of their independence, judges cannot be held responsible for their judgments and decisions, except in cases provided for by law, under ^{no.} 6th of art. 4, of DL, No. ^{25/2021} of December 2 on the Judicial Organization Law.

The Judges' irrevocability is a guarantor of the judge's independence, but also a guarantee of the

natural judge, insofar as it makes it impossible to change and arbitrarily transfer the judge, which, if it were possible, would imply, in practical terms, that the judges' competence would be after the facts had been committed, which would violate the principle of the natural judge. The judge can only be impartial if he is independent, which is why it is said that the principle of impartiality is nothing more than the principle of independence considered from a functional perspective and the dependent judge is a judge who is not impartial, the judge is only dependent on the law and it is this dependence on the general will underlying the law, and not on other guidelines, that allows us to say that he is impartial and is not subject to any particular will.

The principle of the natural judge is rooted in the idea that the judge in a given case will be the one resulting from the application of the law attributing jurisdiction previously existing to the practice of the unlawful act, prohibiting courts of expectation constituted after the unlawful conduct and, therefore, has the purpose of avoiding an arbitrary designation of the judge. This principle states that power belongs exclusively to judges. Neither the courts nor the king may exercise this under any circumstances. On the other hand, the principle of the natural judge is a fundamental procedural principle insofar as it arises from the necessary existence of prior legal process and refers to all trials. Thus, considering this principle as a main principle of all judges at the time of exercising their function, and what the judges will decide something they must do with what the law says, it is not the power of the king cited by (Corte Real AG., et al, 2025).

Thus, the principle of natural justice depends on five assumptions for its verification:

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| <p>a. The possibility of previously determining the competent judge, that is, the possibility of determining the legal limits imposed on the exercise of jurisdictional power, what the doctrine calls the “measure of jurisdiction”, which legitimizes this exercise and guarantees the existence of a natural judge.</p> <p>b. The prior establishment of objective and assigned criteria of the courts is measured by several criteria, the territorial and the material; the value and some of these criteria can be set aside at the will of the parties, there are limits, which guarantees the safeguarding of the judge's impartiality, specifically the rules applicable to the distribution of cases that cannot be set aside at the will of the parties.</p> <p>c. The existence and compliance with criteria that determine the distribution of cases; the distribution of cases by judges and by courts and judges with the same ability to judge the same cases guarantees not only impartiality, but also the distribution of work among the various judges and branches of judges.</p> <p>d. The guarantee of material justice resulting from impartiality arising from the enshrinement of the principle of judge and natural in implementation.</p> <p>e. The competent judge must be in the hands of the sovereign power, represented in parliament, through the imposition of the inclusion of these matters in the legislative reserve of legislative competence of Parliament.</p> | <p>Research Methodology</p> <p>Use the literature review method or deductive methodology, references from the authors' reading of books in the library, scientific journals, international articles, research in the field, through the internet and the ideas and opinions of our national and foreign jurist who are working in the area of specialization.</p> <p>Founding Result</p> <p>The Supreme Court of Justice (STJ) issues a decision in which it pronounces whether or not a rule of the legislative diploma under consideration is unconstitutional. That is, the court either considers that the rules under consideration are unconstitutional or considers that they are not constitutional or are not based on the constitution, then the court can dismiss their unconstitutionality in accordance with this legislative diploma. As for the effects of the court's decision, it is important to distinguish between two situations: the ruling of unconstitutionality and the non-ruling of unconstitutionality. As a result of ^{paragraph} 4 of art. 149. ^{of} the CRDTL, if the STJ rules that the rule in question is unconstitutional. When the STJ has already declared the unconstitutionality of a diploma that the PR requests the STJ to verify the unconstitutionality, in accordance with paragraph e) of art. 85. ^{the} CRDTL, in ^{no. 1} of art. 88. ^{of} the CRDTL The PR may exercise his right of veto, the right of veto itself, considering it as an exclusive capacity of the PR, under the terms of art. 85. ^{that} of the CRDTL, and this right of veto always appears in two natures as; legal and political veto.</p> |
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However, the principle of the natural judge is one of the principles that guarantees the independence of the courts and judges and is the fundamental point in justice cited by (Corte Real AG., et al, 2025).

Therefore, the skills of the Supreme Court of Justice, particularly in the area of monitoring constitutionality and legality, make it relevant that the constitutional text has opted for an intense constitution-

alizing of the specific powers of that high court in the constitution” is developed under the terms of the more encompassing area of the so-called art. 149. ^{of} the CRDTL.

“constitutional justice” which goes beyond the monitoring of constitutionality, with the following list or index of the same:

- a. The capacity for litigation of constitutionality and legality, whereby the monitoring of the constitutionality and legality, under various modalities, of public legal acts is carried out; this means that the STJ, as the supreme body, has the capacity to verify and confirm the constitutionality of any legal act that will be sent to the STJ regarding its legality.
- b. The ability to handle electoral disputes, asserting itself in the verification of the legality of the various electoral acts;
- c. Party aptitude, intervening both in the registration of parties and in verifying the legality of their electoral and internal disciplinary acts;
- d. The suitability of referendum litigation, assessing the regularity of the various acts involved in the referendum procedure.

There are legal powers that guarantee the STJ, which are provided for in our CRDTL and established in ^{no.} 2 of art. 124. ^{of} the CRDTL stated that “the supreme court of justice is also competent to administer justice in matters of a legal-constitutional and electoral nature”, meaning that only the STJ has the power to pronounce any legal-constitutional or unconstitutional and electoral acts, in this constitutional and electoral power were provided for in art. 126. ^{of} the CRDTL, following. Thus, the STJ performs the constitutional and electoral powers provided for in this art., to a large extent, implementing the provisions of art. 120. ^{of} the CRDTL, regarding the assessment of the constitutionality of laws. The regime of the “guarantee of

The inspection itself can be preventive inspection of constitutionality and abstract inspection of constitutionality, according to art. 149th and 150th ^{of} the CRDTL. Within the scope of the electoral aptitude of the STJ, it is responsible for verifying compliance with the legal requirements demanded of candidates for President of the Republic, under the terms of art. 75. ^{of} the CRDTL and Law No. 7/2006, of December 28 (Electoral Law for the PR), It is also responsible for judging, in the final instance, the regularity and validity of the acts of the electoral process, under the terms of the respective law, in addition to the Electoral Law for the PR, under the terms of Law No. 6/2006, of December 28 (Electoral Law of the National Parliament). This aptitude is also stipulated in the civil procedure code, where provided for in art. 186. ^{the} CPC, et seq. About when and how the distribution is made in the supreme court of justice, while art. 187. ^{of} this code on species in distribution in the STJ there are the following species:

- a. Appeal against final decision in civil matters
- b. Insults or offenses
- c. Appeal in criminal proceedings
- d. Conflicts and review of judgments of foreign courts;
- e. Any other unclassified papers or processes

All this as one of the competences in which the STJ can decide through the matters submitted by the STJ. The jurisdiction in constitutional matters of the STJ is provided for in our constitution from art. 126. ^{on} “constitutional and electoral competence”, such as, for example, assessing and declaring the unconstitutionality and legality of legislative and normative acts of State bodies, and previously veri-

fying the constitutionality and legality of diplomas and referendums, exercising all other competences attributed to it in the constitution or in the law and judging in the last instance the regularity and validity of the acts of the electoral process, in accordance with the respective law, the competences that were provided for in this art., there are still some articles that cited the constitutional material competences, with article 149

Unlike what happens with the political veto (art. 88, § 1), the president is not free to decide whether or not to veto, while art. art. 150. ^{the},ss, of the CRDTL on the “abstract supervision of constitutionality” considering as one of the material constitutional powers that the STJ can exercise , for example, They can request the declaration of unconstitutionality: a) The President of the Republic; b) The President of the National Parliament; c) The Attorney General of the Republic, based on the failure by the courts to apply a rule deemed unconstitutional in three specific cases; d) The Prime Minister; e) One fifth of the Deputies; f) Ombudsman for Human Rights and Justice. All of this will be considered one of the abstract competences that STJ can do. Therefore, abstract review allows the STJ to analyze the constitutionality of a legislative act purely based on the text of the diploma. The importance of abstract supervision depends not only on the willingness of the state actors provided for in article 150 CRDTL to use it, but also on the willingness of the Supreme Court to declare the unconstitutionality of parliamentary acts.

The suitability in civil matters are the matters that are dealt with in a case that is of a civil nature, even with a case of violation of the fundamental rights of a citizen. However, the right of access to the courts provided for in Article 126 of the CRDTL also in-

cludes the right to access the courts to reduce civil matters, since it prescribes that everyone is guaranteed “access to the courts to defend their legally protected rights and interests. The ordinary legislator clearly implemented these guarantees in the code of civil procedure, namely, the guarantees of fair trial, the adversarial principle and the principle of equality of the parties. And civil judges are responsible for preparing and judging cases of a civil nature and those that are not expressly assigned to other courts or tribunals, under the terms of Article 68 of the DL, No. ^{25/2021} of December 2, on the Law on the Organization of ^{the} Judiciary. The time limit for filing an appeal to the Supreme Court of Justice for criminal matters, based on Article.

- a. The deadline for filing an appeal is fifteen days from the ratification of the decision or the part of the date on which it must be considered to have been notified;
- b. The appeal is filed by petition or by simple declaration in the Minutes if it concerns a decision given at a hearing;
- c. The request to file an appeal must always be motivated, otherwise the appeal will not be admitted;
- d. If the appeal is filed by declaration to the Minutes, the reasons may be presented within fifteen days from the date of filing.

Thus, the parties may file their appeal with the STJ within fifteen days of being notified, and this appeal must be filed with a simple statement in the Minutes regarding the decisions in the first instance court. Meanwhile, regarding the deadline for filing an appeal to the Supreme Court of Justice on grounds of civil matters as per no. 1st of art. 436. ^{of} the Code of Criminal Procedure, the deadline for filing appeals is ten days from the decision ap-

pealed, meaning that within this period the victim and the accused may request an appeal to the STJ. Therefore, considering that this is one of the formal requirements for procedural participants before filing an appeal with the STJ in the event of disagreement with a decision by the first instance court, as well as the municipal courts.

The procedural processing of appeals is a procedural step regarding the processing of the types of appeals studied and is divided into four phases, namely:

- The appeal lodging phase; at this stage procedural appeals are provided for in article 300 of the criminal procedure code, regarding the time limit for lodging, this is the time limit for lodging the appeal is fifteen days from the notification of the decision or from the date on which it must be considered notified, and the appeal is lodged by request or by simple declaration in the Minutes if it concerns the decision handed down.
- The admission or sanitation phase; the warning or correction admitted by the court of appeal, this will be assessed by the reporting judge of the constitutional court who will admit it to judgment if it meets all the necessary requirements for this purpose.
- The allegations phase; allegations consist of “a procedural document in which the appellant sets out the grounds for his/her objection, explaining the reasons why he/she believes that the decision under appeal is wrong or unfair”. The reporting judge of the matter who has the legitimacy to make an allegation within the process. Therefore, when the appellant does not satisfy the decision of the challenge decided by the reporting judge, the appellant can file an appeal with the STJ, because he considers that

decision to be wrong or unfair. The allegations in criminal proceedings are heard within fifteen days from the notification of the ruling admitting the appeal, the appellant presenting his allegation and the aggrieved party may respond within the same period, counting from the notification of the presentation of the appellant's allegation in accordance with article 477 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

- The judgment phase; This trial phase begins at the moment when the parties are notified to the court, in this case when the party has filed an appeal with the STJ, through the section that will analyze after notifying the parties to participate in the trial, which will be carried out by the plenary upon their summons to present their unsatisfactory opinion on the decisions of the court of first instance.

The admission of the appeal is an introduction to a procedural phase of rectification, admission, rejection and improvement of the request that was filed; the appeal is subject to a preliminary judgment on whether it meets the minimum legal conditions to be admitted to trial, this judgment formalizing a preliminary order on the admissibility of the request to the court. With the present phase of sanitation, verify that the application meets the indispensable requirements for the issue of normative validity that constitutes its object to be judged. Once the appeal to the STJ (Court of Appeal) has been admitted, it will be assessed by the reporting judge of the appeal court that admitted the judgment. The appeal is not admitted when the following cases occur;

- a. Grounds for the summary dismissal of the appeal; in this preliminary rejection is equivalent to a procedural decision in which the court in its preliminary assessment or, subsequently, the

- STJ, refuses to take cognizance of the appeal because the minimum requirements for proceeding with the trial are not met.
- b. Summary dismissal of the appeal by the court and the institution of a complaint to the STJ; If the STJ does not admit the request, the corresponding non-admission order can be used to complain to the STJ, which will issue a decision that rules on the issue of admissibility.
- c. Summary dismissal of the appeal by the reporting judge of the STJ and complaint for the conference; the fact that an appeal was admitted by the STJ does not imply that it is admissible; the reporting judge of the case at the STJ may issue a summary decision.
- On the other hand, citizens will know the categories of courts that the laws required to exist in the future about the supreme court of justice that were defined, under the terms ^{no.} 1 of article 123 of ^{the} CRDTL are;
- Supreme Court of Justice and other judicial courts,
 - Superior Administrative, Fiscal and Accounting Court and First Instance Administrative and Fiscal Courts,
 - Military courts
- Furthermore, citizens will know the principles and guarantees of judges in which the laws are assigned and for their decisions in which there are often judges who decide based on their conscience and the laws in force. Basically, this idea of guarantees of judges' independence, removability, impartiality and exclusivity are provided for in ^{article} 121 of the CRDTL, one of the fundamental principles of all judges, which we consider with the guarantees of judges that the laws are assigned when we act on some cases. In addition, the typologies of the resources that exist. Therefore, in the future Timor-Leste may have the supreme court of justice to implement what is in the constitution based on article 124 of ^{the} CRDTL, and the laws are required by the country's needs according to (Corte Real AG., et al, 2025).

CONCLUSION

We know that the court with one of the sovereign bodies established on the basis of the constitution, under the terms of article 118 of ^{the} CRDTL under its jurisdictional function stated that the courts are sovereign bodies with the power to administer justice in the name of the people, in the exercise of their functions, the courts have the assistance of other authorities. As soon as the decisions of the courts are mandatory and prevail over all decisions of any authorities and no. ² of art. 12th of Law No. 25/2021, 2 December on the Judicial Organization Law. So, they will specifically talk about the Supreme Court's skills. of the court of appeal (supreme court of justice) to which the laws are assigned. In turn, the court with one of the organs of the independence of the courts, any decision in which they decided by the judge cannot subject to the interest of any person, and cannot be with the instructions of someone, but everything always in accordance with the laws, so this independence of the courts is provided for in article 119 of ^{the} CRDTL, cited by (Corte Real AG., et al, 2025).

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