

## ABSTRACT

An extension of the UN mission for ten years in East Timor since independence acquired by the state, raises a question about the reason for the extension of the mission, UN Presence in East Timor long enough to arouse suspicion that the presence of the interests of countries (UN member participating the UN peacekeeping mission in East Timor) that accompanies the extension of the mission, as well as Australia.

Based on that, as for the purpose of research is to explain the factors that encourage the extension of the UN mission in East Timor assessed from the process of government formation in East Timor by the United Nations. In addition, another goal is to find the external factors of a third party, such as Australia, associated with its interests in the region.

To meet this, the analysis in the study using two theories, namely the transitional administration in post-conflict and external interference in peace building. In addition, to support the research process, the research data was collected by using a method of literary study, then the data will be analyzed using descriptive qualitative data analysis techniques. The range is limited research using data related to what happened in East Timor from 1999 until 2012.

After further analysis by the writer, then as for the conclusion of the study is the reason for the extension of the UN mission in East Timor due to the internal situation of East Timor are not stable and are also driven by external factors that harness Australian involvement in the UN peace-building mission to meet the national interests and the omission of the conflict in East Timor.

**Key words** : *Peacebuilding*, Timor Leste, Australia, United Nations, *transitional administration*, *external interference*.