

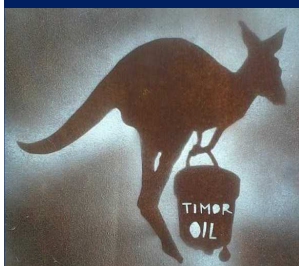
# Australia tenke respeita soberania Timor-Leste ho fronteira lina klaran

La'ó Hamutuk

Instituto ba Analiza no Monitor Desenvolvimento iha Timor-Leste

Movimentu Kontra Okupasaun Tasi Timor

Fevereiro 2016



Why  
won't  
Australia  
come  
to the  
table?

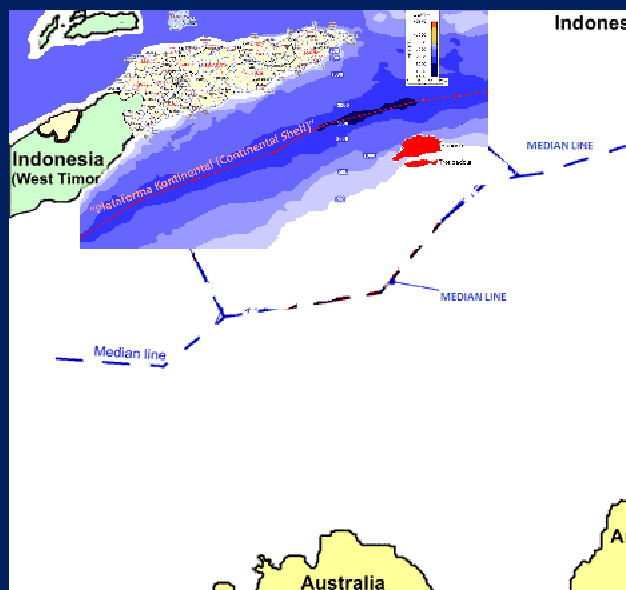


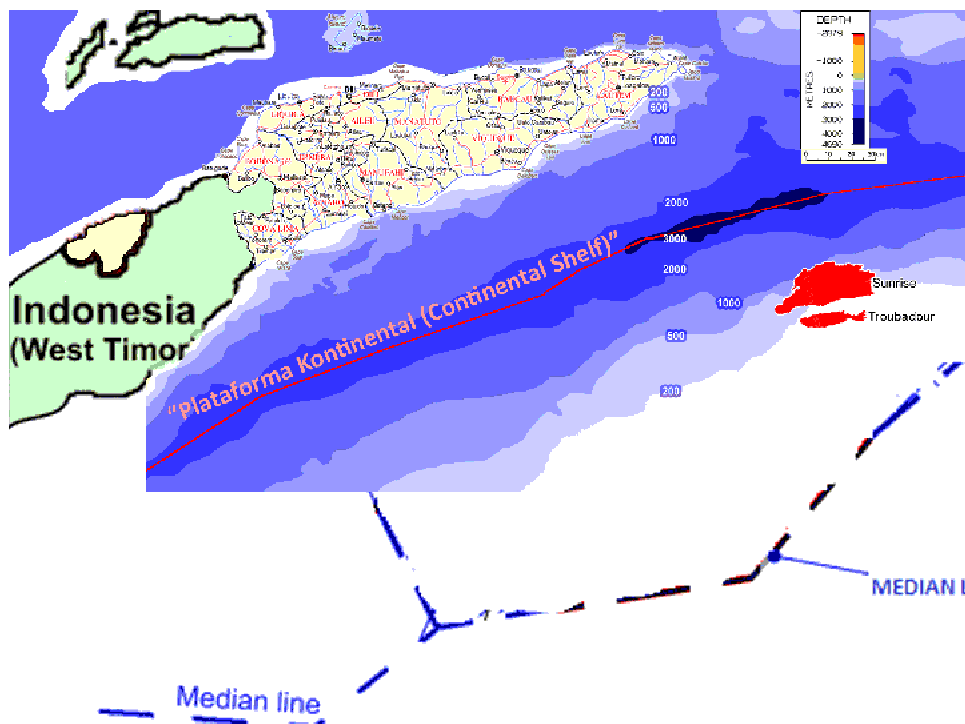
## Konseitu báziku

- Tratadu, kontratu, akordu
- Zona Ekonómiku Eskluzivu
- Lei Internasionál
- Liña klaran, plataforma kontinental
- Konvensaun internasionál UNCLOS, Vienna
- Planu Dezenvolvimentu kampu petróleu
- Reguladóres – ANP no Australia

## Istória Fronteira TL-Australia

- 1956 -Portugal reklama soberania Tasi Timor tur prinsipiu “median line”. Australia rejeita, reklama plataforma kontinental.
- 1970-Kompania Australianu sira halo atividade iha Tasi Timor, inklui area ne’ebé besik ba Timor-Portugés.





## Istória (2)

Istória Tasi Timor hahú kedas iha 1970

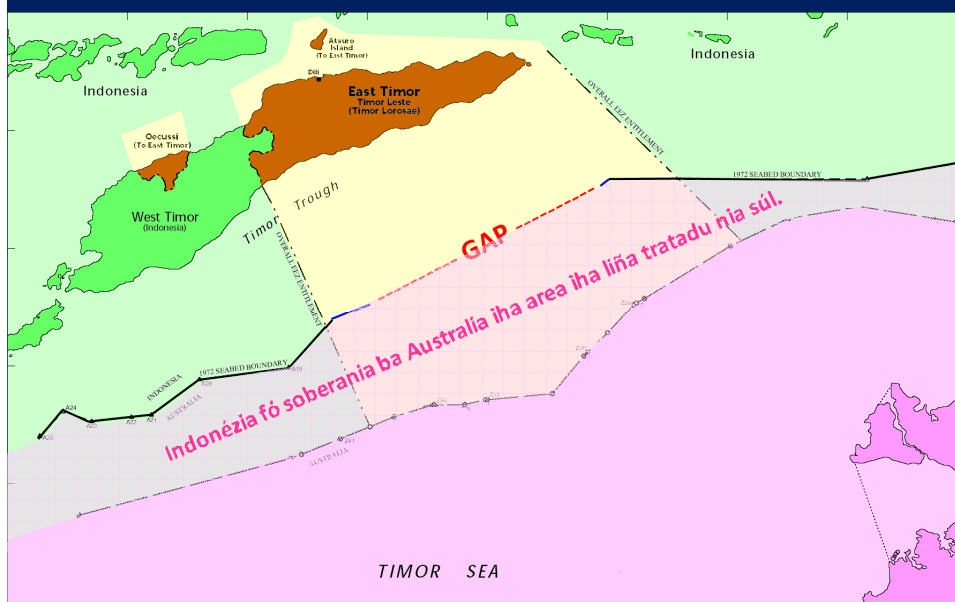


- 1972 Australia no Indonézia deside fronteira tasi okos nian.
- 1974 Woodside deskobre Sunrise
- 1975 Indonézia invade TL, Australia suporta Indonézia
- 1989-91 Indonézia no Aust. asina no ratifika Tratadu Timor Gap (TTG, *Celah Timor* ka ZOC)
- 1991-95 Portugal lori Australia ba ICJ kona ba TTG, maibé tribunal labele inválida tanba Indonézia la marka prezensa
- 1994-97 Kompañia sira deskobre Bayu-Undan, Elang-Kakatua, Laminaria-Corallina, Buffalo

## Istória (3)

- 1999 TL livre husi Indonézia
- 2002 TL restaura independéncia
- 2002 TL-Australia asina Tratadu Tasi Timor (90:10)
- 2003 Australia foin ratifika Tratadu Tasi Timor, hafoin TL asina IUA (Sunrise International Unitization Agreement) Entaun, dezvoltimentu Bayu-Undan la'ó.
- 2006 TL no Australia asina Tratadu CMATS
- 2007 TL no Australia ratifika CMATS, no mós ratifika IUA
- 2008 Eni deskobre Kitan, kampu úniku dezde 1997
- 2010 Woodside decide atu prefere FLNG
- 2013 Timor-Leste lori Australia ba arbitrajen

## Tratadu Aust-Indo 1972 (Seabed)



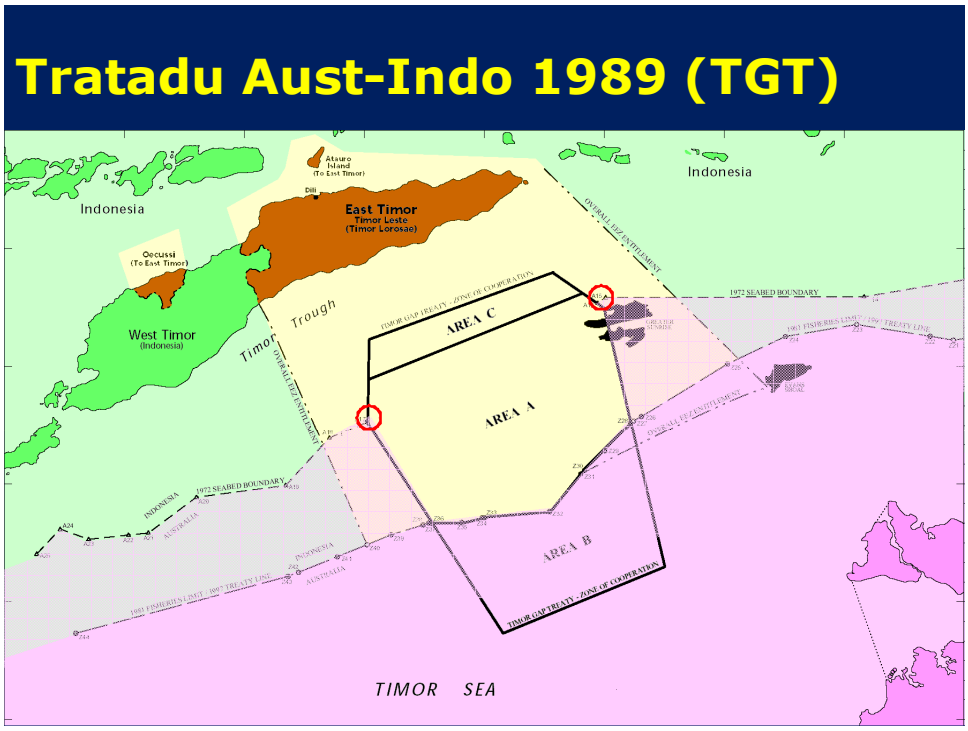
- 1972-Establishing Certain Seabed Boundaries-ba area Tasi Timor no Tasi Arafura
- 1974-Deskobrevimentu Greater Sunrise

## 1975-Australia suporta invazaun Indonézia



## Konspirasaun atu nauk Timor nia rikeza

**1989:** Gareth Evans no Ali Alatas celebra asina Tratadu "Timor Gap" iha aviaun iha Tasi Timor nia leten.



## Resposta Timor-Leste ba TTS 1989

“Kompañia mina-rai Australia di’ak liu lalika hakoit tama ba iha area Timor Gap.  
..... Konsellu di’ak ba sira mak: *hein no hare oinsá sasán sira ne’e dezenvolve iha tinan 5 to’o 10 oin mai.*”



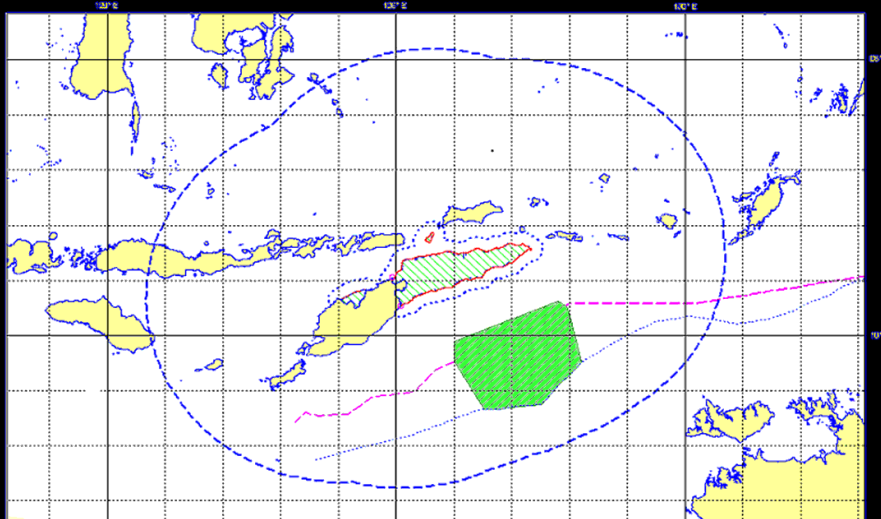
Jose Manuel Ramos-Horta, portavós rezisténsia Timor-Leste nian iha Outubru 1990

“Australia pertense ona ba jenosídiu ne’ebé forsa okupador sira halo, tanba ho interese ne’ebé nia hakarak asegura ho Indonesia, liu hosi suporta momoos aneksasaun ba Timor-Leste. Prova loloos mak Akordu Timor Gap”



Xanana Gusmao nia karta protesta ba Primeiru Ministru Australia Bob Hawke, no ba delegasaun Parlamentu Australia iha Fevreiru 1991

### 2002 TIMOR-LESTE MARITIME ZONES ACT Limits of the Territorial Sea, EEZ & Continental Shelf before applying Article 33 of the UN Charter.



**LEGEND**  
Territorial Sea Baseline  
Territorial Sea limits under the Act before applying Article 33 of the UN Charter  
EEZ & continental shelf limits under the Act before applying Article 33 of the UN Charter

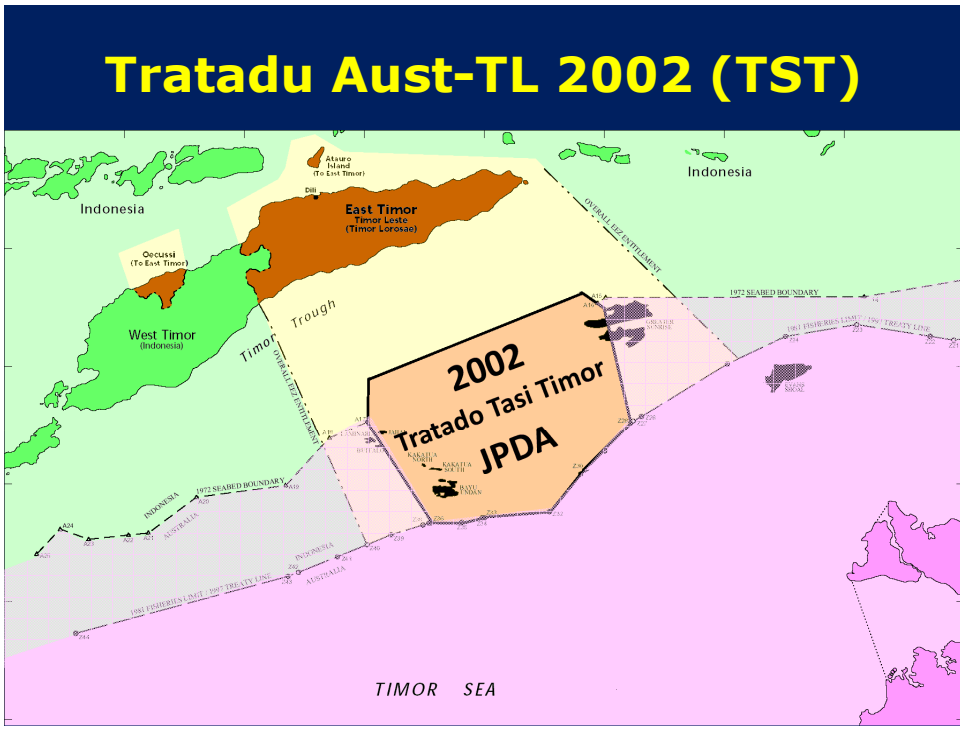
Australia - EEZ  
Agreed Seabed Boundary - Aust/Indon  
Joint Petroleum Development Area

**NOTE**  
Maritime boundaries and limits depicted in this diagram are indicative only and not authoritative. They do not necessarily represent or imply the views of the Government of Timor-Leste.

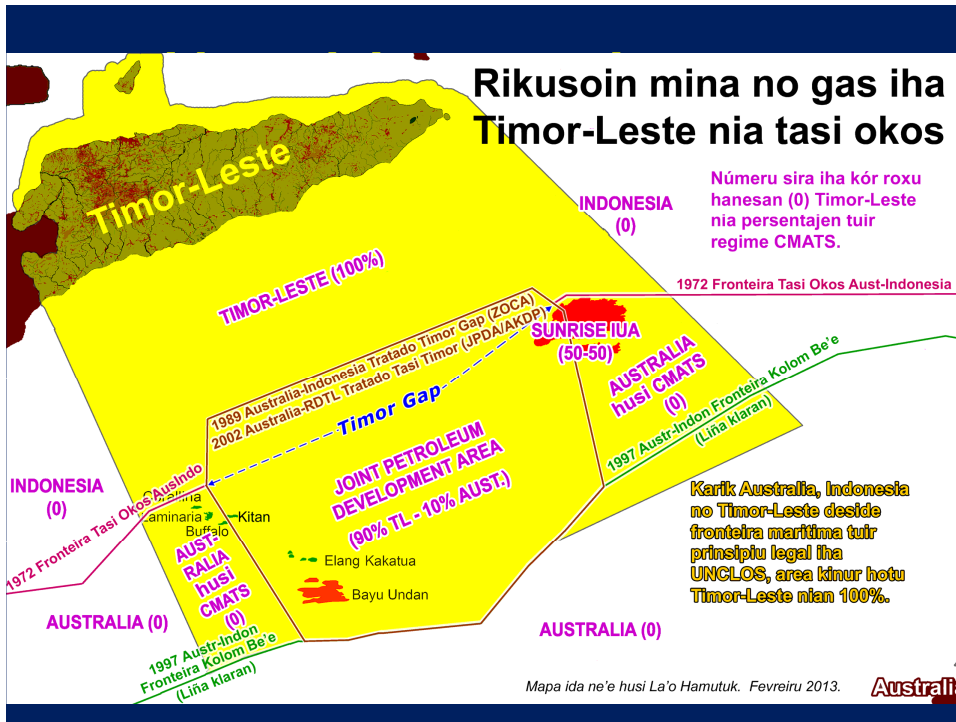
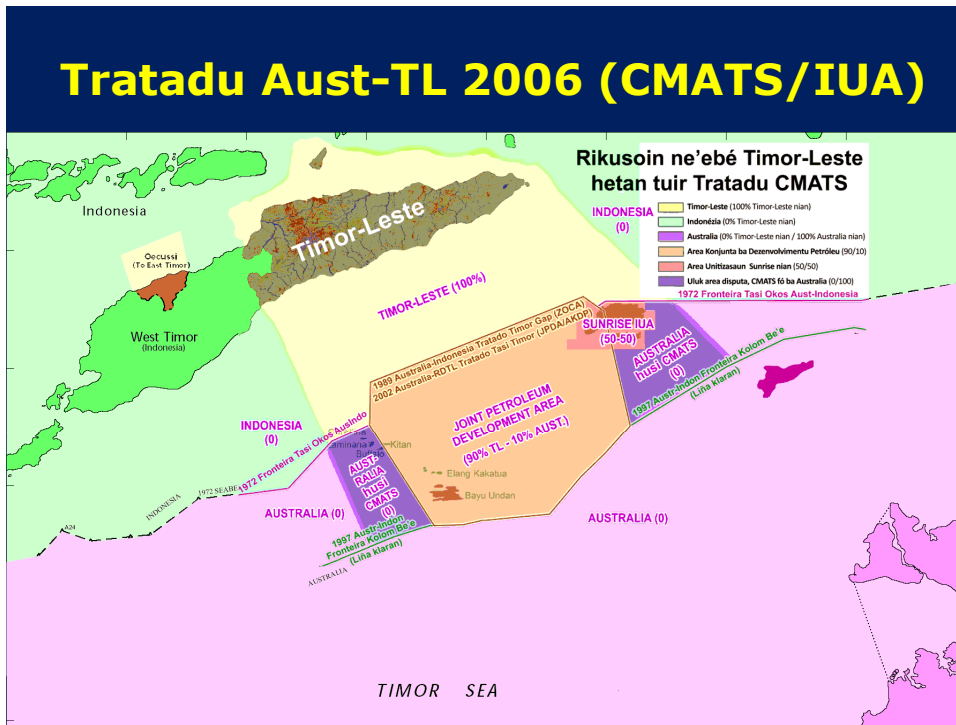
# Saida mak interese Australia

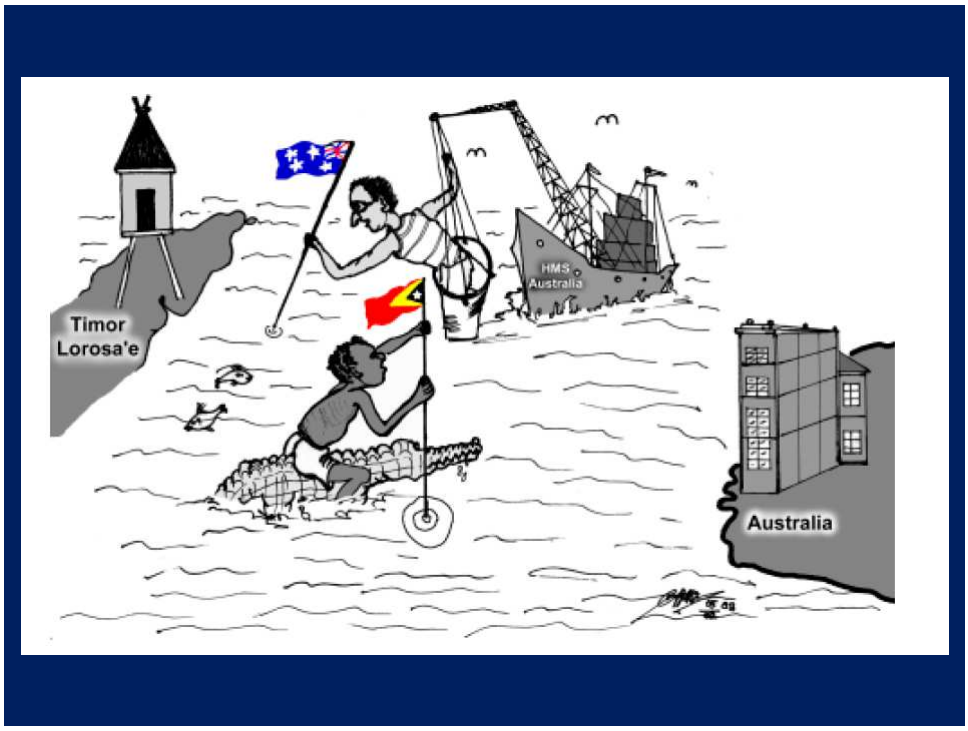
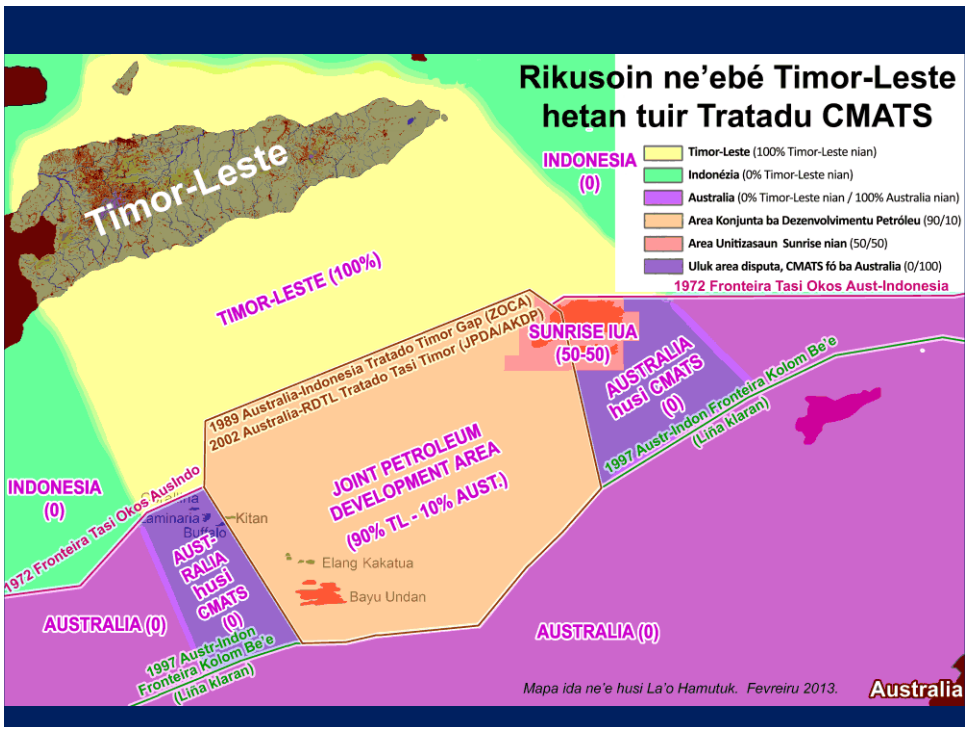


# Tratadu Aust-TL 2002 (TST)

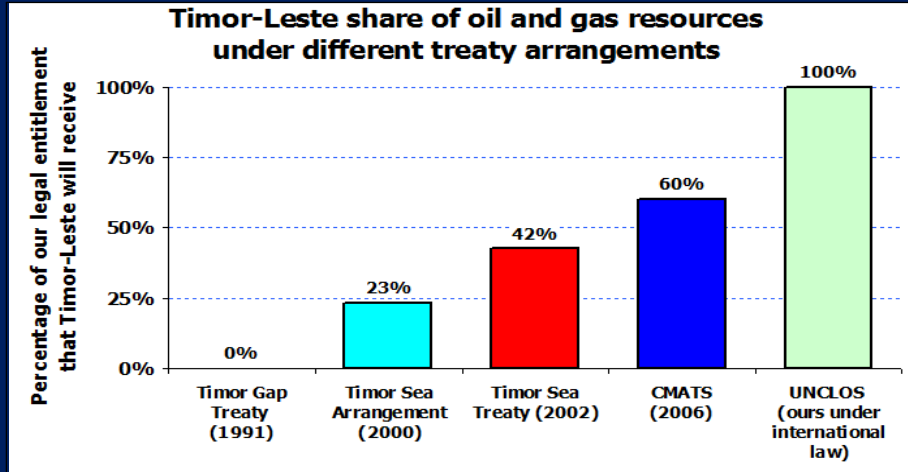








## Australia nafatin nauk 40%.



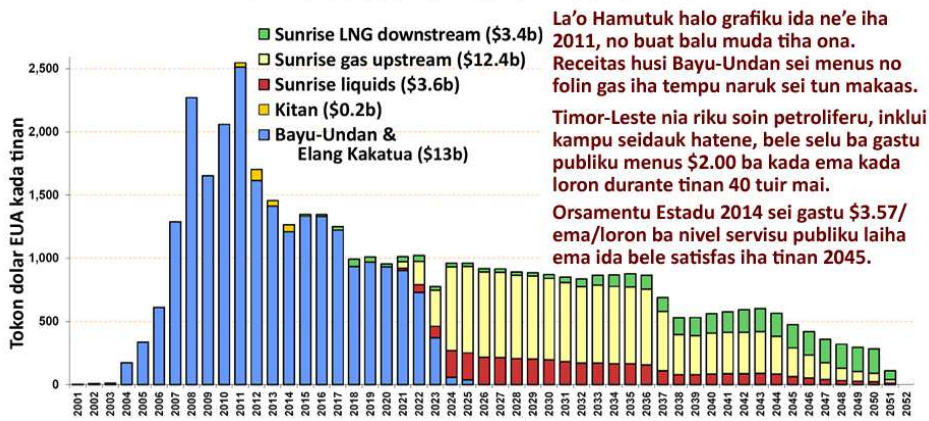
Gráfiuku ida ne'e inklui kampu mina no gas 100% Timor-Leste nian tuir prinsipál Median Line (liña klaran) husi lei internasionál: Bayu-Undan, Elang-Kakatua, Greater Sunrise, Kitan, Laminaria-Corallina no Buffalo.



## Rikeza petróleu la to'o atu finansa TL nia futuru

### Reseita Petrolifeiru Anual ba Timor-Leste (deskontu 3.7%/tinan)

Karik kanstrusaun Sunrise harii iha tinan 2016



## CMATS

*Certain Maritime Arrangements in the Timor Sea*  
Aranjamentu Maritima Balu iha Tasi Timor



- Asina iha Sydney iha 12 Janeiru 2006.
- TL ratifika iha 20 Fevreiru 2007.
- Australia ratifika iha 22 Fevreiru 2007, laho aprovasaun husi sira nia Parlamentu.

#### Article 4: Moratorium

1. Neither Australia nor Timor-Leste shall assert, pursue or further by any means in relation to the other Party its claims to sovereign rights and jurisdiction and maritime boundaries for the period of this Treaty.
2. Paragraph 1 of this Article does not prevent a Party from continuing activities (including the regulation and authorisation of existing and new activities) in areas in which its domestic legislation on 19 May 2002 authorised the granting of permission for conducting activities in relation to petroleum or other resources of the seabed and subsoil.
4. Notwithstanding any other bilateral or multilateral agreement binding on the Parties, or any declaration made by either Party pursuant to any such agreement, neither Party shall commence or pursue any proceedings against the other Party before any court, tribunal or other dispute settlement mechanism that would raise or result in, either directly or indirectly, issues or findings of relevance to maritime boundaries or delimitation in the Timor Sea.
5. Any court, tribunal or other dispute settlement body hearing proceedings involving the Parties shall not consider, make comment on, nor make findings that would raise or result in, either directly or indirectly, issues or findings of relevance to maritime boundaries or delimitation in the Timor Sea. Any such comment or finding shall be of no effect, and shall not be relied upon, or cited, by the Parties at any time.
6. Neither Party shall raise or pursue in any international organisation matters that are, directly or indirectly, relevant to maritime boundaries or delimitation in the Timor Sea.
7. The Parties shall not be under an obligation to negotiate permanent maritime boundaries for the period of this Treaty.

#### Article 5: Division of Revenues from the Unit Area

1. The Parties shall share equally revenue derived directly from the production of that petroleum lying within the Unit Area in so far as the revenue relates to the upstream exploitation of that petroleum.
9. Australia shall make a [monthly] payment to Timor-Leste equivalent to half the Australian revenue component and the Timor-Leste revenue component, less the Timor-Leste revenue.

## Provizaun (1)

- La deside (Art. 2) no prevene atu ko'alia fronteira marítima durante periodu tinan 50 nia laran (Art. 4).
- Prolonga Tratadu Tasi Timor husi 2033 ba 2057 ka liu (Art. 3).
- Fasilita esplotasaun iha area ne'ebé la parte hosi JPDA (Sunrise, Laminaria-Corallina) (Art. 4.2).
- Faxe reseita "upstream" petróleu Greater Sunrise 50:50 (Art. 5).

## CMATS nia provizaun (2)

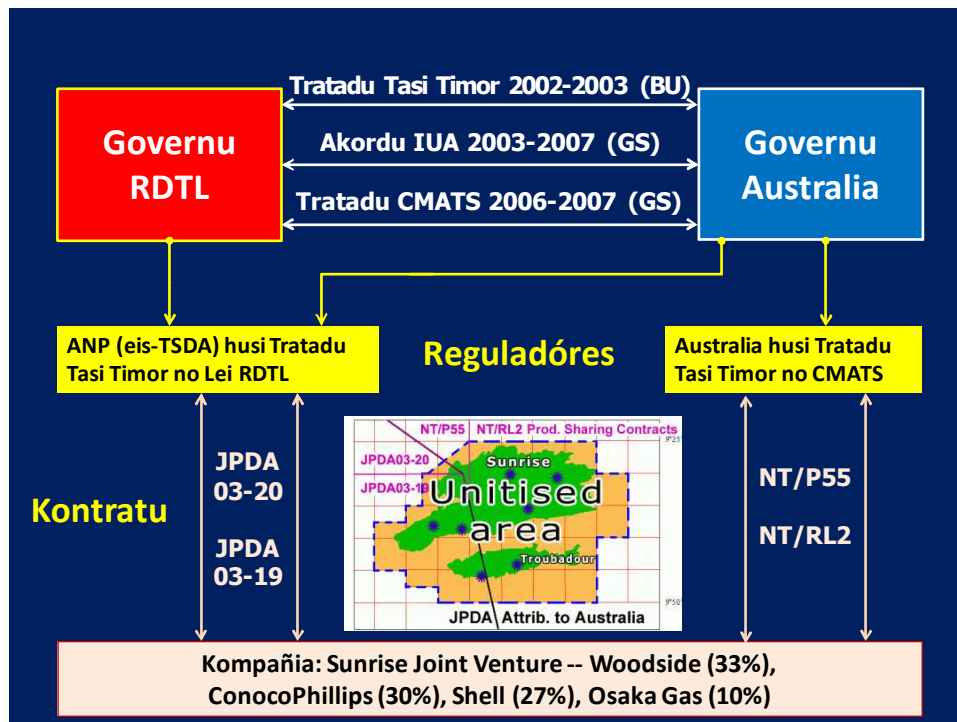
#### Article 11: Dispute Settlement

Any disputes about the interpretation or application of this Treaty shall be settled by consultation or negotiation.

#### Article 12: Period of this Treaty

1. Subject to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article, this Treaty shall remain in force until the date 50 years after its entry into force, or until the date five years after the exploitation of the Unit Area ceases, whichever occurs earlier.
2. If
  - (a) a development plan for the Unit Area has not been approved in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 12 of the Sunrise IUA within six years after the date of entry into force of this Treaty; or
  - (b) production of petroleum from the Unit Area has not commenced within ten years after the date of entry into force of this Treaty; either Party may notify the other Party in writing that it wishes to terminate this Treaty, in which case the Treaty shall cease to be in force three calendar months after such notice is given.
3. Should petroleum production take place in the Unit Area subsequent to the termination of this Treaty pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article, all the terms of this Treaty shall come back into force and operate from the date of commencement of production.
4. The following provisions of this Treaty shall survive termination of this Treaty, and the Parties shall continue to be bound by them after termination:
  - (a) Article 2;
  - (b) the second sentence of paragraph 5 of Article 4;
  - (c) paragraph 3 of this Article; and
  - (d) this paragraph.
5. The period of this Treaty referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be extended by agreement in writing between the Parties.

- Disputa ruma sei rezolve ho negosiasaun (Art. 11).
- Bele fó notifikasaun termina tratadu ne'e hafoin 23 Fev. 2013 se seidak iha aprovasaun planu dezvoltamentu, ka seidak iha produsaun iha 2017. (Art. 12.2).
- Karik Sunrise sei hahú produsaun, CMATS moris fali (Art. 12.3), inklui 50-50.



## Vantajen CMATS ba TL



- Aumenta TL nia parte reseita husi explorasaun Greater Sunrise husi 18.1% ba 50%.
- Fo seguransa ba investidor sira katak rejime Greater Sunrise stavel; projetu bele la'ó.



## Australia iha mina barak liu duke Timor-Leste

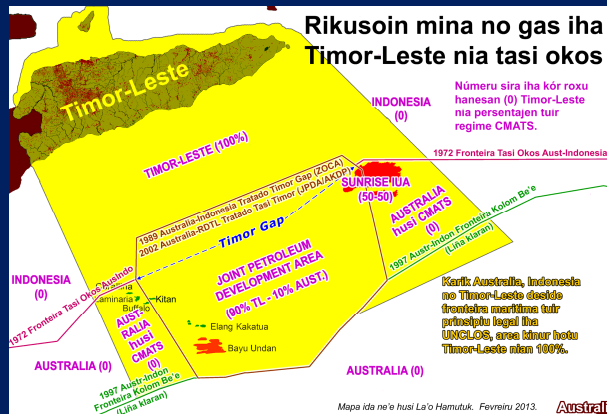
	TL ho 50% G. Sunrise	TL laho Sunrise	Australia laho G.S.
Rikusoin mina no gas ba kada sidadaun	605 barríl	168 barríl	1,150 barríl
Bele kontinua tinan hira ho taxa produsaun 2014	Tinan 16	Tinan 4	Tinan 50+

## Dezvantajen CMATS ba TL



- Blokeia oportunidade ba Timor-Leste atu hetan nia direitu fronteira too kampu petróleu no gas maran tiha.
- Fó oportunidade ba Australia atu nauk osan petróleu no gas liu hosi okupa territóriu tasi okos (*seabed*), hanesan Laminaria-Corallina.

## Karik TL termina?



Iha possibilidade atu negocia fali fronteira maritima atu reklama TL nia direitu soberania ba Tasi Timor, inklui kampu Greater Sunrise, Area Dezenvolvimentu Petrôleu Konjunta, kampu Laminaria no Corallina.

## Presiza atu termina ka lae?



- TL bele termina CMATS bainhira de'it ita hatene ona katak Australia sei negocia ho boa-vontade ba fronteira maritima.
- Seidauk notifika, maibe bele halo depois bainhira Sunrise kontinua adia.
- Tenke sukat Australia nia interese no kbiit sira nia sidadaun atu muda sira nia estadu.

## Maibé :

Terminasaun ida ne'e la hakotu ka afeta kontratu haat Sunrise ho kompañia Woodside, Shell, ConocoPhillips no Osaka Gas asina iha tinan 2003.

## Iha oportunidade legal ba TL?

The Government of Australia further declares, under paragraph 1(a) of article 298 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea done at Montego Bay on the tenth day of December one thousand nine hundred and eighty-two, that it does not accept any of the procedures provided for in section 2 of Part XV (including the procedures referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this declaration) with respect to disputes concerning the interpretation or application of articles 15, 74 and 83 relating to sea boundary delimitations as well as those involving historic bays or titles.

### Summary of the purpose of the proposed treaty action and why it is in the national interest

8. The purpose of the treaty action is to place some limitations on Australia's acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (ICJ). The changes are in line with the Government's view that that countries like Australia that have a broad and long term acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice are not exposed to the possibility of litigation by countries that only accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court for a short time or for a specific purpose. It is also the Government's view that maritime boundary disputes are best resolved through negotiation and not litigation.

*Australia nia deklarasaun iha fulan Marsu 2002*

## **Kazu arbitrajen iha Olanda (1)**

2004-5: Australia halo espionajen iha Palasio Governu, Dili

2006: Australia no TL asina CMATS

Dez. 2012: TL hakerek karta ba Australia ho evidénsia espionajen  
...Laiha resposta, entaun

23 Abril 2013: TL hahú kazu tuir TST Anexo B atu resolve disputa

Juñu: Australia resposta.

Out: Painél iha juis na'in tolu:

TL hili Laurence Collins, UK

Australia hili Michael Reisman, EUA

Sira na'in rua hili Tullio Treves, Argentina

3 Dez: ASIO foti arkivu no sst husi servisu-fatin Bernard Collaery, no prevene  
sasín ida atu ba Olanda

10-13 Dez: Manifestasaun kontra Australia iha Dili

17 Dez 2013: TL lori Australia ba TJI (ICJ) kona-ba Collaery nia dokumentu sira;  
hamosu polemika maka'as

## **Kazu arbitrajen iha Olanda (2)**

Jan 2014: Tribunal Internasionál ba Justisa (ICJ) iha Olanda rona argumentu husi  
TL no Australia

Mar 2014: ICJ dirije Australia labele uza Collaery nia informasaun

2014-2016: TL aumenta kampaña diplomátika no sosiedade sivil apoiu

Jul 2014-agora: Folin gas no mina iha merkadu mundíal tun maka'as

Set 2014: Kazu arbitrajen suspende; hein remata kazu ICJ nian

Jan-Jun 2015: TL hahú estabelese Komisaun atu Delimita Fronteira Marítima

Fev 2015: Woodside suspende servisu kona ba Greater Sunrise

Mar 2015: TL fó kontratu \$tokon \$4 atu dezeńu Planta LNG Beaçu

Maiu 2015: Australia fó fali dokumentu ba Collaery

Jun 2015: TL kansela kazu iha ICJ, no rezume kazu arbitrajen

Jul 2015-agora: TL halo iniciativa ruma atu loke diskusaun ho Indonézia kona ba  
Fronteira Marítima

Fev 2016: Partidu Trabalhista (oposizaun) iha Australia apoiu negosiasaun ho TL

**Seidauk iha desizaun husi arbitrajen, CMATS la'ó nafatin, no  
Australia seidauk rekoñese TL nia direitu ba fronteira marítima.**

## Saida mak obstákulu iha futura negosiasaun?



- Dezde kleur ona Australia iha interese boot atu haluan nia asesu ba kampu mina-rai no gas iha Tasi Timor.
- Australia okupa territóriu tasi nasaun viziñu sira liu hosi negosiasaun bilateral.
- Kultura, sosiedade polítika no Australia nia kanten, sei lakohi atu lakon dollar biliaun balun hosi reseita petróleu.



## Saida mak forsa Timor-Leste?



- UNCLOS 1982
- Sosiedade/povu Timor-Leste no solidariedade internasionál
- \$16 biliaun iha Fundu Petrolíferu
- Infelizmente:



- Australia retira ona hosi prosesu rezolusaun mandatóriu atu rezolve disputa fronteira marítima iha UNCLOS 1982.
- Movimentu nasional no internasionál ba Tasi Timor paradu ka mate hela.
- Ita gasta barak durante ne'e hosi FP.

## Saida los mak TL preziza halo?



- Ezije fronteira marítima tuir prinsípiu lei internasionál.
- Fanu movimentu nasionál no internasionál ba Tasi Timor.
- Investe ba setór naun petrolíferu.
- Gastu estadu tenke kontrola, labele hamamuk Fundu Petrolíferu.
- Reseita petróleu: hetan, uza, poupa no investe.

## Saida mak ita bele halo?





## Presiza konkordansa atu deside fronteira



### La'o Hamutuk

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### Submission to the Australian Parliament

from the  
**Timor-Leste Institute for Development Monitoring and Analysis**  
to  
**Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee**  
**Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade**  
Parliament House, Canberra Australia

regarding the Inquiry into  
**Australia's relationship with Timor-Leste**

28 March 2013

### Summary

- Our relationship should be based on mutual respect for sovereign and human rights.
- Timor-Leste's proximity to Australia is an opportunity, not a risk.
- We appreciate Australian support since 1999, but history still haunts our peoples, as does Australia's continued theft of Timor-Leste's oil and gas resources.
- Australia's generous assistance can meet our people's needs more effectively by prioritizing human security and reducing unnecessary overhead.
- Timor-Leste and Australia should settle our maritime boundary based on current international law and good-faith arbitration or negotiation, including use of legal processes.

### Australia should be willing to fairly resolve our common boundary.

Since restoring independence in 2002, Timor-Leste has created our state and built infrastructure and economy to replace what Indonesia destroyed in 1999. Compared with Australia, we have very few human and natural resources, including oil and gas. However, the petroleum reserves under our part of the Timor Sea are essential to improving the lives of our people, and give us a little time to develop a more sustainable, less import-dependent, non-oil economy. At present, they underwrite about 95% of Timor-Leste's state income and comprise two-thirds of our entire economy.

Unfortunately, these limited resources are being purloined by our larger, wealthier neighbour. How can we build better lives for our people while we allow Australia to pocket much of our wealth from Laminaria-Corallina, Sunrise, Bayu-Undan and Kitan?

Under well-established current international legal principles, the maritime boundary between our nations should be drawn along the median line between our coastlines. Australia accepted this principle in your July 2004 treaty with New Zealand, as well as in your March 1997 treaty with Indonesia. For those neighbours, Australia moved beyond the obsolete "continental shelf" argument to accept current global practice. We ask that you do the same with Timor-Leste.

Geologists agree that the tectonic boundary between Australia and Asia is north of our island – that is, that Timor-Leste and Australia are on the same continental shelf. International lawyers agree that the "Timor Trough" is not an economic, political or geographic boundary. When will Australian politicians join this consensus?

The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste has the same political and sovereign rights as the larger, more affluent, older Commonwealth of Australia. But history shows that our southern neighbour has repeatedly taken advantage – both during and after the Indonesian occupation – to usurp what is rightfully ours.

In March 2002, less than two months before Timor-Leste restored independence, Australia declared that you would no longer abide by impartial legal mechanisms – the International Court of Justice and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea – to settle boundaries fairly.<sup>5</sup> Only hours after we attained nationhood, you used our necessity for Bayu-Undan revenues to coerce us into signing the Timor Sea Treaty, and then refused to ratify that treaty until our Government signed the Sunrise IUA. Three years later, through the CMATS Treaty, you blocked all discussion of the maritime boundary question in return for taking “only” 50% of Timor-Leste’s rightful upstream revenues from Greater Sunrise.<sup>6</sup>

We realize that our perception of this history may be different from yours. But we cannot understand why the democratic nation of Australia, which respects human rights and rule of law for its own citizens, is unwilling to apply those principles to its northern neighbour. Is Australia so afraid of a fair boundary settlement that you would rather be a bully than a good international citizen? Why do you continue to exploit advantages you obtained during the shameful and bloody Indonesian occupation of our country?

We urge you to return to UN mechanisms for resolving maritime boundary disputes. Please respect our legal rights, as your equally sovereign neighbour, and allow an impartial third party to resolve our differences. Article 33 of the United Nations Charter says “The parties to any dispute ... shall ... seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.” As a member of the UN Security Council, Australia should take the path of legality and mutual respect by engaging in good faith negotiations and dispute resolution processes to decide our maritime boundary.

Once that is done, controversies over Sunrise development and other Timor Sea issues will be much easier to work out.

Australian money pays for many trainers, advisors and consultants to build Timorese capacity and systems for a democratic state governed under the rule of law. Should we ask some of them to go to Canberra to help your Government relearn these principles?

## Ita iha kolega iha Australia

### TIMOR SEA JUSTICE CAMPAIGN

A FAIR GO FOR EAST TIMOR

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This issue is not about Australia being ‘generous’ to East Timor, **this issue is about what East Timor is legally entitled to.**

#### Timor Sea Justice Campaign

*For various historical reasons, East Timor has never had maritime boundaries.*

As a sovereign nation East Timor wants maritime boundaries and is legally entitled to have them. Unfortunately, the Australian Government has persistently refused to establish permanent maritime boundaries with East Timor in accordance with current international law.

Australia has even withdrawn its recognition of the maritime boundary jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and the International Tribunal of the Laws of the Sea, leaving East Timor with no legal avenues to assert its rights.

#### Latest News

**Heed law of the sea and set a fair Timor border**  
Tuesday, December 10, 2013

Only a permanent boundary will provide certainty for the vast resources to be exploited. Indonesia isn't the only country in our region upset ... [read more](#)



## Opsaun ba explota gas husi Sunrise

Kompañia Woodside  
no sira nia parseiru  
sira hanoin namlele,  
iha tasi leten, fó lukru  
boot liu ba sira.



Povo no Governu Timor-  
Leste hakarak kadoras  
mai Timor-Leste.

(Australia prefere  
kadoras ba Darwin,  
maibé sira lakon tia ona.)



## Planta LNG iha Darwin, Australia



### Se mak decide oinsa gas Sunrise nian sei ba prosesa?

Woodside no Parseiru Konsorsiu nian hanesan ConocoPhillips, Shell no Osaka Gas, anunsia sira nia preferensia ba konseitu dezenvolvimentu iha 29 Abril 2010, decide katak LNG namele ida komersialmente sei fo lukru boot liu duke dada kadoras ba Darwin. Sira la tuir opsau Timor-Leste nian iha mediu-2008.

Parseiru sira ekspeta atu hatoo Planu Dezenvolvimentu Kampu nian ne'ee datailu ba iha autoridade regulador sira iha semana balun tuir mai.

Woodside hanoin katak Akordu Unitizasaun Internasional husu atu ANP no Australia hodi aprova kualker Planu Dezenvolvimentu ne'ebe:

- ✓ Komersialmente viaivel
- ✓ Iha Kontrator ne'ebe kompeten
- ✓ Bazeia ba "vantajem komersialidade diak ne'ebe konsistente tuir pratika diak iha seitor minarai"
- ✓ Tenke halao tuir orariu ka tempu ne'ebe determina
- ✓ Iha kontratu ho konsumedores sira ne'ebe sei sosa LNG

Task Force Sunrise Timor-Leste suporta Governu nia advokasia ba opsauun teknikamente viaivel atu dada kadoras mai iha Timor-Leste.

Governu Northern Territory nian hakarak atu dada kadoras ba iha Darwin. Australia hateten sira neutru, maibe iha preokupasaun balun.

Kada Governu halo evaluasaun ba iha Planu Dezenvolvimentu ne'ebe hatoo husi Konsorsiu. "Komisaun Sunrise" (Francisco da Costa Monteiro husi Timor-Leste, John Hartwell no Hugh Borrowman husi Australia) mak fasilita diskusaun. Regulador no kompanha sir abele hatoo no negocia akordu kona-ba mudansa ka aumenta, maske ne'e la hare hanesan atu muda ba fatin ne'ebe mak gas sei hetan likifasaun.

Komisaun Konjunta **Autoridade Nacional Petroleum (ANP)** decide 20% ba iha area Area Dezenvolvimentu Petroleum Konjunta (JPDA) nia laran. Komisaun Konjunta ne'e iha membru nain rua husi Timor-Leste (Francisco da Costa Monteiro no Antonio José Loyola de Sousa) no ida husi Australia (John Hartwell).

- Nasaun ida-idak bele halo rekursu kona-ba desizaun ba iha Konseihu Ministerial, kompostu husi Alfredo Pires (Timor-Leste) no Martin Ferguson (Australia)
- Karik Konseihu laiha konkordansia, desizaun sei ba iha tribunal arbitrasaun ida.

Governu Australia decide 80% laos iha JPDA nia laran. Desde kampu Sunrise ne'e *unitiza*, parte rua ne'e tenke dezenvolve hamutuk.

"Desizaun Final ba Investimentu" husi Kompanha no konstrusaun ba projeitu Greater Sunrise sei hahuu hafoin Australia no ANP aprova Planu Dezenvolvimentu nian

Karik Planu Dezenvolvimentu ida la hetan aprovasaun too iha FEVEREIRU 2013, ka karik produsauun LNG Sunrise la hahuu iha FEVEREIRU 2017, Australia ka Timor-Leste bele kansela Tratadu CMATS, ne'ebe sei hapara dezenvolvimentu Sunrise nian too iha konkordansia ba tratadu foun.

*Diagram ida ne'e husi La'o Hamutuk ne'ebe bazeia ba Tratadu Tasi Timor, IUA ba Sunrise, Tratadu CMATS no informasaun husi ofisiais Timor-Leste no Woodside. 29 Abril 2010*

## **Informasaun tan**

Vizita [www.laohamutuk.org](http://www.laohamutuk.org) ka  
<http://laohamutuk.blogspot.com/>

**Obrigado barak**