

**AGREEMENT RELATING TO SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DONE AT CANBERRA ON 28 FEBRUARY 2006**

[2006] ATNIF 4

Documents tabled on 20 June 2006:

**National Interest Analysis [2006] ATNIA 25
with attachment on consultation**

Text of the proposed treaty action

Background information:

United States of America political brief and country fact sheet

List of other treaties with the United States of America

List of similar treaties with other countries

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS: CATEGORY 1 TREATY

SUMMARY PAGE

Agreement relating to Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the Government of Australia and the Government of the United States of America, done at Canberra on 28 February 2006

[2006] ATNIF 4

Nature and timing of proposed treaty action

1. On 28 February 2006 the Australian Minister for Education, Science and Training, and the United States Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*, signed the Agreement relating to Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the Government of the United States of America (USA) and the Government of Australia (Agreement).
2. Article XI of the Agreement provides that it will enter into force one day after an exchange of notes between the Parties. The exchange of notes will occur once all legal requirements for entry into force have been fulfilled by both Parties. It is proposed to send the Australian note as soon as practicable following consideration by the Joint Standing Committee on Treaties.

Overview and national interest summary

3. The purpose of ratifying the Agreement is to lend further support to the long-standing and highly successful science and technology relationship between Australia and the USA. Scientific and technological cooperation between the scientists of both countries contributes to their ability to conduct world leading research and technology development. The outcomes of such research, in turn, lead to important socio-economic benefits for each country.
4. The treaty action will strengthen and encourage bilateral cooperation by providing a formal framework in which it may occur, which sets out principles for the management of, and the sharing of costs and benefits arising in the course of, collaboration.

Reasons for Australia to take the proposed treaty action

5. The USA has been for many years, and remains, the key partner country for Australia in international science and technology collaboration. A recent study commissioned by the Department of Education, Science and Training (DEST) identified that Australian collaboration with the USA constitutes nearly one quarter of all Australian Government funded international science and technology collaborations, making it Australia's single largest international partner. Further, funds provided by USA organisations account for almost half of the total funding received from overseas sources by Australian research agencies and universities. Whatever assistance the Australian Government can extend to researchers to allow this relationship to continue to flourish is likely to be valuable.

6. Australia first entered into a formal Agreement with the Government of the USA for Cooperation in Scientific Research and Technological Development on 16 October 1968 ([1968] ATS 22) (1968 Agreement). The 1968 Agreement was limited to affirming the importance of science and technology cooperation between Australia and the USA and each Government's commitment to supporting this cooperation. The 1968 Agreement expired in 1991 after which a period of consultation followed, leading to an agreement to negotiate a new and more extensive instrument which contained clearer commitments on such key matters as the equitable sharing of intellectual property.

7. The Agreement (the subject of this NIA) acknowledges the benefits from the long and highly successful bilateral scientific and technological relationship and aims to strengthen that relationship. By establishing principles to guide the conduct of the relationship, principles that provide for shared responsibility in collaborative activities, and equitable sharing of the costs and benefits associated with collaboration, the Agreement will expand opportunities for agency-to-agency collaboration and will be important for enhancing formal links between researchers from Australia and the USA.

8. To assist researchers undertake collaboration, the Agreement establishes an enabling framework which expands the opportunities for bilateral agency-to-agency collaboration. It does so by setting out the cooperative activities which researchers from Australia and the USA might undertake. Such activities include joint research projects, task forces, studies, organisation of scientific seminars, conferences, symposia and workshops, training of scientists and technical experts, visits and exchanges of individual scientists, engineers and other appropriate personnel, exchanges of information on activities, policies, practices, laws and regulations concerning research and development, and other forms of cooperative activities as may be agreed.

9. The Agreement requires Parties to ensure the adequate and effective protection and allocation of intellectual property introduced, contributed to, or created, during the course of collaboration. Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, all provisions on allocation of intellectual property created through cooperative activities in the Agreement (primarily in Annex I) will be applicable to any subsidiary implementing arrangement or contract that governs a Cooperative Activity. Through this default application process, the Agreement aims to standardise and facilitate the allocation intellectual of property for each cooperative activity. These provisions provide protection for Australian researchers when negotiating intellectual property issues in US markets.

10. Ratification of the Agreement would confirm on a political level Australia's strong commitment to continued cooperation on scientific research and technological development with the USA. Should the Agreement not be ratified, this may negatively impact on agency-to-agency agreements, and reduce the overall level of research collaboration between

Australia and the USA. Ratification will be viewed positively by the USA and will strengthen the wider bilateral relationship.

Obligations

Scope of obligations

11. Article IV(1)) obliges the Parties to support cooperative activities for peaceful purposes in mutually agreed areas of science and technology.

12. Article IV(6) obliges the Parties to encourage researchers and organisations to participate in cooperative activities from all sectors that includes universities, national laboratories and private enterprise.

Principles for cooperation

13. Article II(2) obliges the Parties to conduct their scientific and technological cooperation relationship subject to the policies, regulations and laws of each country, and based on the following principles:

- shared responsibility, equitable contribution to collaboration and equitable sharing of the benefits of collaboration;
- shared costs of collaboration, taking into account the shares in risk, benefits and management;
- comparable access to government-supported programs and facilities;
- comparable access to and exchange of information in the field of scientific and technological research and development;
- cooperation in promoting research and development results so as to maximise the economic, social and industrial development benefits to each country;
- adequate and effective protection of intellectual property introduced or created in the course of collaboration; and
- adequate and effective distribution of intellectual property created in, or as a direct result of collaboration.

Broad obligations

14. Article II(3) obliges the Parties to, in accordance with the applicable policies, regulations and laws of both countries, strengthen their science and technology relationship.

15. Article IV(2) obliges the Parties to encourage the timely application of research results for the social and economic benefit of both countries.

Specific Obligations

16. The Parties shall each designate an Executive Agent to be responsible for coordinating and facilitating cooperative activities under the Agreement (Article III(1)). The Executive

Agents shall, on a regular basis, discuss and review the implementation of the Agreement, matters of importance in the field of science and technology and policy issues relevant to the bilateral science and technology relationship (Article III(2)).

17. Cooperative activities under the Agreement shall not be conducted without the prior mutual consent of the Parties, to be communicated through the Executive Agents (Article IV(5)).

18. Any implementing arrangements negotiated by the Parties, or their designees, to establish the terms for specific cooperative activities shall take into account the applicable laws and regulations of the jurisdiction in which activities are to take place. Further, unless agreed otherwise, the terms of this Agreement shall apply to the implementing arrangements (Article IV(3)).

19. Each Party shall bear its own costs of meeting responsibilities under particular projects or programmes, unless agreed otherwise in specific cases (Article VIII (2)).

20. Article IX obliges the Parties to facilitate the entry to and exit from each country of Australian and US personnel, materials and equipment associated with cooperative activities conducted under the Agreement.

Intellectual property

21. Article VI(1)(A) obliges the Parties to ensure the adequate and effective protection of any **existing** intellectual property introduced into a cooperative activity under the Agreement.

22. Article VI(1)(B) obliges the Parties to ensure the adequate and effective protection and allocation of any **new** intellectual property created in, or as a direct result of cooperative activities under the Agreement.

23. Article VI(2) and Annex I obliges Parties to abide by all provisions on protection and allocation of intellectual property and the protection of business confidential information created in the course of cooperative activities as set out in Annex I, unless otherwise specifically agreed by the Parties.

24. The provisions in Annex I for **protection** are as follows:

- Parties are obliged to protect business-confidential information in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and administrative practices if business-confidential information is identified in a timely fashion. “Business confidential information” is information: (a) from which a person may derive an economic benefit or obtain a competitive advantage over those who do not have it; (b) not publicly or generally known; and, (c) which has not previously been made available without the owner imposing an obligation to keep the information confidential (Annex I (IV)).

25. The provisions in Annex 1 for **allocation** are as follows:

- for **published journal articles, reports and books**, each Party shall be entitled to a non-exclusive, irrevocable, royalty-free licence in all countries to translate, reproduce and publicly distribute scientific and technical journal articles, reports and books arising from cooperative activities. Publicly distributed work will indicate the names of the authors (Annex I (III)(A)).

- for **intellectual property created by visiting researchers**, the visiting researcher shall receive, for any intellectual property they create, rights, awards, bonuses and royalties in accordance with the policies of the host institution (Annex I (III)(B)(1)).
- for **all other forms of intellectual property**:
 - the Parties and their participants must jointly develop a technology management plan which shall consider the relative contributions of the participants, the degree of commitment in obtaining legal protection and licensing of intellectual property and other facts deemed appropriate (Annex I (III)(B)(2)(b)).
 - should a technology plan not be agreed within six months from the time a Party becomes aware that intellectual property is created, Parties must submit to dispute resolution (see below) (Annex I (III)(2)(b)).
 - if there is no technology management plan, both Parties must immediately hold discussions on allocation of intellectual property if one Party believes that a cooperative activity may lead to or has led to the creation of intellectual property (Annex I(III)(B)(2)(c)).
 - if no agreement on allocation is reached within three months, the cooperative activity shall be terminated (Annex I(III)(B)(2)(c)).
- each Party must disclose (with any relevant documentation) any invention made under a cooperative activity promptly to the other Party (Annex I(III)(B)(2)(d)).
- each Party must ensure the other Party can obtain the allocated rights to intellectual property, if necessary, through contracts or other legal means with its own participants (Annex I (II)(C)).

26. The provisions in Annex I for the **settlement of disputes** concerning protection or allocation of intellectual property are as follows:

- Parties must resolve disputes through discussions between the participants in a cooperative activity or, if necessary, between the Parties or designees.
- subject to the mutual agreement of the Parties, a dispute shall be submitted to an arbitration tribunal for binding dispute resolution (Annex I (II)(D)).

27. The termination or expiration of the Agreement shall not affect rights or obligation for the protection and allocation of intellectual property or business-confidential information under the Agreement (Article VI(3)).

Security obligations

28. Article VII and Annex II establish the reciprocal security obligations with respect to information and equipment requiring protection.

29. Information or equipment that is classified or requiring protection in the interests of national defence and/or foreign relations must not be provided under this Agreement. If such information or equipment is identified in the course of cooperative activities, it must be brought to the attention of the appropriate officials, and the Australian and USA Governments shall consult concerning the need for and level of appropriate protection (Annex II(I)).

30. The transfer of export-controlled information or equipment must be in accordance with relevant laws and regulations (Annex II(II)).

Implementation

31. No new implementation measures are required to bring the Agreement into force. Australian practice is already consistent with the provisions of the Agreement and no new domestic legislation would be required for it to enter into force.

Costs

32. While there will be some costs associated with implementing the Agreement through the need for an Executive Agent, these costs will be absorbed by the Department of Education, Science and Training. No additional costs are anticipated as a consequence of this treaty action.

Regulation Impact Statement

33. The Office of Regulation Review (Productivity Commission) has been consulted and advised that a Regulation Impact Statement is not required.

Future treaty action

34. Article XI(1) of the Agreement specifies that amendments can be made at any time by mutual written agreement between the Parties. Any amendment to the Agreement would be subject to Australia's domestic treaty-making process.

Withdrawal or denunciation

35. Once in force, Article XI(2) of the Agreement will allow either Party to terminate the Agreement upon six months' written notice. Expiration or termination of the Agreement would not affect the validity or duration of any Implementing Arrangement made under the Agreement, or the rights and obligations under Annex I.

Contact Details

International Science and Technology Relations Section
International Science Branch
Department of Education, Science & Training.

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CONSULTATION

Federal Consultation

1. In 2001 the Minister responsible for Science sought approval from the Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers to commence negotiations with the Government of the United States of America on a new bilateral agreement on science and technology cooperation.
2. Federal Government Departments and science portfolio and funding agencies were consulted during negotiations, and although clarification was sought on some points, no substantial concerns were raised, and all agencies were broadly supportive of the Agreement.
3. When draft final text was again provided to Federal Government Departments and science portfolio and funding agencies prior to being initialed by the Australian Minister for Education, Science and Training and the USA White House Science Advisor, all parties were broadly supportive of the text.
4. During negotiations and drafting, the Agreement text was also provided to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Attorney-General's Department for legal clearance. The Attorney-General's Department was further consulted on the legislative implications of the agreement. Attorney-General's Department advised that no new legislation or modifications to existing legislation would be required for the Agreement to enter into force.
5. Approval for Australia to ratify the Agreement has been received from the following Australian Government Ministers: the Treasurer; the Attorney-General; the Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Trade; Communications, Information Technology and the Arts; Transport and Regional Services; Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs; Finance and Administration; Industry, Tourism and Resources; Environment and Heritage; Defence; Health and Ageing; and Justice and Customs. The Prime Minister has been informed of the process to bring the Agreement into force.

State/Territory Consultation

6. State and Territory Governments have been advised of the Agreement through the Standing Committee on Treaties' Schedule of Treaty Action. The Agreement has been on the list of current and forthcoming negotiations since November 2000. No objections or concerns were raised by the States or Territory Governments as a result of this notification.

Science Community Consultation

7. In 1999, prior to the commencement of negotiations with the USA, Australia's science portfolio and funding agencies, major universities and science and industry stakeholder representative bodies were consulted regarding the level and extent of their collaborative activity with their USA counterparts. Their views were also sought on problems they had encountered in collaboration with the USA – specifically allocation of intellectual property

rights - and other matters that could be advanced through a new science and technology agreement . Thirty eight parties were consulted, drawn from the following groups:

- Australian Universities;
- Government research and funding agencies;
- Cooperative Research Centres (CRC's);
- Learned science academies; and
- various other prominent scientific, research and industry bodies, such as the Australian Mineral Industries Research Association.

8. In early 2005, nearing the conclusion of the drafting process, the benefits of this Agreement were again discussed with the key Australian agencies for science and technology research. These agencies included the Australian Research Council (ARC), the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC), Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO), Defence Science Technology Organisation (DSTO) and the Commonwealth Science Industry Research Organisation (CSIRO). All agencies indicated their support for the provisions proposed under the Agreement.

AUSTRALIA-UNITED STATES BILATERAL BRIEF

Bilateral Relations Overview

Vital Australian national interests are advanced through our strong and robust relationship with the United States. Australia engages with the United States closely, advocating our views across a broad range of international issues. While Australian and American interests converge on a majority of international policy issues, we do not agree on everything. Where this is the case, Australia pursues its interests separately from the United States.

Defence and Security

At the heart of government relations between Australia and the United States is the ANZUS Treaty, signed in 1951. Defence cooperation increases Australia's ability to protect itself and its interests by providing access to world-leading defence hardware and technologies and to vital intelligence capabilities. Interoperability with US forces and the ability to contribute to multinational coalitions are central to Australia's defence policies, acquisition and training.

Trade and Investment

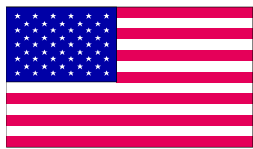
The United States is Australia's single most important economic partner. It is one of our top merchandise trading partners, our largest services trading partner and the largest source of foreign direct investment. The Australia-United States Free Trade Agreement (AUSFTA) builds on our A\$41.6 billion two-way trading relationship and delivers significant gains across all sectors of the economy.

US Economy

The United States is by far the world's largest economy and US GDP represents more than one quarter of global GDP. Real GDP growth is forecast to slow from 3.5 per cent in 2005 to 3.3 per cent in 2006, and 2.9 per cent in 2007. US unemployment is below five per cent, higher interest rates are slowing the housing boom and high oil prices will also squeeze growth. Predictions are for the current account deficit (USD225 billion in the December quarter 2005, equal to around 7 per cent of GDP) to expand over the next two fiscal years as government spending on defence and homeland security remains strong and the pace of economic growth moderates. The US dollar is predicted to remain robust in the short term.

US Politics

Presidential and congressional elections took place on 2 November 2004. President Bush prevailed over Senator Kerry with 286 Electoral College votes to 252 and also took the popular vote (51.1 per cent to 48 per cent). Republicans currently hold a majority in both the Senate (55-44-1) and the House (233-201-1), but Democrats retain blocking power in the Senate. Mid-term elections will take place on 7 November 2006. All 435 seats in the House of Representatives will be up for election. With Republicans currently holding a 30 seat advantage, Democrats would need to gain 16 seats to take control of the House. In the Senate, with 18 Democratic seats up for re-election and 15 Republican, the Democrats would need a six-seat gain to take control of the Senate.



UNITED STATES

Fact Sheet

General information:

Fact sheets are updated biannually; May and September

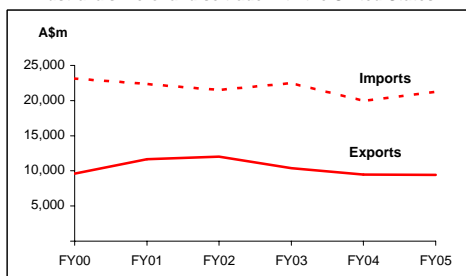
Capital	Washington D.C.
Surface area:	9,364 thousand sq km
Official language:	English
Population:	293.0 million (2004)
Exchange rate:	A\$1 = US\$0.7666 (Jun 2005)

Head of State and Head of Government:
President George W Bush

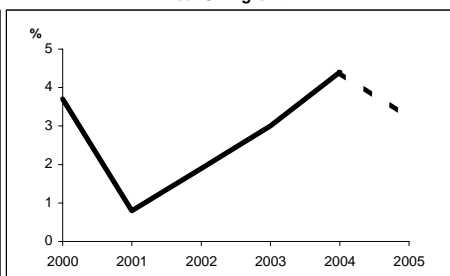
Recent economic indicators:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004(a)	2005(b)
GDP (US\$bn):	9,817.0	10,127.9	10,487.0	11,004.0	11,734.9	12,365.9
GDP per capita (US\$):	34,770	35,534	36,454	37,900	40,047	41,815
Real GDP growth (% change YOY):	3.7	0.8	1.9	3.0	4.4	3.2
Current account balance (US\$m):	-416,000	-389,500	-475,200	-519,700	-668,100	-857,000
Current account balance (% GDP):	-4.2	-3.8	-4.5	-4.7	-5.7	-6.9
Goods & services exports (% GDP):	8.9	8.2	7.7	7.5	7.6	10.6
Inflation (% change YOY):	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.2
Unemployment rate (%):	4.0	4.8	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1

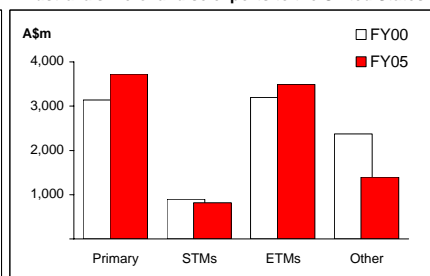
Australia's merchandise trade with the United States



Real GDP growth



Australia's merchandise exports to the United States



Australia's trade relationship with the United States:

Major Australian exports, 2004-05 (A\$m):

Bovine meat	1,449
Alcoholic beverages	868
Crude petroleum	462
Meat (excl. bovine)	389
Passenger motor vehicles	381

Major Australian imports, 2004-05 (A\$m):

Aircraft & parts	1,908
Medicaments (incl. veterinary)	834
Measuring and controlling instruments	821
Telecommunications equipment	708
Internal combustion piston engines	633

Australian merchandise trade with the United States, 2004-05:

		Total share:	Rank:	Growth (yoy):
Exports to the United States (A\$m):	9,433	7.4%	4th	-0.5%
Imports from the United States (A\$m):	21,273	14.2%	1st	6.7%
Total trade (exports + imports) (A\$m):	30,705	11.1%	3rd	4.4%
Merchandise trade deficit with the United States (A\$m):	11,840			

Australia's trade in services with the United States, 2004-05:

		Total share:
Exports of services to the United States (A\$m):	4,414	12.1%
Imports of services from the United States (A\$m):	6,366	16.7%
Services trade deficit with the United States (A\$m):	1,952	

United States' global merchandise trade relationships:

United States' principal export destinations, 2004:

1	Canada	23.1%
2	Mexico	13.5%
3	Japan	6.7%
4	United Kingdom	4.4%
5	China	4.2%
14	Australia	1.7%

United States' principal import sources, 2004:

1	Canada	17.4%
2	China	13.4%
3	Mexico	10.6%
4	Japan	8.8%
5	Germany	5.3%
30	Australia	0.5%

Compiled by the Market Information and Analysis Section, DFAT, using the latest data from the ABS, the IMF and various international sources.

(a) all recent data subject to revision; (b) EIU forecast.

LIST OF OTHER TREATIES WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- Air Transport Agreement
[1946] ATS 8
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement regarding the Extension of Time for Copyright
[1949] ATS 17
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement regarding Reciprocal Waiver of Visa Fees
[1950] ATS 2
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement relating to Mutual Defence Assistance
[1951] ATS 22
- Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Gifts
[1953] ATS 4
- Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on the Estates of Deceased Persons
[1953] ATS 4
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement relating to Non-Immigrant Passport Visas
[1955] ATS 18
- Agreement concerning Cooperation regarding Atomic Information for Mutual Defence Purposes
[1957] ATS 13
- Agreement to Facilitate the Interchange of Patent Rights and Technical Information for Defence Purposes, and Exchange of Notes
[1958] ATS 2
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement relating to Non-Immigrant Visa Procedures
[1959] ATS 32
- Mutual Weapons Development Program Agreement
[1960] ATS 11

- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement concerning a Program of Cooperation to Facilitate Space Flight Operations contributing to the advancement of Mutual Scientific Knowledge of Man's Spatial Environment and Its Effects
[1961] ATS 9
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement for Co-operation in a Transit Navigational Satellite Programme
[1961] ATS 10
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement relating to Procedures for the Reciprocal Filing of Classified Patent Applications under the Agreement to Facilitate the Interchange of Patent Rights and Technical Information for Defence Purposes of 24 January 1958
[1961] ATS 25
- Agreement concerning the Status of United States Forces in Australia, and Protocol
[1963] ATS 10
- Agreement for the Funding of Certain Education and Cultural Programs [Fulbright Agreement]
and
Exchange of Notes amending the Agreement for the Financing of Certain Educational and Cultural Exchange Programmes of 28 August 1964 (Canberra, 27 May 2003)
[1964] ATS 15
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement regarding the Reciprocal Granting of Authorisations to Permit Licensed Amateur Radio Operators of Either Country to Operate their Stations in the Other Country
[1965] ATS 8
- Agreement relating to the Establishment of a Joint Defence Space Research Facility [Pine Gap, NT]
[1966] ATS 17
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement to amend the Agreement for the Funding of Certain Education and Cultural Programs of 28 August 1964 [Fulbright Agreement]
[1967] ATS 12
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement relating to Reciprocal Acceptance of Airworthiness Certifications
[1975] ATS 21

- Treaty on Extradition
[1976] ATS 10
- Exchange of Notes extending the Agreement relating to the Establishment of a Joint Defence Space Research Facility [Pine Gap]
[1977] ATS 24
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement concerning the Establishment, Maintenance and Operation of a Solar Observatory
[1977] ATS 25
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement regarding the Management and Operation of the Joint Geological and Geophysical Research Station at Alice Springs
[1978] ATS 3
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement concerning Space Vehicle Tracking and Communication Facilities, 1980
[1980] ATS 15
- Agreement concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy
[1981] ATS 4
- Agreement relating to Cooperation on Antitrust Matters
[1982] ATS 13
- Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income
[1983] ATS 16
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement to amend the Agreement regarding Management and Operation of the Joint Geological and Geophysical Research Station at Alice Springs of 28 February 1978
[1984] ATS 9
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement on Employment Opportunities for Dependants of Officials Overseas
[1984] ATS 33
- Exchange of Notes constituting Agreements concerning the Application of the Agreement concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy of 5 July 1979
[1985] ATS 22
- Exchange of Letters constituting an Agreement to amend the Air Transport Agreement of 3 December 1946
[1987] ATS 24

- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement Amending and Further Extending in force the Agreement on the Establishment of a Joint Space Research Facility of 9 December 1966 [Pine Gap]
[1988] ATS 36
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement regarding access to the Australian Fishing Zone
[1988] ATS 44
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement to amend the Air Transport Agreement of 3 December 1946
[1989] ATS 6
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement concerning Airline Capacity
[1989] ATS 7
- Agreement concerning Cooperation in Defence Logistic Support
[1989] ATS 28
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement concerning the Transfer of Australian Ores containing Uranium, Thorium, Monazite and Xenotime
[1989] ATS 31
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement to further Amend and Extend the Agreement concerning Space Vehicle Tracking and Communications Facilities of 29 May 1980
[1990] ATS 15
- Agreement concerning NAVSTAR Global Positioning System
[1991] ATS 11
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement to bring International Obligation Exchanges under the Coverage of the Agreement concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, and Agreed Minute, of 5 July 1979
[1991] ATS 48
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement to amend the Agreement for the Funding of Certain Education and Cultural Programs of 28 August 1964 [Fulbright Agreement]
[1992] ATS 8
- Protocol amending the Treaty on Extradition of 14 May 1974
[1992] ATS 43

- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement to amend the Air Transport Agreement of 3 December 1946 and the Agreement concerning Capacity of 23 March 1989
[1994] ATS 8
- Agreement concerning Cooperative and Collaborative [Defence] Research, Development and Engineering
[1994] ATS 35
- Memorandum of Agreement concerning Reciprocal Defence Procurement
[1995] ATS 20
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement concerning Certain Mutual Defence Commitments [Chapeau Defence Agreement]
[1995] ATS 35
- Agreement concerning [Defence] Acquisition and Cross-Servicing
[1999] ATS 18
- Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
[1999] ATS 19
- [Supplementary] Agreement on Mutual Antitrust Enforcement Assistance
[1999] ATS 22
- Agreement for Cooperation concerning Technology for the Separation of Isotopes of Uranium by Laser Excitation (SILEX Agreement), Agreed Minutes and Exchange of Notes
[2000] ATS 19
- Exchange of Notes Constituting an Agreement to further extend in force the Agreement relating to the Establishment of a Joint Defence Facility at Pine Gap of 9 December 1996, as amended
[2000] ATS 27
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement to further Amend and Extend the Agreement concerning Space Vehicle Tracking and Communications Facilities of 29 May 1980, as amended
[2000] ATS 32
- Agreement by Exchange of Notes to Amend and Extend the Agreement on Cooperation in Defence Logistics Support [CDLSA] of 4 November 1989
[2001] ATS 13

- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement concerning Cooperation in the Application of Non-Proliferation Assurances on Retransfer to Taiwan
[2002] ATS 9
- Agreement on Social Security
[2002] ATS 18
- Agreement for the Enforcement of Maintenance (Support) Obligations
[2002] ATS 24
- Agreement concerning Security Measures for the Protection of Classified Information
[2002] ATS 25
- Protocol Amending the Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income of 6 August 1982
[2003] ATS 14
- Australia-USA Free Trade Agreement
[2005] ATS 1
- Agreement on the Promotion of Aviation Safety
[2005] ATNIF 8
- Implementation Procedures for Airworthiness covering Design Approval, Production Activities, Export Airworthiness Approval, Post Design Approval Activities, and Technical Assistance between Authorities
[2005] ATNIF 17
- Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology for Homeland/Domestic Security Matters
[2005] ATNIF 34

LIST OF SIMILAR TREATIES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

1. Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Cooperation in Science and Technology
[1980] ATS 14
2. Agreement between Australia and the European Community relating to Scientific and Technical Cooperation
[1994] ATS 24
3. Agreement between Australia and the European Community amending the Agreement relating to Scientific and Technical Cooperation of 23 February 1994
[1999] ATS 29
4. Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on Scientific and Technological Cooperation
[1976] ATS 28
5. Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Japan on Cooperation in Research and Development in Science and Technology
[1980] ATS 28
6. Exchange of Notes Constituting an Agreement to extend the Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Japan on Cooperation in Research and Development in Science and Technology
[1985] ATS 28
7. Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Korea on Scientific and Technical Cooperation
[2000] ATS 13
8. Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Russia [originally with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] on Scientific-Technical Cooperation
[1975] ATS 3
9. Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for Cooperation in Scientific Research and Technological Development
[2005] ATNIF 11