

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
RELATING TO AIR SERVICES, DONE AT CANBERRA ON
23 MARCH 2004
[2004] ATNIF 02**

Documents tabled on 5 September 2006:

National Interest Analysis [2006] ATNIA 33

with attachment on consultation

Text of the Proposed Treaty Action

Background information:

Country political brief and fact sheet

List of other treaties with the People's Republic of China

List of treaties of the same type with other countries

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS: CATEGORY 2 TREATY

SUMMARY PAGE

Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China relating to Air Services, done at Canberra on 23 March 2004 ATNIF [2004] 02

Nature and Timing of Proposed Treaty Action

1. The treaty action proposed is to bring into force the Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China relating to Air Services (hereafter "the Agreement"). The Government proposes to provide its notification to the Government of the People's Republic of China under Article 22 as soon as practicable following the conclusion of fifteen sitting days from the date the Agreement is tabled in both Houses of Parliament.
2. The Agreement was signed on 23 March 2004.
3. Article 22 specifies that the Agreement will enter into force when the parties have notified each other in writing that their respective requirements for its entry into force have been satisfied.
4. Upon entry into force, the Agreement will supersede the Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China relating to Civil Air Transport done at Beijing on 7 September 1984 ([1984] ATS 20). Aviation arrangements of less than treaty status, dating from July 2003, have preceded the Agreement. In accordance with customary international, and established Australian, practice these arrangements have included applying the provisions of the Agreement, pending the completion of domestic requirements before the Agreement is brought into force.

Overview and National Interest Summary

5. The purpose of the Agreement is to allow direct air services to operate between Australia and the People's Republic of China, which will facilitate trade and tourism between the two countries through freight and passenger transportation and provide greater air travel options for consumers.

Reasons for Australia to Take the Proposed Treaty Action

6. The Agreement provides a new and updated framework for the operation of scheduled air services between Australia and the People's Republic of China by the designated airlines of both countries.

7. This framework improves access for Australian airlines to the international Chinese aviation market and provides for the development of air services between Australia and the People's Republic of China based on capacity levels decided from time to time between the aeronautical authorities of the Contracting Parties. The Agreement removes restrictions on the number of Australian and Chinese airlines that can enter the market, and also enables airlines to fly to international airports in Australia other than Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth. The Agreement increases the opportunities for the Australian community, in particular the tourism and export industries, to access market opportunities in the People's Republic of China.

Obligations

8. Australia and China are both parties to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, opened for Signature at Chicago on 7 December 1944 ([1957] ATS 5), commonly referred to as the Chicago Convention.

9. Australia has a standard draft air services agreement which has been developed in consultation with aviation stakeholders. In 2000 a copy of Australia's then-standard draft Agreement was provided to China. The Agreement was negotiated from that Australian standard draft Agreement, and does not differ substantially.

10. The Agreement obliges Australia and the People's Republic of China to allow the designated airlines of each country to operate scheduled air services carrying passengers and cargo between the two countries on the specified routes in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement. To facilitate these services, the Agreement also includes reciprocal provisions on a range of aviation-related matters such as safety, security, customs regulation, and the commercial aspects of airline operations, including the ability to establish offices in the territory of the other Party and to sell fares to the public.

11. The following paragraphs highlight the key provisions of the Agreement.

12. Article 2 of the Agreement allows each Party to designate as many airlines as they wish to operate the agreed services.

13. Under Article 3 of the Agreement, each Party grants to the designated airlines of the other Party the aviation rights necessary to establish and operate agreed services, and to all airlines of the other Party, the right to overfly its territory and to make stops in its territory for non-traffic purposes. Access to airways, airports and other facilities is to be provided on a non-discriminatory basis. Article 3 obliges the parties to use their best efforts to facilitate continued operation of air services if conflict or other disruptions prevent the other Party's airlines from operating the agreed services.

14. Article 4 obliges each Party to grant the necessary operating authorisations without delay. Under Article 5 of the Agreement, either Party may revoke or limit authorisation of an airline's operations if the airline does not comply with conditions relating to international air transportation prescribed under its laws or regulations provided such conditions are consistent

with the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation. This provision also applies if either Party is not satisfied that substantial ownership and effective control of an airline are vested in nationals of the Party designating the airline, or if airline operations are not in accordance with the Agreement.

15. Article 6 of the Agreement confirms that each Contracting Party's domestic laws, regulations and rules relating to certain aviation matters apply to the designated airlines when they are entering, within or leaving the territory of that Party. The Contracting Parties must not give preference to their own or any other airline in their laws and regulations relating to matters such as entry, clearance, aviation security, immigration, passports, customs, quarantine and mail services.

16. Under Article 7, each Contracting Party is required to recognise certificates of airworthiness, competency and licences issued by the other Party provided such documents conform to the standards established by the International Civil Aviation Organization.

17. Article 8 provides that each Party may request consultations concerning safety standards maintained by the other Party. Each Party may take appropriate action essential to the safety of airline operations if it considers such actions to be necessary. If the consultations are not successful, then the Party concerned about safety may set out the steps required for the other Party to comply with the minimum standards deemed acceptable by the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation. A failure to take the necessary steps to meet those minimum standards will allow the Party concerned about safety to withhold authorisation for the air services. Article 8 also confers on the parties a right to inspect the aircraft operating the agreed services.

18. Under Article 9, both Parties are required to protect the security of civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference and, in particular, to act in conformity with multilateral conventions relating to aviation security. Each Contracting Party may require that the designated airlines of the other Party observe its aviation security provisions for entry into, departure from or sojourn in the territory of that Party and take adequate measures to protect the aircraft and to inspect passengers, crew and carry-on items, as well as baggage, cargo and aircraft stores prior to and during boarding or loading.

19. Article 10 requires that the charges levied by the charging authorities for the use of aviation facilities be non-discriminatory.

20. Under Article 11, both Parties are obliged to ensure that there is a fair and equal opportunity for the designated airlines of both Parties to operate the agreed services on the specified routes. The capacity on the agreed services shall be decided by agreement between the aeronautical authorities.

21. Article 13 provides that both Parties are required to exempt equipment and stores used in the operation of the agreed services from customs and excise duties and other related charges.

22. Article 14 provides that the tariffs for the transportation of traffic between the territories of the Parties may be established by each designated airline at a reasonable level. Aeronautical authorities have the right to approve or disapprove tariffs offered for sale within their territory for traffic originating in their territory.

23. Articles 15 and 16 provide a framework that allows airlines to establish themselves in the territory of the other Party. The framework includes provisions allowing designated airlines to

establish offices, employ and maintain staff, and sell tickets to the public and convert currency freely. In addition, each Party shall take all appropriate action within its jurisdiction to eliminate all forms of discrimination or unfair competitive practices adversely affecting the competitive position of the designated airlines of the other Party.

24. Dispute resolution is provided for in the Agreement at Article 19. If the parties fail to resolve any dispute by negotiation there is provision for compulsory settlement by submitting the dispute to arbitration.

25. The Annex, which is part of the Agreement, contains a route schedule which specifies the routes that may be operated by designated airlines.

Implementation

26. The Agreement is to be implemented through existing legislation including the *Air Navigation Act 1920* and the *Civil Aviation Act 1988* on matters such as route licensing, aircraft configuration, safety and environmental protection. The *International Air Services Commission Act 1992* provides for the allocation of capacity to Australian airlines. No amendments to these Acts are required for the implementation of the Agreement.

Costs

27. No direct financial costs to the Australian Government are anticipated in the implementation of the Agreement. There are no financial implications for State or Territory Governments, and the Agreement reduces the regulatory burden on business and industry.

Regulation Impact Statement

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

Future Treaty Action

29. Article 18 of the Agreement provides for amendment or revision by agreement of the Parties. Any amendment to the Agreement, including the Annex, shall enter into force when the two Parties have notified each other, through an exchange of diplomatic notes, that they have completed their domestic procedures.

30. Any amendment to the Agreement, including the Annex, will be subject to Australia's domestic treaty action procedures.

31. If a multilateral convention concerning air transport comes into force in respect of both Parties, the Agreement shall be deemed to be amended so far as is necessary to conform with the provisions of that convention.

32. Any future amendments to the Agreement are likely to involve further deregulation of air services arrangements between the Parties and would be subject to Australia's domestic treaty processes, including consideration by JSCOT.

Withdrawal or Denunciation

33. Article 20 of the Agreement provides arrangements to be followed for termination. Either Party may give notice in writing at any time through the diplomatic channel to the other Party of its decision to terminate the Agreement, and must also lodge a notice of termination with the International Civil Aviation Organization. The Agreement shall terminate one year after the date of receipt of the notice by the other Party.

34. In default of acknowledgment of a receipt of a notice of termination by the other Party, the notice shall be deemed to have been received 14 days after the date on which the International Civil Aviation Organization acknowledged receipt thereof.

35. Any notification of withdrawal from the treaty by Australia will be subject to Australia's domestic treaty action procedures.

Contact details

Aviation Markets Branch
Aviation and Airports Business Division
Department of Transport and Regional Services

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CONSULTATION

1. The Department of Transport and Regional Services holds regular formal consultations with stakeholders on a wide range of issues of interest to them, including planned aviation negotiations and the outcomes of such negotiations. The proposed negotiations with China were first raised through stakeholder consultation processes in 2000.

2. Prior to the air services consultations held in July 2003 at which the text of the air services agreement was settled, the following aviation and tourism industry stakeholders were advised by letter and/or email of the proposal to negotiate a new air services agreement between Australia and China and invited to comment on issues of importance to them:

Adelaide Airport	Gold Coast Airport
Air Freight Council of Queensland	Hobart Airport
Airservices Australia	Horticulture Australia
Austrade	Kimberly Tourism
Australian Airports Association	Melbourne Airport
Australian Airports Townsville	National Food Industry Strategy Ltd
Australian and International Pilots' Association	National Tourism Alliance
ACT Chief Minister's Department	New South Wales Department of State and Regional Development
Australian Customs Service	New South Wales Department of Transport
Australian Federation of International Forwarders	Newcastle Airport
Australian Federation of Travel Agents	Northern Territory Airports
Australian Local Government Association	Northern Territory Tourist Commission
Australian Quarantine Inspection Service	Overnight Airfreight Operators' Association
Australian Seafood Industry Council	Perth Airport
Australian Tourism Export Council	Qantas Airways Ltd
Australian Tourist Commission	Queensland Department of State Development, Trade and Innovation
Aviatour	Queensland Department of Transport
Brisbane Airport	Queensland Tourism Industry Council
Broome International Airport	Regional Aviation Association of Australia
Cairns Port Authority	South Australian Department of Transport and Urban Planning
Canberra Airport	Sydney Airport
Civil Aviation Safety Authority	Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	Tasmanian Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources
Department of Finance and Administration	The Treasury
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Tourism and Transport Forum Australia
Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs	Tourism Council – Chamber of Commerce Northern Territory
Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources	Tourism New South Wales
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	Tourism North Queensland
Flinders Ports	Tourism Queensland

Tourism Tasmania
Tourism Top End
Tourism Western Australia
Townsville Airport
Townsville Enterprise Ltd

Victorian Department of Infrastructure
Victorian Department of Innovation,
Industry and Regional Development
Virgin Blue Airlines
Western Australian Department of Transport

2. Information on the Agreement was also provided to the States and Territories through the Commonwealth-State-Territory Standing Committee on Treaties.
3. Comments were received from: Qantas, Sydney Airport Corporation, Brisbane Airport Corporation, Transport South Australia, the Western Australian Government, the Queensland Government, Tourism Victoria, the Australian Tourist Commission, and the Australian Government Departments of Industry, Tourism and Resources, Foreign Affairs and Trade, Attorney-General's, Treasury, Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, and Australian Customs Service
4. All stakeholders supported the negotiation of a new, modernised air services agreement, to offer more flexibility and improved market access for airlines of both sides.
5. Sydney Airport Corporation noted that the Chinese market was Sydney Airport's most consistent growth market, and expressed their opinion that the agreement should be modernised, providing additional capacity, more flexibility and to demonstrate the Australian Government's commitment to a very important region that has significant potential.
6. The Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources and the Australian Tourist Commission each identified their two main objectives as additional market access for airlines and the removal of route restrictions in the agreement. Tourism Victoria, Transport SA, the WA Government, the Queensland Government and Brisbane Airport Corporation also supported the negotiation of similar outcomes.
7. Comments on technical aspects relating to matters outside the Transport and Regional Services portfolio were received from the Attorney-General's Department, Treasury, Customs and the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs. These agencies cleared the text of the Agreement prior to its approval by Executive Council.
8. Qantas Airways sought liberalisation of the agreement's route and code share arrangements, and more modern regulatory provisions relating to issues such as tariffs, in order to allow airlines operating on the route more flexibility to adapt their services to suit the market.

POLITICAL BRIEF ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

1. The Australian Government pursues constructive relations with China on the basis of mutual respect and recognition both of our shared interests and our differences. China's importance to Australia has grown with China's increasing economic, political and strategic weight in the Asia-Pacific region and the global economy. Close ties have been cemented recently by a series of high level visits, including by Prime Minister Howard to China in June 2006 and May 2005, Premier Wen Jiabao to Australia in April 2006 and President Hu Jintao to Australia in October 2003. Central to Australia's approach to the relationship with China is the set of bilateral dialogues which have been established to advance cooperation while managing differences. Our dialogues cover aid, trade and economic cooperation, resources, defence, regional security and disarmament, human rights and consular matters.
2. Sensitive issues which require careful management include Taiwan and human rights. Australia adheres to a one-China policy, which means we do not recognise Taiwan as a country. But we support unofficial contacts with Taiwan, to promote our legitimate economic, trade and cultural interests there. Australia has consistently said cross-straits differences should be managed peacefully through dialogue. Our approach to human rights in China is constructive and based on dialogue rather than public confrontation. The annual Australia-China Human Rights Dialogue is an important forum for frank exchanges on human rights and for identifying areas where Australia can help China implement international human rights standards.
3. Australia enjoys strong and wide-ranging economic complementarities with China. The Trade and Economic Framework (TEF) signed in October 2003 provides a basis for the further development of the trade and economic relationship over the next decade. The TEF included a commitment by both Governments to undertake a joint Free Trade Agreement (FTA) feasibility study, which was completed in March 2005. On 18 April 2005, Prime Minister Howard and Premier Wen Jiabao of China agreed that Australia and China would commence negotiations on a FTA. Five rounds of negotiations have been held so far, the latest one taking place in Beijing from 22 to 24 May 2006. There will be an exchange of offers on goods (including agriculture) at the next round, scheduled for 4 to 7 September 2006.
4. China is Australia's second-largest merchandise trading partner and second largest merchandise export market. Total trade (including services) grew to \$41 billion in 2005, up from \$32 billion in 2004. Total exports grew to \$18.4 billion in 2005 – 42 per cent higher than the previous year. Resources (minerals and fuels) exports account for just over 60 per cent of merchandise exports to China. Australia is a competitive and highly reliable supplier of a wide range of resources. The commencement of LNG shipments from the North West Shelf to the Dapeng terminal in Guangdong in June 2006 has added a new dimension to this partnership, and will boost export earnings by up to \$25 billion over 25 years.
5. The Chinese community in Australia plays an important part of our people-to-people links with China, and high growth in education and tourism has bolstered these links. The latest census (2001) recorded 142,720 China-born persons in Australia an increase of 29 per cent from the 1996 census. Chinese (including regional dialects) is now the second most widely spoken language in Australia.



CHINA

Fact Sheet

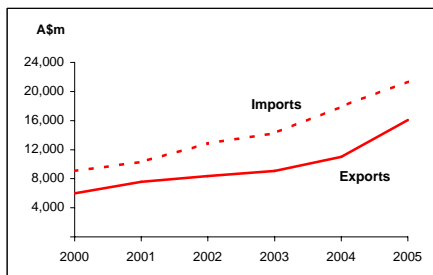
General information:

Fact sheets are updated biannually; May and September

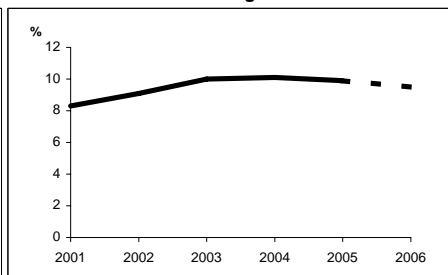
Capital:	Beijing	Head of State:	
Surface area:	9,561 thousand sq km	Head of Government:	H.E. President Mr Hu Jintao
Official language:	Mandarin		
Population:	1,307.4 million (2005)		
Exchange rate:	A\$1 = 6.0427 Yuan (Jan 2006)		

Recent economic indicators:	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005(a)	2006(b)
GDP (US\$bn) (current prices):	1,324.8	1,453.8	1,641.0	1,931.6	2,224.8	2,529.6
GDP PPP (US\$bn) (c):	5,933.4	6,586.4	7,392.2	8,352.8	9,412.4	10,518.2
GDP per capita (US\$):	1,038	1,132	1,270	1,486	1,703	1,926
GDP per capita (US\$) (c):	4,649	5,127	5,720	6,425	7,204	8,010
Real GDP growth (% change YOY):	8.3	9.1	10.0	10.1	9.9	9.5
Current account balance (US\$m):	17,405	35,422	45,875	68,659	158,616	173,296
Current account balance (% GDP):	1.3	2.4	2.8	3.6	7.1	6.9
Goods & services exports (% GDP):	22.6	25.1	29.6	34.0	36.8	40.3
Inflation (% change YOY):	0.7	-0.8	1.2	3.9	1.8	2.0

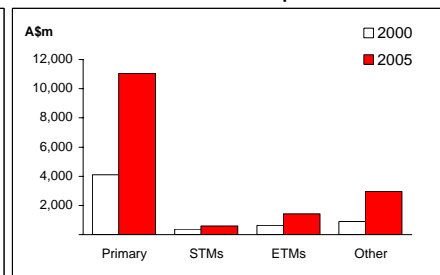
Australia's merchandise trade with China



Real GDP growth



Australia's merchandise exports to China



Australia's trade relationship with China:

Australian merchandise trade with China, 2005:		Total share:	Rank:	Growth (yoy):
Exports to China (A\$m):	16,054	11.6%	2nd	45.8%
Imports from China (A\$m):	21,347	13.7%	2nd	19.1%
Total trade (exports + imports) (A\$m):	37,401	12.7%	2nd	29.3%

Major Australian merch. exports, 2005 (A\$m):		Major Australian merch. imports, 2005 (A\$m):	
Iron ore	5,721	Clothing	3,055
Wool	1,327	Computers	2,406
Copper ores	628	Toys, games & sporting goods	1,095
Coal	531	Telecommunications equipment	1,073

Australia's trade in services with China, 2005:		Total share:
Exports of services to China (A\$m):	2,494	6.7%
Imports of services from China (A\$m):	1,177	3.1%

Major Australian service exports, 2005 (A\$m):		Major Australian service imports, 2005 (A\$m):	
Education-related travel	1,653	Transportation	430
Personal travel excl. education	310	Personal travel excl. education	362

China's global merchandise trade relationships:

China's principal export destinations, 2005:			China's principal import sources, 2005:		
1	United States	21.4%	1	Japan	15.2%
2	Hong Kong	16.3%	2	Republic of Korea	11.6%
3	Japan	11.0%	3	Taiwan	11.3%
14	Australia	1.5%	9	Australia	2.4%

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) IMF/EIU forecast figures; (c) PPP is purchasing power parity.

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List of other bilateral treaties with the People's Republic of China

- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement between the United Kingdom and China annexed to a Treaty relating to Chinese Customs, Tariff etc
[1929] ATS 2
- Trade Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China
[1973] ATS 21
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China concerning the Registration of Trademarks
[1974] ATS 24
- Agreement (with Annexes) between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China concerning "The Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China"
[1976] ATS 13
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement amending the Agreement concerning the Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China of 23 June 1976 ([1976] ATS 13)
[1977] ATS 32
- Exchange of Notes between Australia and the People's Republic of China constituting an Agreement concerning the Establishment of Consulates-General
[1978] ATS 18
- 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
- Agreement on Cultural Cooperation between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China
[1981] ATS 11
- Protocol on Economic Cooperation with the Government of the People's Republic of China
[1981] ATS 20
- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the government of the People's Republic of China on a Program of Technical Co-operation for Development
[1981] ATS 21

- Agreement between Australia and the People's Republic of China on the Reciprocal Exchange of Sites for Construction of Diplomatic Compounds
[1982] ATS 12
- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Agricultural Co-operation
[1984] ATS 14
- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China Relating to Civil Air Transport
[1984] ATS 20
THIS TREATY WILL BE SUPERCEDED WHEN THE NEW TREATY
[2004] ATNIF 2 ENTERS INTO FORCE
- Protocol between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China on a Program of Cooperation in Agricultural Research for Development
[1984] ATS 23
- Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation in the Iron and Steel Industry between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China
[1984] ATS 28
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Establishment of additional Consulates-General in their Respective Countries
[1985] ATS 9
- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of the People's Republic of China for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Income and Revenues Derived by Air Transport Enterprises and International Air Transport
[1986] ATS 31
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China. to amend the Trade Agreement of 24 July 1973
[1986] ATS 33
- Agreement between Australia and the People's Republic of China on the Reciprocal Encouragement and Protection of Investments
[1988] ATS 14
- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China for the Protection of Migratory Birds and their Environment (CAMBA)
[1988] ATS 22
and Amendments to Annexes agreed on 26 May 2006, not yet in force

- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income
[1990] ATS 45
- Exchange of Notes constituting an agreement to amend article 3 of the Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China on a Program of Technical Co-operation for Development of 2 October 1981
[1990] ATS 47
- Agreement concerning the Maintenance of the Consulate-General of Australia in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China
[1997] ATS 7
- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of The People's Republic of China concerning the Continuation of Consular Functions by Australia in the Macau Special administrative Region of the People's Republic of China
[1999] ATS 33
- Agreement on Consular Relations between Australia and the People's Republic of China
[2000] ATS 26
- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Transfer of Nuclear Material
[2006] ATNIF 7
- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy
[2006] ATNIF 8
- Agreement with the People's Republic of China on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters
[2006] ATNIF 9

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List of Air Services Agreements

- Air Transport Agreement with the United States of America
[1946] ATS 8

- Agreement with India relating to Air Services
[1949] ATS 10
SEE [2006] ATNIF 13

- Agreement with Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) for the Establishment of Air Services, and
two Exchanges of Notes
[1950] ATS 1

- Agreement with the Kingdom of the Netherlands for the Establishment of Air Services
[1951] ATS 9

- Agreement with Japan for Air Services, and Exchange of Notes
[1956] ATS 6

- Exchange of Notes with Ireland constituting an Agreement relating to Air Services
[1957] ATS 16

- Agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany relating to Air Transport, and
Exchanges of Notes
[1959] ATS 2

- Agreement with the Kingdom of Thailand relating to Air Services
[1960] ATS 4

- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement with India amending the Agreement
relating to Air Services of 11 July 1949
[1960] ATS 14
SEE [2006] ATNIF 13

- Agreement with the Italian Republic relating to Air Services
[1963] ATS 14

- Exchange of Notes with India to amend Article VI of the Agreement Relating to Air
Services of 11 July 1949
[1965] ATS 13
SEE [2006] ATNIF 13

- Agreement with the Republic of Singapore relating to Air Services
[1967] ATS 25

- Agreement with the Republic of Indonesia for Air Services Between and Beyond Their Territories
[1969] ATS 4
- Agreement with the Republic of Nauru relating to Air Services
[1969] ATS 23
- Exchange of Notes with France amending the Schedule to the Agreement relating to Air Transport of 13 April 1965
[1971] ATS 3
- Agreement with the Kingdom of Greece relating to Air Services
[1971] ATS 12
- Air Transport Agreement with the Republic of the Philippines
[1972] ATS 8
- Agreement with Malaysia relating to Air Services
[1973] ATS 5
- Exchange of Notes with the Netherlands Modifying the Annex to Air Services Agreement of 25 September 1951
[1973] ATS 27
- Agreement with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia relating to Air Services
[1975] ATS 41
- Exchange of Notes with Singapore constituting an Agreement amending the Agreement relating to Air Services of 3 November 1967
[1976] ATS 6
- Exchange of Notes with Nauru constituting an Agreement amending the Schedule to the Agreement relating to Air Services of 17 September 1969
[1976] ATS 25
- Agreement with Papua New Guinea relating to Air Services
[1980] ATS 29
- Agreement with Fiji on Air Services Between and Beyond their Respective Territories
[1982] ATS 7
- Agreement with the People's Republic of China relating to Civil Air Transport
[1984] ATS 20
THIS TREATY WILL BE SUPERCEDED WHEN THE NEW TREATY
[2004] ATNIF 2 ENTERS INTO FORCE

- Exchange of Notes with Nauru constituting an Agreement to further amend the Schedule to the Agreement relating to Air Services of 17 September 1969
[1984] ATS 34
- Exchange of Notes with the United Kingdom constituting an Agreement further amending the Schedule to the Agreement for air Services between and through their Respective Territories of 7 February 1958
[1985] ATS 17
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement with and Thailand to amend the Schedule to the agreement relating to Air Services of 26 February 1960
[1985] ATS 29
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement with Malaysia to amend the Route Schedule to the Agreement relating to Air Services of 4 October 1972
[1985] ATS 38
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement with Indonesia to amend the Annex to the Agreement for Air Services Between and Beyond their Respective Territories of 7 March 1969
[1986] ATS 23
- Exchange of Letters with the United States of America constituting an Agreement to amend the Air Transport Agreement of 3 December 1946
[1987] ATS 24
- Agreement with Canada Relating to Air Services
[1988] ATS 12
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement with the United Kingdom to further amend the Agreement for Air Services Between and Through their Respective Territories of 7 February 1958, as amended
[1988] ATS 19
- Exchange of Notes with the United States of America constituting an Agreement to amend the Air Transport agreement of 3 December 1946
[1989] ATS 6
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement with the United States of America concerning Airline Capacity
[1989] ATS 7
- Agreement with the Republic of Korea relating to Air Services
[1992] ATS 16
- •Agreement with Brunei Darussalam relating to Air Services
[1992] ATS 20

- Agreement with Switzerland relating to Air Services
[1993] ATS 9
- Agreement with the Republic of Vanuatu relating to Air Services
[1993] ATS 17
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement with Japan to further amend the Schedule to the Agreement for Air Services of 19 January 1956
[1993] ATS 22
- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Hong Kong concerning Air Services
[1993] ATS 28
- Exchange of Notes with the United Kingdom constituting an Agreement to further amend the Agreement for Air Services between and through their Respective Territories of 7 February 1958, as amended
[1993] ATS 29
- Exchange of Notes with the Republic of Korea constituting an Agreement to amend the Schedule to the Agreement relating to Air Services of 26 February 1992
[1993] ATS 33
- Exchange of Notes with the United States of America 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
- Air Services Agreement with the Russian Federation.
[1994] ATS 21
- Agreement with the Republic of South Africa relating to Air Services
[1995] ATS 23
- Agreement with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam relating to Air Services
[1995] ATS 26
- Agreement with Bahrain relating to Air Services
[1995] ATS 29
- Agreement with Malta relating to Air Services
[1996] ATS 21
- Exchange of Notes with Germany constituting an Agreement to further amend the Route Schedule to the Agreement relating to Air Transport, and Exchange of Notes, of 22 May 1957
[1996] ATS 23

- Agreement with the Republic of Lebanon relating to Air Services
[1999] ATS 4
- Agreement with Macau concerning Air Services
[1999] ATS 25
- Agreement with Samoa relating to Air Services
[2001] ATS 18
- Agreement with the Cook Islands Relating to Air Services
[2002] ATS 27
- Agreement with New Zealand relating to Air Services
[2003] ATS 18
- Agreement with the Republic of Poland relating to Air Services
[2005] ATS 24
- Agreement with the Republic of Chile relating to Air Services
[2005] ATS 25
- Agreement with the United Arab Emirates relating to Air Services.
[2005] ATS 8
- Agreement with India relating to Air Services
[2006] ATNIF 13
WHEN IT ENTERS INTO FORCE, THIS AGREEMENT WITH SUPERCEDE
[1949] ATS 10 [1960]; ATS 14; and [1965] ATS 13