

**Documents tabled on 7 August 2007:**

**National Interest Analysis [2007] ATNIA 25**

**with attachment on consultation**

**Agreement between the Government of Australia  
and  
the Government of the Republic of the Philippines  
concerning the Status of Visiting Forces of Each State in the Territory of the Other State,  
done at Canberra on 31 May 2007**

**[2007] ATNIF 14**

**Background information:**

**Country political brief and country fact sheet**

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## **NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS: CATEGORY 2 TREATY**

### **SUMMARY PAGE**

**Agreement between the Government of Australia  
and  
the Government of the Republic of the Philippines  
Concerning the Status of Visiting Forces of Each State in the Territory of the Other State,  
done at Canberra on 31 May 2007**

**[2007] ATNIF 14**

#### **Nature and timing of proposed treaty action**

1. Article 28 of the proposed Agreement provides that it will enter into force when Australia and the Philippines notify each other in writing that all procedures for entry into force have been completed in accordance with their respective domestic and constitutional requirements.
2. Subject to the Joint Standing Committee on Treaties' recommendation, it is proposed that notification by Australia will occur as soon as practicable after the tabling period and consideration by the Joint Standing Committee on Treaties (JSCOT).
3. This treaty action does not terminate any existing treaties upon entry into force.

#### **Overview and national interest summary**

4. The proposed Agreement sets out the terms of the agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines concerning the Status of Visiting Forces of each State in the Territory of the Other State (the Agreement).
5. Defence engagement with the Philippines is currently covered under the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Philippines and Australia on Cooperative Defence Activities, which came into effect on 22 August 1995. The MOU does not make any provision for the status of defence force members in a host country. It is not a legally binding document in international law and establishes a morally and politically binding framework for defence cooperation between the Philippines and Australia.
6. The Agreement would be binding in international law and will help to strengthen our already strong Defence relationship. Such an agreement is an internationally recognised means of handling the issues arising out of the presence of one country's visiting forces in the territory of another country.
7. Australia and the Philippines have a long history of Defence cooperation that dates back as far as World War II. During the Philippines campaign in 1944-1945, over 4000 Australian personnel fought alongside their Philippine counterparts to liberate their nation. Australia and the Philippines have worked together successfully in the past in coalition operations, such as in East Timor.

## **Reasons for Australia to take the proposed treaty action**

8. The Agreement will provide a more comprehensive legal framework to support Australian Defence Force (ADF) and Philippines personnel engaged in defence cooperation activities in our respective countries. This Agreement defines the legal status of forces and their property in the territory of another nation. It is not a basing or access agreement. The purpose of the Agreement is to set the legal framework, rights, responsibilities and procedures between the visiting forces and the host government on matters including: what occurs in the event that a criminal act is committed by a member of the visiting force, the circumstances in which a uniform is worn, taxation and customs relief, environmental protection requirements, immigration procedures and liability issues. Of note, this agreement includes a provision on mortuary affairs. The Agreement is a reciprocal document and as such affords the same rights to Armed Forces of the Philippines personnel in Australia and ADF personnel in the Philippines. It will not provide authorisation for either country to deploy troops or conduct operations in the other's territory, but will establish the status of such forces when Australia and the Philippines mutually arrange to send and receive forces to the other country.

9. The proposal to negotiate a Status of Visiting Forces Agreement (SOVFA) was originally made by the Philippines in February 2004. The Philippines noted that it was essential to broadening defence engagement, as the Constitution of the Philippines requires a treaty-status agreement before allowing foreign forces on their soil, for example to participate in exercises. As Australia has similar agreements with other regional defence partners, including Singapore and Malaysia, and noting our previous history in working together, including in East Timor, it was agreed that it would be valued to have a SOVFA to facilitate defence engagement.

10. This treaty is of significance to Australia as it would allow our defence cooperation with the Philippines to deepen, particularly in the area of combined exercises. The Australia-Philippines Defence Cooperation relationship has been growing in the last few years, with the focus remaining on counter-terrorism, maritime security, and assistance to the Philippines Defence Reform program. The main components of our counter-terrorism cooperation include an annual bilateral counter-terrorism training activity called Dawn Caracha, the Army Watercraft Project, and maritime security assistance.

11. Other components of the defence relationship include ship visits to the Philippines every year or two, the last occurring in October 2006 with the visit of two frigates. Royal Australian Air Force aircraft visits occur irregularly, the last one being a P-3 visit in 2005. In addition, a large focus of the relationship is providing professional training to the Philippines Defence Organisation, with 122 Filipino students studying in Australia in FY2006/2007. The Agreement will provide a much clearer framework under which these students will study in Australia. It will also assist Australian Defence personnel undertaking Defence Cooperation activities in the Philippines, such as in the area of mobile training teams.

12. The Republic of the Philippines and Australia have invested significant time, goodwill and effort in the finalisation of the Agreement. The Philippines Government would be disappointed if Australia did not ratify the Agreement and such action would raise doubts as to Australia's commitment to the bilateral defence relationship.

## **Obligations**

13. The provisions in the Agreement are very similar to those contained in other SOVFAs to which Australia is a party. The Agreement sets out standard conditions concerning the rights

and obligations of forces of the Philippines or Australia and the status of those forces when in the country of the other. These conditions include the following matters:

*Respect for local laws (Article 2)*

Members of the visiting force and civilian component are under a duty to respect local laws and abstain from any activity inconsistent with the Agreement including political activity in the Receiving State.

*Notification of size of force (Article 3)*

The Sending State must notify the Receiving State the size of, and if practicable the names of members of the visiting force or civilian component.

*Entry and departure (Article 4)*

Members of the visiting force and civilian component are exempt from visa requirements of the Receiving State, but must be in possession of a passport and must present a photo identity card and travel orders.

Members of the visiting force and civilian component are exempt from regulations on the registration and control of non-citizens and registration requirements, but do not acquire any right to permanent residence or domicile in the Receiving State.

Members of the visiting force are also exempt from emigration clearance certificate requirements of the Receiving State.

The Agreement provides for procedures for removal of an individual in response to a request by the Receiving State or in respect of an individual who ceases to be a member of the visiting force or civilian component.

The Agreement contains procedures for entry of military aircraft, motor vehicles or vessels including presentation of declarations of health and quarantine inspections in accordance with the International Health Regulations.

The Receiving State may prevent a member of the visiting force or civilian component from leaving the jurisdiction of the Receiving State by issuing a hold departure order in connection with a civil, criminal or administrative inquiry.

*Training (Article 5)*

The visiting force may use mutually determined land and sea areas, air space or facilities for combined training, exercises or other mutually determined activities.

*Use of public services and facilities (Article 6)*

Visiting forces and the civilian component may temporarily use areas and facilities as mutually determined. Visiting forces and the civilian component may temporarily use public services and public facilities on no less favourable terms than those available to other users in like circumstances.

### *Movement of forces, vessels, aircraft and motor vehicles (Article 7)*

Aircraft and vessels of the Sending State may enter the Receiving State, subject to approval of authorities of the Receiving State.

The visiting force, civilian component and its aircraft, vessels and vehicles have freedom of ingress to and egress from land and sea areas, air space and facilities subject to the Receiving State's right to prescribe the routes to be used.

Vessels of the visiting force may visit ports with the Receiving State's consent, with movement to be in accordance with normal international practice.

Individual members of the visiting force or civilian component have freedom of movement for the purpose of lawful activities.

With prior consent of the Receiving State's authorities, the Sending State may transport explosives (including ammunition) through the territory and ports of the Receiving State, in compliance with applicable laws. The Sending State indemnifies port authorities and the Receiving State in respect of claims arising out of transportation or storage of explosives, and must pay compensation for damage resulting from any explosion.

The visiting forces and civilian component, aircraft, vessels and vehicles may move through the Receiving State under comparable conditions to forces of the Receiving State in respect of pilotage, harbour charges and all dues or tolls.

### *Mortuary affairs (Article 7A)*

The Sending State may take charge of all matters relating to identification, processing, repatriation and disposal of the remains of a deceased member of the visiting forces or civilian component. This is subject to the Receiving State's laws, policies and procedures including taking of coronial evidence. The Sending State is responsible for repatriating the remains of any deceased member.

### *Uniforms (Article 8)*

Members of the visiting force may wear national uniform when on official duty and may wear civilian dress under the same conditions as forces of the Receiving State.

### *Carriage of arms (Article 9)*

Members of the visiting force are entitled to possess and carry arms when authorised to do so by their orders, and where permitted by the Receiving State's authorities. Carriage of arms outside training facilities and areas used by the force are to be as mutually determined by the parties.

### *Security (Article 10)*

The visiting force may maintain service police for the maintenance of discipline and may take reasonable measures, consistent with the law of the Receiving State, to protect the security of the force.

### *Criminal jurisdiction (Article 11)*

The authorities of the Receiving State have jurisdiction over visiting forces and the civilian component with respect to offences committed within the Receiving State and punishable by the law of the Receiving State. Concurrently, Service authorities of the Sending State have the right to exercise all criminal and disciplinary jurisdiction conferred on them by the law of the Sending State over all personnel subject to the service law of the Sending State.

Where there is concurrent jurisdiction (for example, where the conduct may be an offence under the Sending State's service law *and* the Receiving State's law), the Sending State has the primary right to exercise jurisdiction in relation to offences solely against the property or security of the Sending State, offences solely against the person or property of another member of the visiting forces or civilian component, or offences in the course of official duty. The Receiving State has primary jurisdiction over all other offences.

There are procedures for waiver of primary jurisdiction and a requirement for sympathetic consideration of a request by the other party for waiver.

There are procedures for co-operation, subject to the laws of the parties, in the arrest of offenders, investigation of offences, collection and production of evidence and custody, detention and confinement of members of the visiting forces or civilian component. The parties must notify each other in the event of the arrest or detention of members of the Visiting Force or its Civilian Component.

There is a guarantee that persons taken into custody, detained or prosecuted will be afforded all procedural safeguards established by the law of the State exercising jurisdiction, including certain minimum procedural safeguards common to both parties.

Visiting personnel will not be subject to trial in military or religious courts of the Receiving State. Visiting personnel will not be subject to the service law of the Receiving State unless otherwise mutually determined by the parties.

A sentence of death will not be carried out by either party.

### *Environmental protection (Article 12)*

The parties commit to environmental protection measures such as preventing dumping of wastes, compliance with existing environmental laws, exchange of information and consultation on environmental issues and risks, restrictions on training and exercise in environmentally sensitive areas, prohibitions on hazardous chemical substances and nuclear wastes, periodic environmental performance assessments and a requirement on the Sending State to remedy contamination caused by visiting forces or the civilian component.

### *Importation and exportation (Article 13)*

The laws and regulations of the Receiving State concerning customs and taxation will apply to members of the visiting force and civilian component.

Official documents under official seal are exempt from customs inspection.

There are exemptions from import and export duties for equipment, material, motor vehicles, provisions and supplies intended for exclusive official use or consumption of visiting forces or the civilian component.

There are procedures for disposition of items imported free of duty.

The service authorities of the Sending State are exempt from import and export duties for all fuel, oil and lubricants intended for exclusive use in official motor vehicles, aircraft and vessels.

Visiting personnel may import military uniforms for personal use free of import duties.

#### *Classified information (Article 14)*

Classified information is to be dealt with in accordance with each party's national security laws and procedures. There are procedures specified for protection of classified information including transfer only through government-to-government channels, protection from disclosure, maintenance of national security classifications and a requirement to investigate suspected cases of loss or unauthorised disclosure of classified information.

#### *Communications (Article 15)*

Visiting forces and the civilian component may only use frequencies allocated to them by the Receiving State.

Items are not to be posted in contravention of the postal laws of the Receiving State.

#### *Motor vehicles (Article 16)*

Official motor vehicles, excluding hired motor vehicles, must carry a distinctive nationality mark, a registration number issued in the Sending State, be registered if required and are not exempt from payment of toll fees or taxes.

Privately owned motor vehicles are to be registered under and subject to local law.

#### *Driving licences and laws (Article 17)*

The Receiving State will accept driving permits or licences issued by the Sending State, for visiting forces driving official motor vehicles in the course of official duty.

Local laws will apply in all other respects to the driving of motor vehicles.

#### *Local purchases (Article 18)*

The Sending State commits to purchase local goods and commodities, if available at a suitable price and of the required standard.

#### *Employment of local civilians (Article 19)*

The Sending State commits to employing local labour, if available and suitably qualified. Employment is to be in accordance with local labour laws including industrial awards and determinations.

### *Personal taxation (Article 20)*

Liability of a member of the visiting force or civilian component for any taxes and duties will be determined by any existing agreements between the parties in relation to taxes and duties.

### *Claims (Article 21)*

Government-to-government claims are waived for: damage arising from the performance of official duties to property used by the forces of either party, maritime salvage for vessels and cargo used in connection with activities under the Agreement, and injury or death suffered by a member of the visiting forces or civilian component while engaged in performance of official duties. This is subject to the express exceptions of claims regarding environmental protection and the transport of explosives.

Claims for loss or damage of property not used by forces of either party arising from the performance of official duties, or maritime salvage for vessels and cargo not used in connection with activities under the Agreement, will be borne according to a mutually determined apportionment of liability, or if it is not possible to apportion liability, then by the parties equally.

Third party claims are to be handled under the laws of the Receiving State with respect to claims arising from activities of visiting personnel, unless mutually determined otherwise. Where the Sending State alone is responsible, the costs of the claim will be borne solely by the Sending State. Where both parties are jointly responsible the costs of the claim will be borne in accordance with the respective proportions of liability agreed in settlement or determined by adjudication.

The service authorities of the Sending State must assist the Receiving State to take possession of any property of the visiting forces or civilian component which is subject to levy under the law of the Receiving State and within an area or facility used by the visiting personnel.

The parties must cooperate in procurement of evidence for a fair hearing and disposal of claims.

The Sending State may not request any claim of immunity from the civil jurisdiction of courts of the Receiving State for members of the visiting forces or civilian component.

### *Exchange control (Article 22)*

The foreign exchange regulations of both parties apply concurrently for acts done in the territory of the Receiving State.

### *Abuse of privileges (Article 23)*

The Sending State is to cooperate to prevent abuse or misuse of privileges granted under the Agreement and ensure proper discharge of obligations imposed by the Agreement.

### *Dispute resolution and consultation (Articles 24 and 25)*

Disputes are to be settled amicably by consultation and negotiation. A joint committee is to be established to monitor implementation of the Agreement and as a forum for initial consultations.



## **Implementation**

14. No new primary legislation is required to give effect to Australia's obligations under the Agreement. The matters which require implementation in Australian law are primarily addressed in the *Defence (Visiting Forces) Act 1963* (Commonwealth) ("the Act"). The Act governs the legal status of certain foreign military forces, including those of the Philippines, whilst in Australia. The Act allows the military authorities of visiting foreign forces to apply their military law to their personnel whilst in Australia and provides for a corresponding suspension of Australian jurisdiction over such personnel in certain circumstances. The Australian Customs Service has advised that some amendment to by-laws under the *Customs Tariff Act 1995* (Commonwealth) is required and the Department of Defence has formally written to the Australian Customs Service requesting that those amendments be made. The Agreement will not effect any change to the existing roles of the Commonwealth and the States and the Territories.

## **Costs**

15. Article 7 clauses (6)(a) and (b) of the Agreement propose that Australia indemnify the Republic of the Philippines against any legally enforceable claims arising from the transportation or storage of ADF explosives or damage to property of the port authorities or Government of the Republic of the Philippines arising from any detonation of such explosives. Further, Article 21 of the Agreement contains a reciprocal procedure for handling claims under which Australia assumes a contingent liability under certain circumstances. As the duration of the Agreement is expected to be greater than ten years, the contingent liabilities exceed the ten-year limit currently applied to the delegation held by Defence officials under Financial Management and Accountability Regulation (FMAR) 10 for future spending proposals. Therefore, FMAR 10 authorisation to assume these contingent liabilities was received from Senator the Honourable Nick Minchin, Minister for Finance and Administration, before the Agreement was endorsed and signed.

16. In accordance with established guidelines on risk management, Defence has conducted a risk assessment to determine the likelihood that the indemnities in the Agreement will crystallise and become actual liabilities. The possibility of this happening has been assessed as 'unlikely' or less than unlikely, but not rare. The probable amount payable if these risks occurred is unable to be determined, as there is no current or comparable data on which to base an assessment. It is not possible to accurately quantify the most likely amounts involved if the indemnities, constituting uncapped potential liabilities, in the Agreement were to be realised, as there is no precedent for any such estimation. Defence also assesses that the current mitigation strategies in place for these risks are effective. Having the Agreement in place will facilitate cooperation in areas of important strategic interest to Australia, most notably in countering terrorism in the region. With this in mind, Defence has assessed that the benefits of the agreement outweigh the risks of the contingent liabilities which the Commonwealth would be assuming.

## **Regulation Impact Statement**

17. The Office of Best Practice Regulation, Productivity Commission has been consulted and confirms that a Regulation Impact Statement is not required.

## **Future treaty action**

18. Article 27 provides that the Agreement may be amended by mutual written agreement of both Parties. Any amendments would be subject to Australia's treaty processes, including

tabling in Parliament and consideration by JSCOT. Any revisions or amendments agreed upon in writing by both Parties will enter into force in the same manner as the treaty itself, i.e. once both Parties have exchanged written notification that all procedures for entry into force have been completed in accordance with their respective domestic and constitutional requirements.

### **Withdrawal or denunciation**

19. Article 28 provides that the Agreement can be unilaterally terminated on 180 days' written notice by either Party. In the event that the Agreement is terminated, under Article 26 those provisions that confer rights or impose obligations on the Parties concerning claims, indemnities, the protection of classified information or private rights remain in force as if the Agreement had not been terminated.

### **Contact details**

North ASEAN Branch  
International Policy Division  
Department of Defence.

**Agreement between the Government of Australia  
and  
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[2007] ATNIF 14

**CONSULTATION**

1. The States and Territories have been notified of the proposed Agreement through the Standing Committee on Treaties' (SCOT) Schedule of Treaty Action and no comment has been received to date. The Agreement does not require State or Territory cooperation for its domestic implementation.
  
2. The Departments of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Justice and Customs, Immigration and Citizenship, Finance and Administration, Communications, Information Technology and the Arts, Environment and Water Resources, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Employment and Workplace Relations, Transport and Regional Services, Treasury and the Attorney-General's Department were consulted in drafting of the text. All agencies cleared the text, and it was subsequently endorsed by all relevant Ministers. The text of the Agreement was agreed by the Executive Council on 23 May 2007.

## **POLITICAL BRIEF ON THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES**

### Overview of bilateral relations

1. The Philippines-Australia relationship is underpinned by solid cooperation on defence and security issues, including counter-terrorism cooperation. Australian Official Development Assistance to the Philippines in 2007-08 is estimated at \$100.6 million. Aid is focusing on economic growth, basic education, national stability and human security. A large portion of the aid program is being focused on Mindanao.

### Bilateral economic and trade relationship

2. The two-way goods and services trade relationship with the Philippines was valued at \$2.2 billion in 2006 making the Philippines Australia's 31<sup>st</sup> largest trading partner overall. The Philippines has designated 21 national priority mining projects, a number of which are of interest to Australian companies. Approximately 1,200 Filipino students study in Australia each year. The Filipino community in Australia is estimated to be 103,000 (based on 2003 data).

### Political overview

3. The Philippines has a bicameral Congress consisting of a 24-member Senate and a 236-member House of Representatives. Senators are elected on a nationwide, rather than regional ballot and can serve two terms of six years. Members of the House of Representatives can serve three terms of three years. Congressional mid-term elections took place on 14 May throughout the Philippines. President Arroyo's Administration claimed approximately 82 per cent of the seats in the House of Representatives and won 86 per cent of Governor positions and 87 per cent of city Mayoral positions. In the Senate, the President's Administration won three of the 12 seats with the rest going to the Opposition and Independents.

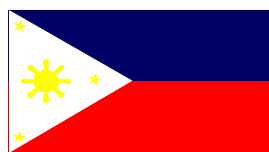
4. Unrest in the south of the Philippines has been a constant feature of the post-independence era. In 1996, the Philippines Government signed a peace agreement with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) effectively giving the Moro people, as Muslims in the Southern Philippines are known, limited powers of self-governance. Discussions continued with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), a splinter group of the MNLF. The MILF and the Philippines Government are engaged in peace negotiations. As part of this process, a cease-fire has been in place since 2003 and other confidence building measures are being pursued.

### Economic overview

5. Ongoing progress in the implementation of an economic reform program, started in 2005 to address fiscal issues, has contributed to financial market stability reflected in a stronger currency, rising stock market, and manageable borrowing costs for the public sector. Government revenue has been further boosted by raising the value-added tax to 12 per cent early in 2006 and other tax-enhancement measures. Overall tax collection however remains poor.

6. Economic growth in the Philippines for 2006 was 5.4 per cent. Private consumption was spurred by record levels of remittances from overseas workers which reached US\$11.4 billion in the first 11 months of 2006 and remained the primary driver of the economy, with investment and export growth remaining sluggish. The services sector, with the largest share of GDP at 48 per cent, sustained its high growth of 6.0-6.3 per cent for 2006. Unemployment remains at 8.2 per cent.

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# THE PHILIPPINES

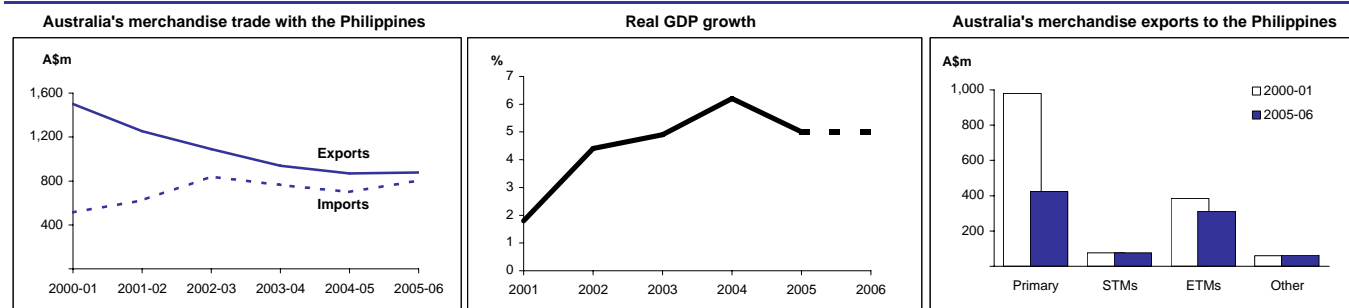
Fact Sheet

## General information:

Fact sheets are updated biannually; May and September

<b>Capital:</b>	Manila	<b>Head of State and Head of Government:</b>
<b>Surface area:</b>	300 thousand sq km	H.E. President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo
<b>Official languages:</b>	Filipino (Tagalog), English	
<b>Population:</b>	84.2 million (2005)	
<b>Exchange rate:</b>	A\$1 = 38.1346 Pesos (Sept 2006)	

<i>Recent economic indicators:</i>	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005(a)	2006(b)
<b>GDP (US\$bn) (current prices):</b>	71.2	76.8	79.6	86.7	98.4	116.9
<b>GDP PPP (US\$bn) (c):</b>	313.4	333.0	355.1	386.4	414.7	443.4
<b>GDP per capita (US\$):</b>	914	966	982	1,049	1,168	1,361
<b>GDP per capita PPP (US\$) (c):</b>	4,022	4,189	4,380	4,674	4,923	5,160
<b>Real GDP growth (% change YOY):</b>	1.8	4.4	4.9	6.2	5.0	5.0
<b>Current account balance (US\$m):</b>	-1,759	-352	283	1,626	2,353	2,813
<b>Current account balance (% GDP):</b>	-2.5	-0.5	0.4	1.9	2.4	2.4
<b>Goods &amp; services exports (% GDP):</b>	48.3	49.3	48.6	49.4	45.4	46.9
<b>Inflation (% change YOY):</b>	6.8	2.9	3.5	6.0	7.6	6.7



## Australia's trade relationship with the Philippines (d):

<b>Australian merchandise trade with the Philippines, 2005-06:</b>		<b>Total share:</b>	<b>Rank:</b>	<b>Growth (yoy):</b>
Exports to the Philippines (A\$m):	877	0.6%	27th	1.0%
Imports from the Philippines (A\$m):	806	0.5%	33rd	15.2%
Total trade (exports + imports) (A\$m):	1,683	0.5%	31st	7.4%

### Major Australian merch. exports, 2005-06 (A\$m):

Milk and cream	139
Medicaments (incl. veterinary)	83
Coal	57
Copper	56

### Major Australian merch. imports, 2005-06 (A\$m):

Crude petroleum	254
Telecommunications equipment	79
Integrated circuits	50
Computers	34

### Australia's trade in services with the Philippines, 2005-06:

Exports of services to the Philippines (A\$m):	187	<b>Total share:</b>	0.4%
Imports of services from the Philippines (A\$m):	274		0.7%

### Major Australian service exports, 2005-06 (A\$m):

Personal travel excl. education	49
Education-related travel	48

### Major Australian service imports, 2005-06 (A\$m):

Personal travel excl. education	177
Business-related travel	25

## The Philippines' global merchandise trade relationships:

### The Philippines' principal export destinations, 2005:

1	United States	17.9%
2	Japan	17.3%
3	China	9.9%
13	Australia	1.1%

### The Philippines' principal import sources, 2005:

1	United States	17.1%
2	Japan	16.4%
3	Singapore	8.2%
15	Australia	1.2%

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; (c) PPP is purchasing power parity; (d) Total may not add due to rounding.

## **Other bilateral treaties with the Philippines**

- Air Transport Agreement with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines  
**[1972] ATS 8**
- Trade Agreement with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines  
**[1979] ATS 6**
- Cultural Agreement with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines  
**[1980] ATS 9**
- Agreement with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income  
**[1980] ATS 16**
- Agreement with the Government of the Philippines concerning Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and the Transfer of Nuclear Materials  
**[1982] ATS 25**
- Treaty on Extradition between Australia and the Philippines  
**[1991] ATS 5**
- Treaty with the Republic of the Philippines on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters  
**[1993] ATS 37**
- Agreement with the Republic of the Philippines on the Promotion and Protection of Investments, and Protocol  
**[1995] ATS 28**
- General Agreement on Development Cooperation with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines  
**[1998] ATS 11**

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## **Treaties of the same type with other countries**

- Exchange of Notes constituting an Assistance to the Malaysia Armed Forces in the Furtherance of the Agreement on the Five Power Defence Arrangements for Malaysia and Singapore, with Annexes done at Kuala Lumpur on 1 December 1971  
**[1971] ATS 21**
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Assistance to the Singapore Armed Forces in the Furtherance of the Agreement on the Five Power Defence Arrangements for Malaysia and Singapore, with Annexes done at Singapore on 1 December 1971  
**[1971] ATS 21**
- Agreement with the Government of the Republic of France in relation to Defence Cooperation and Status of Forces done at Paris on 14 December 2006  
**[2006] ATNIF 29**
- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of New Zealand concerning the Status of their Forces done at Melbourne on 29 October 1998  
**[2005] ATS 12**
- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia concerning the Status of Forces done at Kuala Lumpur on 3 February 1997  
**[1999] ATS 14**
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Singapore concerning the Status of Forces done at Singapore on 10 February 1988  
**[1988] ATS 6**
- Agreement between Solomon Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Tonga concerning the Operations and Status of the Police and Armed Forces and Other Personnel deployed to Solomon Islands to assist in the Restoration of Law and Order and Security done at Townsville on 24 July 2003  
**[2003] ATS 17**
- Agreement with the Government of the United States of America concerning the Status of United States Forces in Australia, and Protocol done at Canberra on 9 May 1963  
**[1963] ATS 10**
- Agreement between Australia and Papua & New Guinea regarding the Status of Forces of Each State in the Territory of the Other State done at Port Moresby on 26 January 1977  
**[1977] ATS 6**
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic concerning the Status of Australian Forces in the Kyrgyz Republic done at Bishkek on 14 February 2002  
**[2002] ATS 14**