

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
ON THE TRANSFER OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL,
DONE AT CANBERRA ON 3 APRIL 2006
[2006] ATNIF 7**

and

**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,
DONE AT CANBERRA ON 3 APRIL 2006
[2006] ATNIF 8**

Documents tabled on 8 August 2006:

National Interest Analysis for [2006] ATNIF 7 with consultation attachment [2006] ATNIA 29

National Interest Analysis for [2006] ATNIF 8 with consultation attachment [2006] ATNIA 30

Text of the proposed treaty action - [2006] ATNIF 7

Text of the proposed treaty action - [2006] ATNIF 8

Regulation Impact Statement for [2006] ATNIF 7 and [2006] ATNIF 8

Background Information:

Country political brief and country fact sheet

List of other treaties with China

List of treaties of the same type with other countries

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS: CATEGORY 1 TREATY

SUMMARY PAGE

Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Transfer of Nuclear Material, done at Canberra on 3 April 2006 [2006] ATNIF 7

Nature and timing of proposed treaty action

1. It is proposed that Australia enter into a Nuclear Transfer Agreement with the People's Republic of China. The proposed Agreement does not replace any existing agreements.
2. The Agreement was signed by the Hon Alexander Downer MP, Minister for Foreign Affairs and China's Foreign Minister Mr Li Zhaoxing on 3 April 2006.
3. This Agreement is related to the 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 (Nuclear Cooperation Agreement), also signed on 3 April 2006 by the Hon Alexander Downer MP, and China's Foreign Minister Mr Li Zhaoxing.
4. Pursuant to Article XV of the Agreement, the Agreement will enter into force thirty days after the date of the last notification by which Australia and China communicate to each other in writing that all domestic requirements for entry into force for this Agreement and the Nuclear Cooperation Agreement have been completed. It is anticipated that Australia will advise China of this as soon as practicable after consideration by JSCOT of both this Agreement and the Nuclear Cooperation Agreement.
5. Previous nuclear agreements have incorporated nuclear transfers (safeguards) and cooperation into a single agreement. China requested two agreements to reflect the allocation of responsibilities within the Chinese Government. This agreement covers the transfer of nuclear material. The other agreement covers nuclear cooperation, including the transfer of nuclear-related material, equipment or technology. The two agreements, read and applied together, have the same effect as previous Australian safeguards agreements, and would fully satisfy Australia's safeguards requirements.

Overview and national interest summary

6. The purpose of the proposed Agreement is to establish between Australia and China an appropriate nuclear safeguards and physical protection regime for Australian uranium (and nuclear material derived from it) supplied to China. This Agreement would allow for the supply of Australian uranium to China's nuclear power program. It establishes strict safeguards arrangements and conditions to ensure such supplies are used exclusively for peaceful purposes. The provisions of this Agreement are equivalent to, and in some areas stronger than, those of Australia's bilateral nuclear agreements with the other nuclear-weapon States.

Reasons for Australia to take the proposed treaty action

7. The Government considers that the proposed Agreement with China would provide specific benefits to Australia, namely:

- enabling the transfer of nuclear material (namely uranium) between Australia and China subject to nuclear safeguards and appropriate controls consistent with Australia's policies and obligations to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons;
- given China's high projected growth in electricity demand, providing assistance to China to achieve environmental benefits by reducing greenhouse gas emissions through the use of nuclear power; and
- consolidation of Australia's position as a reliable supplier of energy resources.

8. More broadly, the proposed Agreement would contribute to strengthening Australia's ties with China. China is a growing, major international market for Australian goods and services, and has a rapidly expanding nuclear energy sector.

Export of uranium to China

9. China is seeking secure, long-term sources of uranium to satisfy its expanding nuclear energy program. There is strong commercial interest amongst Australian uranium producers in supplying uranium to China. China is proposing a four-fold increase in its nuclear energy output by 2020. Although China currently sources its uranium principally from domestic resources, it will need to import uranium to fuel the expansion of the nuclear energy sector. Australia is one of the leading exporters of uranium and has 36% of the world's uranium resources recoverable at costs of less than US\$40 per kilogram of uranium (these are referred to as low cost uranium resources). Thus, Australia is well placed to provide long-term secure supplies of uranium to China.

Nuclear safeguards

10. Australian uranium and nuclear material derived from it (for example, plutonium) is termed Australian Obligated Nuclear Material (AONM). Australia's bilateral safeguards agreements provide assurances that AONM is used solely for peaceful purposes and is not diverted to nuclear weapons or other military uses. At present, Australia has 19 bilateral safeguards agreements in place, providing for the transfer of AONM to 36 countries and Taiwan. These agreements complement the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) safeguards system in order to assure the peaceful non-explosive use of Australian nuclear material. They also serve Australia's nuclear non-proliferation security interests. These bilateral agreements provide for the application of IAEA safeguards, as provided for under the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) supplemented by separate safeguards agreements between each State concerned and the IAEA, for the full life of AONM.

11. The proposed Agreement with China is modelled on Australia's existing nuclear safeguards agreements with other NPT nuclear-weapon States, and includes all the essential requirements of Australia's policy for the control of nuclear materials. These requirements include:

- an assurance, in Article V, that AONM supplied to China will be used for

exclusively peaceful purposes and will not contribute to any military purpose;

- an assurance, in Articles IV and VI, that AONM supplied to China will be subject to China's safeguards agreement with the IAEA for the full life of the material or until safeguards are terminated in accordance with that agreement;
- the provision for fallback safeguards in Article VII which will apply in the event that, for any reason, IAEA safeguards no longer apply;
- the requirement, in Article IX, for prior Australian consent for any transfer of AONM to a third party, any enrichment to 20 per cent or more in the isotope uranium-235, or reprocessing of AONM;
- an assurance, in Article VIII, that adequate and effective physical protection measures are applied to all AONM during use, storage and transport; and
- the provision for detailed administrative arrangements setting out procedures for accounting for and reporting on AONM. Pursuant to Article X, these are to be concluded between the Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office (ASNO) and its counterpart, the China Atomic Energy Authority (CAEA).

12. The Australian Government regards these aspects of the proposed Agreement as integral elements of its broader policy against the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The maintenance of multilateral, regional, and bilateral arrangements that operate to counter nuclear proliferation is a matter of high priority for Australia. The proposed Agreement would reinforce Australia's security interests and non-proliferation policies.

13. Under the proposed Agreement, monitoring of AONM would be based on safeguards procedures applied at the facilities where AONM is handled, in accordance with China's safeguards agreement with the IAEA and procedures under this Agreement. ASNO would cross-check reports on AONM provided by China for consistency with information from the IAEA and from other sources. While China would have the right to choose which facilities are eligible for IAEA inspections under its agreement with the IAEA, any facilities using AONM must be jointly agreed by ASNO and the CAEA, and must be subject to the China-IAEA safeguards agreement.

Greenhouse-emission

14. China's expansion of its nuclear energy program will help mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and reduce pollution, not only in China but globally.

Obligations

15. The key obligation on both Parties would be to ensure that no nuclear material transferred under the proposed Agreement is ever used for, or diverted to, any military purpose.

16. Article III would oblige Parties to apply the requirements of the Agreement to all nuclear material transferred between Australia and China for peaceful non-explosive purposes, regardless of whether it is transferred directly or through a third country. This includes nuclear material produced in China by irradiation of nuclear material subject to the Agreement. Further, Article III applies to any nuclear material produced, processed or used in, or produced through the direct and major contribution of material, equipment, components or technology transferred between Australia and China in accordance with the provisions of

the Nuclear Cooperation Agreement.

17. Under Article IV, nuclear material would remain subject to the Agreement until certain specified conditions had been satisfied, namely, that the material was no longer useable for any nuclear activity, was practically irrecoverable (a determination made by the IAEA), or had been transferred beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the Party, unless the Parties otherwise agree.

18. Article V, with Article I(a) and Annex E, would oblige the Parties not to use nuclear material subject to the proposed Agreement for any nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device or associated research and development, or for any military purpose. The proposed Agreement specifically proscribes the use of such nuclear material for: the production of tritium for military purposes, for military nuclear propulsion, or for direct military non-nuclear applications, such as munitions including depleted uranium munitions.

19. Article VI would oblige the Parties to place all nuclear material subject to this Agreement under their safeguards agreements with the IAEA.

20. Article VII would oblige the Parties, in the event that IAEA safeguards cease to apply in either Party's jurisdiction, to arrange for the application of alternative (fallback) safeguards which will conform to IAEA principles and procedures to provide reassurance equivalent to that of the IAEA safeguards system.

21. Article VIII would oblige the Parties to ensure that adequate physical protection measures which are consistent with the current international standard cover nuclear material subject to the proposed Agreement within their jurisdiction, and while in transport until responsibility is properly transferred to another State, as appropriate.

22. Article IX would require Australia and China to obtain permission from the other Party before transferring nuclear material supplied by the other Party to a third country, except in accordance with Annex A. Annex A provides automatic prior consent for transfers within Australia's network of bilateral nuclear agreements provided certain conditions are met. Further, Article IX requires a Party to obtain prior consent from the supplier Party before enriching supplied nuclear material to a level of 20 per cent or more in the isotope uranium-235, or reprocessing supplied nuclear material. These provisions are included in all of Australia's safeguards agreements to provide additional checks on these proliferation sensitive activities. Under Annex C, Australia undertakes, under the specified conditions, to give reprocessing consent when China's plans for reprocessing are sufficiently advanced for it to nominate the facilities, reactors and other facilities concerned for inclusion in the Delineated Chinese Nuclear Fuel Cycle Program.

23. Articles X and XI set out implementation obligations. They would oblige the Parties to establish and maintain a system of accounting for and control of all nuclear material subject to this proposed Agreement and to consult regularly to ensure effective implementation of the Agreement. Further, Article X would oblige each Party to put in place an Administrative Arrangement (AA) to facilitate effective implementation of the Agreement. At the time of this NIA being tabled the AA had not been completed. The AA will be of less-than-treaty status. The AA will specify reporting, material accounting and other implementation details. It will utilise and mirror existing and well-established arrangements which we have in place with other bilateral transfer partners.

24. Article XII would oblige each Party to take corrective action, as requested by the other Party, to ensure compliance with Articles III to XI and Article XIII of the Agreement, and effective application of IAEA safeguards. Article XII enables either Party supplying nuclear material to suspend or cancel further transfers of nuclear material if compliance is not forthcoming.

25. Pursuant to Annex D, Australia may inform China when ‘non-nuclear’ ores or concentrates containing trace but recoverable quantities of nuclear material are transferred from Australia to China. Annex D would oblige China, when notified, to ensure that no nuclear material is extracted from such ores for nuclear use. Further, this Annex requires that should China wish to extract nuclear material it shall not do so until the Parties have consulted and agreed safeguards measures to apply to such nuclear material. The AA established pursuant to Article X will include notification procedures.

26. Article XIII of the proposed Agreement will also provide a mechanism for dispute resolution. This mechanism consists of provisions for the appointment of a three-member arbitral tribunal, the decisions of which will be binding on the Parties. This provision reflects those in Australia’s other safeguards agreements.

Implementation

27. The existing legislative framework in place in relation to nuclear transfer will be sufficient to provide for the terms of the proposed Agreement. However, it will be necessary to promulgate regulations pursuant to the *Nuclear Non-Proliferation (Safeguards) Act 1987* to add the proposed Agreement to the list of ‘prescribed agreements’ under that Act, and to take similar action under the *Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Act 1998*. No changes to the existing roles of the Commonwealth or the States and Territories will arise as a consequence of implementing the proposed Agreement.

Costs

28. The costs associated with the proposed Agreement would be limited to travel to China by ASNO officers to facilitate proper operation of the nuclear material accounting system. ASNO expects to be able to manage these costs within its Departmental (DFAT) allocation.

Regulation Impact Statement

29. The Office of Regulation Review (Productivity Commission) has reviewed the attached Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) and has advised that the RIS contains an adequate level of analysis and is suitable for tabling.

Future treaty action

30. Article XIV of the Agreement provides that it may be amended by agreement between the Parties. Such amendments would be subject to Australia’s domestic treaty processes before entering into force.

31. No future legally binding instruments connected with the proposed Agreement are envisaged at this stage. As noted at paragraph 23 above, the Agreement contains provision for the conclusion of an Administrative Arrangement of less-than-treaty status, to deal with the details of implementing the proposed Agreement. This provision, and the conclusion of such an Arrangement, is standard Australian practice where bilateral safeguards agreements are in

place.

Withdrawal or denunciation

32. Article XV of the Agreement provides that it will remain in force for an initial period of thirty years. There is provision for either party to terminate the Agreement by written notification to the other party. The Agreement would terminate automatically if the Nuclear Cooperation Agreement was terminated. Any decision to terminate the Agreement would be subject to Australia's domestic treaty processes. Under Article XV, termination would not release either party from obligations in respect of nuclear material transferred while the Agreement was in force.

Contact details

Nuclear Accountancy and Control Section
Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

**Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's
Republic of China on the Transfer of Nuclear Material,
done at Canberra on 3 April 2006
[2006] ATNIF 7**

CONSULTATION

1. The Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Transfer of Nuclear Material is unlikely to have any general impact on businesses or Government agencies in Australia. Principally, there is expected to be an increase in the volume of uranium exported involving existing companies, agents and agencies.
2. States and Territories were consulted through the Standing Committee on Treaties at its meeting on 17 May 2006. No comments with respect to this treaty were registered by this Committee.
3. Commonwealth agencies participated actively in the two rounds of negotiations (18-19 January and 28 February - 1 March), inter-departmental committee meetings on 10 and 22 February, and contributed to briefings to the Government. Other relevant Commonwealth agencies were briefed through the Nuclear Agencies Consultative Committee on 4 May 2006. No objections to the Agreements were raised in any of these fora.
4. There has been public consultation since consideration of a bilateral safeguards agreement with China was discussed in Senate Estimates on 17 February 2005. On 9 August 2005, Mr Downer issued a press release announcing that the Government had decided to proceed with negotiations. Immediately after the Agreement was signed (3 April 2006) it was published on the ASNO web site (www.asno.dfat.gov.au) along with comprehensive FAQs and answers. Public enquiries related to the Nuclear Transfer Agreement and Nuclear Cooperation Agreement have been handled by ASNO, the North Asia Division (DFAT), and the Uranium Industry Section of the Department of Industry Tourism and Resources (DITR).
5. In the months following signature, some 90 enquiries have been received. Approximately 10% of these were positive or neutral. Relevant government departments replied to enquiries that sought information (approximately 50%). Rather than addressing the substance of the nuclear agreements, most correspondents raised concerns about human rights and freedom of expression in China. In responding, DFAT explained the Government's approach of pursuing human rights issues with China directly through frank discussion and practical cooperation. Where safeguards-related issues were raised, published materials were drawn on, including ASNO's annual reports, to explain the operation of the nuclear non-proliferation regime, the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the practical application of nuclear safeguards in the transfer and use of nuclear material.

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 May 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

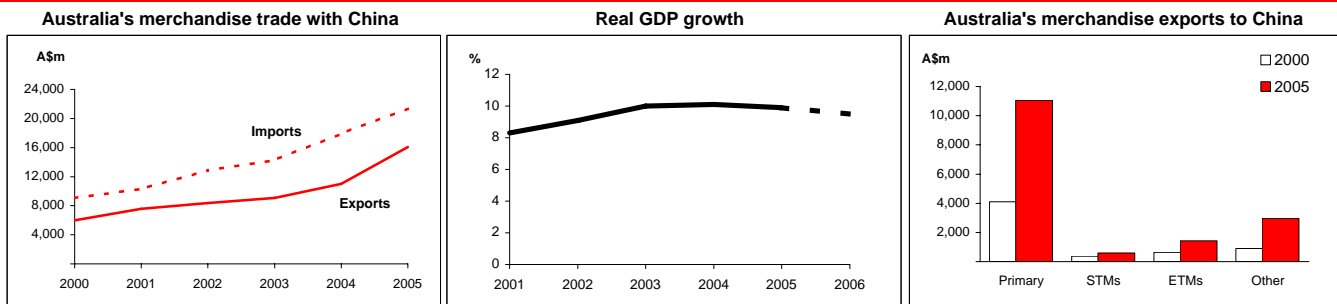
Fact Sheet

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 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, 2004-05: | | Total share: |
|---|-------|---------------------|
| Exports of services to China (A\$m): | 2,311 | 6.3% |
| Imports of services from China (A\$m): | 1,218 | 3.2% |

| Major Australian service exports, 2004-05 (A\$m): | | Major Australian service imports, 2004-05 (A\$m): | |
|--|-------|--|-----|
| Education-related travel | 1,506 | Transportation | 492 |
| Personal travel excl. education | 289 | Personal travel excl. education | 341 |

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 | 2.5% |

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

Bilateral treaties between Australia and China

Treaties in force

- 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
[1988] ATS 22
- 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

Treaties not yet in force

- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China relating to Air Services
[2004] ATNIF 2
- 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

**LIST OF AUSTRALIA'S BILATERAL NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS AGREEMENTS,
WITH DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE**

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Republic of Korea – [1979] ATS 5 | 2 May 1979 |
| United Kingdom – [1979] ATS 11 | 24 July 1979 |
| Finland – [1980] ATS 4 | 9 February 1980 |
| United States – [1981] ATS 4 | 16 January 1981 |
| Canada – [1981] ATS 8 | 9 March 1981 |
| Sweden – [1981] ATS 13 | 22 May 1981 |
| France – [1981] ATS 23 | 12 September 1981 |
| Euratom – [1982] ATS 26 | 15 January 1982 |
| Philippines – [1982] ATS 25 | 11 May 1982 |
| Japan – [1982] ATS 22 | 17 August 1982 |
| Switzerland – [1988] ATS 15 | 27 July 1988 |
| Egypt – [1989] ATS 14 | 2 June 1989 |
| Russia – [1990] ATS 43 | 24 December 1990 |
| Mexico – [1992] ATS 32 | 17 July 1992 |
| New Zealand – [2000] ATS 16 | 1 May 2000 |
| Czech Republic – [2002] ATS 8 | 17 May 2002 |
| United States (covering supply to Taiwan) – [1989] ATS 31 | 17 May 2002 |
| Hungary – [2002] ATS 10 | 15 June 2002 |
| Argentina – [2005] ATS 5 | 12 January 2005 |