

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA  
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
FOR COOPERATION IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH  
AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT,  
DONE AT JAKARTA ON 11 JULY 2005**

**[2005] ATNIF 11**

**Documents tabled on 28 March 2006**

**National Interest Analysis [2006] ATNIA 7  
with attachment on consultation**

**Text of the proposed treaty action**

**Background information:**

**Republic of Indonesia political brief and country fact sheet**

**List of other treaties with the Republic of Indonesia**

**List of similar treaties with other countries**



## **NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS: CATEGORY 1 TREATY SUMMARY PAGE**

### **Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for Cooperation in Scientific Research and Technological Development, done at Jakarta on 11 July 2005 [2005] ATNIF 11**

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

1. On 11 July 2005 the Australian Minister for Education, Science and Training, and the Indonesian State Minister for Research and Technology, signed an Agreement between Australia and the Republic of Indonesia for Cooperation in Scientific Research and Technological Development. It is proposed that this Agreement amend and extend the Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for Cooperation in Scientific Research and Technological Development, done at Canberra on 24 August 1994 [1996] ATS 17 ('the predecessor Agreement'), which entered into force on 21 August 1996 and terminated on 21 August 2001. Both Governments have sought a renewal of the Agreement.

2. Article 11 of the proposed Agreement provides that it will enter into force by way of an exchange of notes between the Governments of Australia and the Republic of Indonesia once all constitutional and other legal requirements for entry into force have been fulfilled by both Parties. It is proposed to send the Australian note as soon as practicable following approval.

3. The proposed Agreement would retain similar arrangements to those put in place by the predecessor Agreement on cooperation in scientific research and technological development, but would amend them in a number of respects (see below, under 'Obligations').

4. If ratified, the Agreement would have effect:

- in respect of the Republic of Indonesia, in the territory under the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia and such parts of the continental shelf and adjacent seas over which the Republic of Indonesia has sovereignty, sovereign rights as well as other rights in accordance with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; and
- in respect of Australia, in the territory under the sovereignty of Australia and the adjacent seas over which Australia exercises its sovereignty consistent with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and other adjacent seas and the continental shelf over which Australia exercises sovereign rights and jurisdiction in accordance with that Convention.

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

5. The purpose of ratifying the proposed Agreement with the Government of the Republic of Indonesia is to signal the importance of the bilateral scientific relationship to both Governments and provide a framework for the development of the science relationship. The existing relationship is the fourth largest for Australia when measured by Australian Government support for international science activities. However, the predominance of aid-based agricultural research, even accepting its value to both Indonesia and Australia, and the range of fields in which there are scientific linkages, indicates that there is potential to expand the relationship and so generate knowledge and increase scientific and personal linkages in a mutually beneficial way.

## Reasons for Australia to take the proposed treaty action

6. In its report *Near Neighbours – Good Neighbours: an Inquiry into Australia’s Relationship with Indonesia* released in May 2004, the Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade found that Australia’s relationship with Indonesia was extremely important, and that it had been of considerable value to both countries with the potential to be significantly more so. The report also identified a number of areas in which cooperation contributed to effective management in that area, including in the scientific areas of biosecurity, agriculture and meteorology.

7. Australia first entered into an Agreement with the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for Cooperation in Scientific Research and Technological Development in 1996 ([1996] ATS 17) (‘the predecessor Agreement’). The predecessor Agreement expired in 2001. The predecessor Agreement was supported by an Arrangement of less than treaty status, the Collaboration in Science and Technology between Australia and Indonesia (COSTAI) Arrangement. With the signing of the proposed Agreement (on 11 July 2005), COSTAI was updated and replaced by a new Arrangement of less than treaty status – Collaboration in Science and Innovation, Research and Technology between Australia and Indonesia (SIRTAI). The SIRTAI Arrangement was also signed on 11 July 2005.

8. The proposed Agreement and SIRTAI offer respectively the imprimatur and a mechanism for Commonwealth government research agencies to expand their links with Indonesian research agencies from the current base of activity. The current base includes activities performed or funded by the following Australian agencies with their Indonesian counterparts:

- Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
- Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation
- Bureau of Meteorology
- Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
- Defence Science and Technology Organisation
- GeoScience Australia
- Australian Research Council
- National Health and Medical Research Council.

9. The proposed Agreement would facilitate the development of formal arrangements between Australian and Indonesian institutions, eg Memoranda of Understanding for cooperative scientific activities.

10. Through an increased level of research cooperation, Australian scientists would be involved in more projects that would be of benefit to both Australia and Indonesia in terms of the knowledge that they generate. As examples:

- Indonesia presents unique opportunities for joint scientific collaboration. For example, the Western Australian Museum has conducted a long term project with Indonesia’s Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense which has led to the description of more than 40 new species and the publication of over 80 research papers. Another joint research collaboration of exceptional interest is the joint Australia-Indonesia research team that discovered remains in Indonesia which they have interpreted to show the existence of a

new hominid species they have named *Homo floresiensis*. Indonesia has also provided other hominid fossils that have provided key information relating to the evolution of humans; and

- there are some similarities in Australia's and Indonesia's flora, fauna and climate, as well as shared sea boundaries and fish stocks. For example, many species in the genera *Eucalyptus*, *Acacia*, *Melaleuca* and *Casuarina* are endemic to both Australia and Indonesia. The joint examination of these species will provide for more efficient knowledge generation and effective knowledge sharing.

11. A further benefit to Australia would be the impact of research activities that would have an indirect benefit to Australia. Examples of previous such activities include:

- a number of Australian agencies have been involved in projects to limit the impact and spread of plant and animal diseases in Indonesia. As well as the unquestionably important beneficial effect for Indonesian farmers, such activities have the secondary effect of establishing a 'buffer zone' preventing the entry of these diseases into Australia; and
- personal contacts built up during research projects provide a basis for the strengthening of the people-to-people relationship between Australia and Indonesia, an area which the *Near Neighbours – Good Neighbours* report identifies.

12. Ratification of the proposed Agreement would also confirm on a political level our strong commitment to continued cooperation on scientific research and technological development with the Republic of Indonesia. Should the proposed agreement not be ratified, this may negatively impact on agency-to-agency agreements, and reduce the overall level of research collaboration between the Australia and Indonesia. Non-ratification may also be viewed negatively by Indonesia and potentially have ramifications in the wider bilateral relationship.

## **Obligations**

13. The proposed Agreement retains the obligations in the predecessor Agreement to, on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, promote scientific and technological cooperation between the Parties.

14. The Agreement also retains the obligations as in the predecessor Agreement to:

- designate an Executive Officer to be responsible for the cooperation and facilitation of Co-operative Activities under the proposed Agreement (Article 4). The Executive Officer will be responsible for liaison between the Parties, including on matters associated with the Treaty, wider science and technology matters of importance, and to develop appropriate guidelines for Implementing Arrangements;
- develop implementing arrangements for the protection of intellectual property and use best endeavours to ensure that ownership of any such property is apportioned in accordance with those arrangements (Article 5);

- facilitate entry to and exit from its Territory of personnel, materials and equipment of the other Party engaged on, or for use in, Cooperative Activities under the proposed Agreement in accordance with its prevailing laws and regulations (Article 7). This provision will shorten the time associated with the movement of personnel, materials and equipment involved in Cooperative Activities; and
- resolve any disputes by consultation and negotiation (Article 9). This provision is intended to enable amicable dispute resolution.

15. The main differences between the proposed Agreement and its predecessor are as follows:

- in Article 1(1), the definition of Australia’s territory has been clarified to include “...and other adjacent seas and the continental shelf over which Australia exercises sovereign rights and jurisdiction in accordance with [the 1982 United Nations] Convention [on the Law of the Sea]...”. Previously this was “...sovereign rights and other rights...”. This provision makes clear that territory for Australia’s purposes means land, the territorial sea, the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone;
- a new Article 1(5) has been inserted which defines “objects and/or materials” to mean biological and non-biological resources used in a Cooperative Activity;
- in Article 1(8), the definition of ‘Implementing Arrangements’ has been clarified to include the following italicized text;
  - “Implementing Arrangements” means the arrangements referred to in Article 5, *and under which Participants undertake a Cooperative Activity*;
- Article 1(9)(c) has been amended to state that responsible steps (previously reasonable steps) must be taken to keep confidential information secret;
- a new Article 1(10) has been included which defines the term ‘Executive Officer’;
- Article 2(2), which sets out the fields in which scientific and technological cooperation can be undertaken under the Agreement, has been extended to include;
  - environmental science and technology,
  - forestry,
  - calibration and measurement systems, and
  - standardization and quality;
- a new Article 2(4) has been included which requires that where Cooperative Activities utilise biological materials, the Implementing Arrangements shall take into account the agreed Objectives and Principles under the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- Article 5(2) amends slightly the list of considerations upon which the Implementing Arrangements should be developed with respect to the apportionment of intellectual property rights between the Participants;
- the proposed Agreement includes a new Article 11(4) which states that the expiration or termination of the Agreement or an Implementing Arrangement shall not affect the rights

and obligations in respect of intellectual property that exist at the time of the expiration or termination, unless otherwise decided by the Parties or the relevant Participants;

- in the Annex to the proposed Agreement concerning the Protection, Ownership and Allocation of Intellectual Property Rights by Participants under the proposed Agreement, Paragraph 2 now states that it is the sole responsibility of prospective and actual Participants in Collaborative Activities to take all necessary steps to ensure their legal and commercial positions are adequately *and effectively* protected; and
- in the Annex, a new Paragraph 4 has been included which outlines the factors to be considered in measuring the value of objects and/or materials used in a Cooperative Activity.

### **Implementation**

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

### **Costs**

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

### **Regulation Impact Statement**

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

### **Future treaty action**

19. Article 11(2) of the Agreement specifies that amendments can be made at any time by mutual written agreement between the Parties. Any amendment to the Agreement would be subject to Australia's domestic treaty-making process.

### **Withdrawal or denunciation**

20. Once in force, Article 11(1) of the Agreement will allow either Party to terminate the Agreement. Although not required under the Agreement, termination would occur after consultations between both Governments. Termination can only take effect a minimum of six months after written notice of termination is received by one Party. Any decision to withdraw from the Agreement would be subject to Australia's domestic treaty-making process. Expiration or termination of the Agreement or an Implementing Arrangement would not affect intellectual property rights or obligations, unless the parties agree otherwise.

## **Contact Details**

Science Strategy Section  
International Science Branch  
Department of Education, Science & Training



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**CONSULTATION**

**Federal Consultation**

1. Approval for Australia to ratify this Agreement has been received from the following relevant Australian Government Ministers: the Treasurer; the Attorney-General; Foreign Affairs; Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Trade; Communications, Information Technology and the Arts; Transport and Regional Services; Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs; Finance and Administration; Industry, Tourism and Resources; Environment and Heritage; Defence; and Justice and Customs. The Prime Minister has been informed of the process to bring the Agreement into force.

2. The Ministers were advised of the proposed amendment and extension of the predecessor Agreement in December 2001 and again in March 2005.

3. The Minister for Defence raised a concern that the Agreement should not commit or constrain Defence science interaction with Indonesia. The Agreement contains no provision to commit any Australian agency to any activity. Also, Article 2(2) of the Agreement allows collaboration in any of the twelve specific fields, as well as other areas by mutual agreement. Further, Article 8 of the Agreement specifically precludes the implementation of the Agreement from prejudicing collaborations outside the scope of the Agreement.

4. The Minister for Transport requested that his Department be consulted with regard to any issues concerning aircraft or space technologies raised under the Agreement. Article 4 of the proposed Agreement obliges each country to designate an Executive Officer. A key role of the Australian Executive Officer (located in the Department of Education, Science and Training) will be to liaise closely with all relevant and interested Australian agencies, particularly on issues related to their areas of responsibility.

5. The Minister for Justice and Customs wished to underline the caveat that Customs regulations and requirements are complied with. Article 7 of the proposed Agreement states that entry and exit of personnel, material and equipment, for use by either Party for collaborative activities, must occur in accordance with each Territory's prevailing laws and regulations.

**State/Territory Consultation**

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

## **Science Community Consultation**

7. The benefits of this Agreement have been discussed with the Australian Academy of Science through the Science and Technology Working Group of the Australia-Indonesia Ministerial Forum. This Working Group met on 16 March 2005.

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### **Indonesia: Political Brief**

#### **Political Overview**

1. In 2004 Indonesia's democratic transition passed a major milestone with successful Parliamentary elections and the country's first direct Presidential elections. These elections further consolidated the transition to democracy in Indonesia. As part of the Parliamentary elections, a new upper house of parliament, the Regional Representatives Council (DPD) comprised of provincial representatives from across Indonesia, was formed.
2. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono was inaugurated as Indonesia's sixth President on 20 October 2004 following the second round of Presidential elections in which he won 60 per cent of the vote. In December 2004 Vice President Jusuf Kalla was elected as the Chair of Golkar – the largest political party in the parliament. President Yudhoyono made a number of changes to his administration in a cabinet reshuffle in December 2005.
3. Indonesia's transition to democracy continued in 2005 with direct elections for the first time across the nation for governors, regents (district heads) and mayors. The first round of local elections was successfully concluded in June 2005.
4. Peace talks between the Government of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) concluded in Helsinki on 15 August 2005 with the historic signing of a peace agreement to end nearly three decades of conflict in the province. An Aceh Monitoring Mission from the European Union and ASEAN arrived in Aceh on 15 September 2005 and began overseeing the process of decommissioning of GAM weapons and the parallel withdrawal of non-local Indonesian military and police personnel from Aceh. This process has now been completed and attention has turned to other key elements of the peace agreement, including a new law on the governing of Aceh to pave the way for local elections in 2006.

#### **Indonesia: Economic Overview**

5. President Yudhoyono's Government has committed to a range of policies to reduce corruption, reform the economy and increase foreign investment. Indonesia was the country most affected by the 1997-98 East Asian financial crisis but regained pre-crisis levels of real GDP in 2004. Owing to the severity of the economic impact, Indonesia had IMF programs for six years, graduating in December 2003. Solid economic growth has returned in recent years, with GDP growth of 5.1 per cent in 2004. The Government began the process of removing fuel subsidies in March 2005 and with further reductions in October 2005 leading to major fuel price rises while strengthening the Government budget. Fuel price rises combined with a weaker rupiah resulted in a rise in inflation in 2005.
6. Foreign investor sentiment towards Indonesia has improved with the election of President Yudhoyono and his Government's determination to improve economic growth and the investment climate, including by improving infrastructure, strengthening the legal framework and enhancing standards of governance. In 2005 realised foreign direct investment (FDI) nearly doubled to USD9 billion and approvals increased by 30 per cent from the previous year.

## **Bilateral Overview**

7. Australia has a strong and broad-ranging relationship with Indonesia. This reflects many shared interests, geographical proximity and extensive people-to-people links. The relationship has strengthened considerably in recent years, underpinned by close and practical cooperation on a range of key regional and international issues. These include joint initiatives on counter-terrorism, people smuggling, interfaith dialogue, illegal fishing, combating avian influenza and non-proliferation. Counter-terrorism cooperation between the Australian Federal Police and the Indonesian National Police has been extensive, particularly following the 2002 and 2005 Bali bombings. The Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation was jointly established as a key resource to fight terrorism in the region.

8. The warmth and importance of the relationship was reflected in the attendance by Prime Minister Howard at President Yudhoyono's inauguration in 2004, by Australia's swift and compassionate response to the Boxing Day 2004 tsunami, and President Yudhoyono's visit to Australia in April 2005. On 5 January 2005 Prime Minister Howard and President Yudhoyono announced the formation of the Australia Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development (AIPRD) under which Australia is contributing A\$1 billion over five years towards reconstruction and development in Aceh and Indonesia more broadly. These funds are in addition to the existing development cooperation program. In 2005-06 total aid flows to Indonesia are expected to amount to A\$302 million.

9. President Yudhoyono's visit to Australia (3-6 April 2005) was a landmark in the relationship. President Yudhoyono and Prime Minister Howard signed a Joint Declaration on a Comprehensive Partnership between Australia and Indonesia. The Joint Declaration provides a framework to expand economic, technical and security cooperation and people-to-people links, including parliamentary links. Both leaders identified negotiation of an overarching agreement on security as a priority. The President's visit followed the very successful March 2005 Australia-Indonesia Ministerial Forum (AIMF) where substantial commitments were made to strengthen bilateral ties. In April 2005 at annual Trade Ministers' talks, Mr Vaile and Indonesian Minister Pangestu agreed on a range of initiatives to further the bilateral trade and investment relationship. These initiatives were further strengthened with the signature of a Trade and Investment Framework (TIF) in September 2005.

10. Some 400 Australian firms are operating in Indonesia. Two-way goods and services trade between Australia and Indonesia was valued at A\$8.4 billion in 2004-05, making Indonesia our 12<sup>th</sup> largest trading partner. Australia's major exports include education services, crude petroleum, wheat, cotton, live animals, aluminium and copper. Indonesia is the 7th largest source of overseas students enrolled in Australian education institutions, with over 18,000 Indonesian students in 2004. Indonesia's main exports to Australia include transport services, crude petroleum, gold, paper and paperboard and simply worked wood. As of 31 December 2004, total Australian investment in Indonesia was valued at A\$2.3 billion compared with some A\$484 million Indonesian investment in Australia.



# INDONESIA

Fact Sheet

## General information:

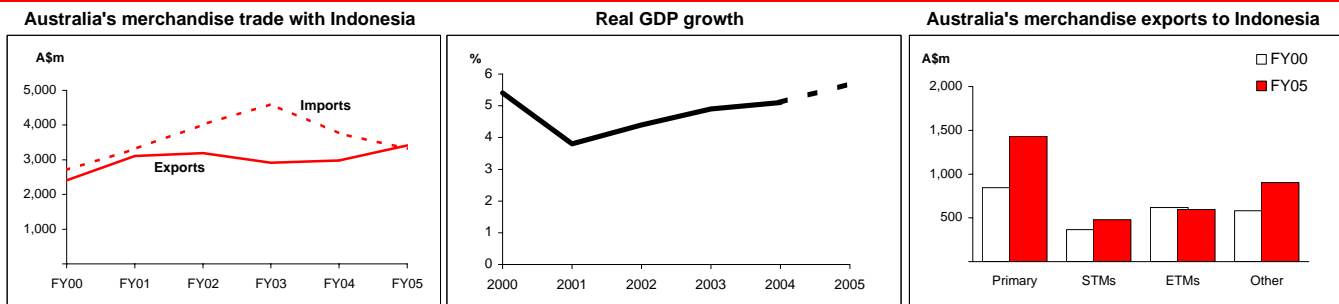
Fact sheets are updated biannually; May and September

<b>Capital:</b>	Jakarta
<b>Surface area:</b>	1,905 thousand sq km
<b>Official language:</b>	Bahasa Indonesia
<b>Population:</b>	223.8 million (2004)
<b>Exchange rate:</b>	A\$1 = 7,384.79 Rupiah (Jun 2005)

**Head of State and Head of Government:**  
H.E. President Dr Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono

## Recent economic indicators:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004(a)	2005(b)
<b>GDP (US\$bn):</b>	165.0	164.1	200.1	238.5	257.6	280.9
<b>GDP per capita (US\$):</b>	780	766	922	1,082	1,151	1,237
<b>Real GDP growth (% change YOY):</b>	5.4	3.8	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.7
<b>Current account balance (US\$m):</b>	7,992	6,900	7,824	7,252	2,872	4,583
<b>Current account balance (% GDP):</b>	4.8	4.2	3.9	3.0	1.1	1.6
<b>Goods &amp; services exports (% GDP):</b>	41.0	38.2	32.0	30.7	30.9	31.3
<b>Inflation (% change YOY):</b>	3.7	11.5	11.9	6.8	6.1	7.2
<b>Unemployment rate (%):</b>	6.1	8.1	9.1	9.5	9.6	9.4



## Australia's trade relationship with Indonesia:

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

Crude petroleum	474
Cotton	255
Live animals	215
Aluminium	203
Copper	147

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

Crude petroleum	1,309
Non-monetary gold	202
Paper & paperboard	120
Refined petroleum	104
Wood, simply worked	103

\*Includes A\$879m of confidential items, 26% of total exports.

### Australian merchandise trade with Indonesia, 2004-05:

		Total share:	Rank:	Growth (yoy):
Exports to Indonesia (A\$m):	3,410	2.7%	10th	14.3%
Imports from Indonesia (A\$m):	3,318	2.2%	14th	-11.9%
Total trade (exports + imports) (A\$m):	6,728	2.4%	13th	-0.3%
Merchandise trade surplus with Indonesia (A\$m):	93			

### Australia's trade in services with Indonesia, 2004:

		Total share:
Exports of services to Indonesia (A\$m):	974	2.8%
Imports of services from Indonesia (A\$m):	555	1.5%
Services trade surplus with Indonesia (A\$m):	419	

## Indonesia's global merchandise trade relationships:

### Indonesia's principal export destinations, 2004:

1	Japan	22.3%
2	United States	12.2%
3	Singapore	8.4%
4	Republic of Korea	6.7%
5	China	6.4%
10	Australia	2.6%

### Indonesia's principal import sources, 2004:

1	Singapore	13.1%
2	Japan	13.1%
3	China	8.8%
4	United States	6.9%
5	Thailand	6.0%
6	Australia	4.8%

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

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

## **LIST OF OTHER TREATIES WITH THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

1. Commonwealth-Indonesian War Graves Agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and Pakistan and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Respecting the War Cemeteries, Graves and Memorials of the Commonwealth in Indonesian Territories  
**[1964] ATS 12**
2. Cultural Agreement between the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia  
**[1968] ATS 12**
3. Agreement between the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for Air Services Between and Beyond Their Territories  
**[1969] ATS 4**
4. Trade Agreement between the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, and Agreed Minute  
**[1973] ATS 23**
5. Agreement between the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Establishing Certain Seabed Boundaries  
**[1973] ATS 31**
6. Agreement between the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Establishing Certain Seabed Boundaries In the Area of the Timor and Arafura Seas, supplementary to the Agreement of 18 May 1971 (above)  
**[1973] ATS 32**
7. Exchange of Notes between Australia and Indonesia constituting an Agreement to amend the Annex to the Agreement on Air Services between and Beyond their Respective Territory of 7 March 1969  
**[1986] ATS 23**
8. Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income  
**[1992] ATS 40**
9. Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia relating to Cooperation in Fisheries  
**[1993] ATS 18**

10. Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia concerning the Promotion and Protection of Investments  
**[1993] ATS 19**
11. Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia concerning the Protection and Enforcement of Copyright  
**[1993] ATS 25**
12. Extradition Treaty between Australia and the Republic of Indonesia  
**[1995] ATS 7**
13. Treaty between Australia and the Republic of Indonesia on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, with annex  
**[1999] ATS 10**
14. General Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on Development Cooperation  
**[1999] ATS 13**
15. Agreement between Australia and the Republic of Indonesia establishing an Exclusive Economic Zone Boundary and Certain Seabed Boundaries (Perth, 14 March 1997)  
**[1997] ATNIF 4**
16. Agreement between Australia and the Republic of Indonesia concerning Cooperation in Nuclear Science and Technology (Jakarta, 11 November 1997)  
**[1997] ATNIF 7**

## **LIST OF SIMILAR TREATIES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES**

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