

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ON
COOPERATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR
HOMELAND/DOMESTIC SECURITY MATTERS
(WASHINGTON, 21 DECEMBER 2005)**

[2005] ATNIF 34

Documents tabled on 10 May 2006

**National Interest Analysis [2005] ATNIA 18
with attachment on consultation**

Text of the proposed treaty action

Background information:

United States of America political brief and country fact sheet

List of other treaties with the United States of America

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS: CATEGORY 1 TREATY

SUMMARY PAGE

**Agreement between the Government of Australia and
the Government of the United States of America on
Cooperation in Science and Technology for Homeland/Domestic
Security Matters
(Washington, 21 December 2005)
[2005] ATNIF 34**

Nature and timing of proposed treaty action

1. It is proposed that Australia enter into a new Agreement with the United States of America concerning Cooperation in Science and Technology for Homeland/Domestic Security Matters.
2. In accordance with Article 20, the Agreement shall enter into force upon an exchange of diplomatic notes confirming that each Party has completed its constitutional processes for entry into force. It is proposed that the exchange of notes will take place as soon as possible after all domestic requirements for entry into force for each Party have been fulfilled.
3. The new Agreement was signed on 21 December 2005. Provisional application of the Agreement has been facilitated through an exchange of diplomatic notes at the time of signing the Agreement allowing both Parties to act in accord with the Agreement. This was to allow a number of time critical cooperative activities to commence prior to the treaty coming into force. The Agreement will not be legally binding until all Parliamentary procedures have taken place.

Overview and national interest summary

4. The purpose of ratifying this Agreement with the Government of the United States of America is to establish a framework to encourage, develop and facilitate bilateral cooperative activity in science and technology that contributes to the homeland/domestic security capabilities of both Parties. The Agreement affirms a common interest in enhancing the longstanding collaborative efforts of the Parties in generating scientific and technological solutions to counter threats, reduce vulnerabilities, and respond to and recover from incidents and emergencies in those areas having the potential for causing significant security, economic and/or social impacts.
5. The Agreement provides for shared responsibility of cooperative activities and equitable sharing of the costs and benefits associated with collaboration. As such, this Agreement will be of significant benefit to the security of Australia and will provide economic benefits to our science and technology industry. Ratification of the Agreement will further serve to maintain, on the political level, the strong relationship that Australia shares with the United States on science and technology and counter-terrorism matters.

Reasons for Australia to take the proposed treaty action

6. Australia has a long standing relationship with the United States in the area of science and technology. Science and technology are able to provide significant benefit to Australia's counter-terrorism effort by providing solutions to threats and vulnerabilities.

7. The Agreement establishes a framework to encourage, develop and facilitate bilateral cooperative activities in science and technology with the United States that contribute to the domestic security of both Parties. Such activities include coordinated research projects and joint research projects, joint task forces to examine emergent domestic security challenges, joint studies and scientific or technical demonstrations, organisation of field exercises, scientific seminars, conferences, symposia and workshops, training of scientists and technical experts, exchanges or sharing of scientific information equipment and personnel, use of laboratories and equipment and joint management of commercialisation (see Article 7).

8. The Agreement will be oversighted by a representative from the United States of America and a representative from Australia. In accordance with the Agreement these representatives will be required to agree to any proposed cooperative activity that takes place.

9. Ratification of the Agreement will enable Australian scientists and counter-terrorism agencies to reap the benefits of these collaborative research activities. For this reason the Australian scientific community and counter-terrorism community are supportive of the Agreement.

10. Cooperation with the United States will be of significant benefit to Australia's security and to our science and technology industry with significant economic benefit to Australia. The Agreement provides the opportunity for the co-funding of collaborative research projects with the United States.

11. In addition to the considerable scientific and economic benefits which will arise from cooperation under the Agreement, ratification will also confirm on a political level our strong commitment to cooperative scientific research on domestic security matters with the United States. Failure to ratify this Treaty would stall the development of a number of important science and technology projects that promise to enhance the security of both nations.

12. This Agreement complements the Agreement relating to Scientific and Technical Cooperation with the Government of the United States of America, Canberra, 28 February 2006, [2006] ATNIF 4 by providing specific focus on planning and executing cooperative science and technology activities on domestic security. In particular, the Agreement facilitates joint strategic direction of science and technology activities specifically to build the domestic security capabilities of both nations. It also permits the transfer of classified information.

Obligations

13. The objective of the Agreement, set out in Article 2, is to establish a framework to encourage, develop and facilitate bilateral cooperative activities in science and technology to contribute to the domestic security capabilities for prevention, detection and response to a domestic security threat, protection of critical infrastructure and consequence management.

14. Article 3 sets out a list of means by which both Parties may seek to achieve this objective. Although neither Party comes under an obligation to adopt any particular means, each Party is under an obligation to seek to achieve the objective using appropriate means.

15. Article 4 outlines that the executive oversight of the cooperative activity in the United States will be the Undersecretary of Science and Technology of the United States Department of Homeland Security. The First Assistant Secretary of the National Security Division of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet will provide executive oversight for collaborative activity in Australia. These representatives are referred to as Executive Agents. Any cooperative activity will be required to be agreed in writing by the Executive Agents or their delegates.

16. Article 5 describes how the cooperative activities will be managed. Each Executive Agent will appoint Agreement Directors who will be responsible for managing the cooperative activities including developing an annual work plan and strategic plan, financial oversight, resolving issues and promoting the Agreement. The Agreement Directors are required to meet annually to review the implementation of the Agreement.

17. The broad areas and forms of cooperative activity related to domestic security that will be facilitated by the Agreement are set out in Articles 6 and 7. However, the types of areas and forms are not limited to those specified.

18. Cooperative activities under this Agreement will normally be implemented in the form of Projects and conducted pursuant to Project Arrangements as described in Article 8. Further to this Article 8 outlines the terms and conditions that shall ordinarily be contained for each Project Arrangement. However, the terms of the Agreement shall override any inconsistency between any Project Arrangement and the Agreement.

19. A Party's engagement of any non-federal or non-central government person or entity, such as a private sector organisation, academic institution, or laboratory (a 'participant') in a cooperative activity must be approved by the other Party in writing as outlined in Article 9. A participant will be required to have a written agreement with their relevant government to ensure that they act in accord with the Agreement. Further to this, Article 10 requires that each Party enter into contracts with any of its nationals participating in cooperative activities, wherever possible.

20. Each Party shall bear its own costs in undertaking its responsibilities in accordance with the Agreement and associated cooperative activities. However, the Agreement creates no standing financial commitment. The method for agreeing on the sharing of costs for cooperative activities is further described in Article 11. At the commencement of each cooperative activity both Parties will jointly develop a Technology Management Plan which defines how intellectual property rights and royalties will be allocated. Such a provision is important for Australia to ensure intellectual property rights of Australian researchers and companies are not compromised.

21. Exchanges of information and equipment will be carried out in accordance with the laws of Australia and the United States as described in Article 12. Article 12 also includes provisions for the exchange of classified, controlled and business confidential information which may arise due to the nature of the research.

22. Intellectual property management is described in Article 13 with specific provisions contained in Annex I and any Technology Management Plans. Paragraph 5 of Article 13 is an important provision for Australia as it ensures that the commercial benefits that may flow from a cooperative activity are distributed according to the relative contributions of both Parties to the project. In addition, each Party may own intellectual property rights in both jurisdictions for commercialisation purposes. This allows Australian owners of intellectual property to commercialise their property in the United States.

23. The arrangements for the publication of research results are described in Article 14.

24. The Agreement includes arrangements to facilitate the entry and exit of people, equipment, materials and information necessary to undertake cooperative activity (Article 15). Each Party will use their best efforts to ensure that custom duties and other like charges are not imposed on collaborative projects. Article 16 ensures that research safety is addressed, in accordance with applicable laws.

25. Neither party is able to sell, transfer title, disclose or transfer possession of information or equipment to a third party without written approval from the other Party (Article 17). However, the state, territory and local governments are not defined as third parties.

26. Under Article 18, the Parties undertake to resolve any dispute by consultation, except for disputes concerning the publication of research results or intellectual property. The former is to be dealt with by Agreement in accordance with Article 14 and the latter by way of Arbitration in accordance with Annex 1.

Implementation

27. No new implementation measures are required to bring the Agreement into force. No new domestic legislation will be required for it to enter into force. All activities of the parties and exchanges of information (including classified information), equipment and material undertaken pursuant to the Agreement, and the management and use of intellectual property, are to be carried out in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the Parties (see Articles 12, 13, 15, 16 and Annex 1).

Costs

28. There are no direct financial obligations on the government that result from the Agreement. However, the Agreement provides the opportunity for the co-funding of collaborative projects with the United States. The specific arrangements for the co-funding of collaborative projects will be negotiated with United States counterparts. The United States has significant funding available in excess of US\$100 million to support scientific research in this area.

29. Representatives from the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet will need to oversee the implementation of the Agreement and attend joint meetings with the United States Department of Homeland Security in accordance with the management of the Agreement as outlined in Article 5. These costs will be met from the budget of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.

Regulation Impact Statement

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

Future treaty action

31. Under Article 20, the Agreement may be amended in writing by the mutual consent of both Parties. Any such amendment would be subject to Australia's domestic treaty making process. However, any changes to the administrative arrangements for either Party that changes the currently assigned Executive Agent (Article 4) can be done in writing without amending the Agreement. This constitutes a purely administrative alteration and will in no way affect Australia's international obligations.

Withdrawal or denunciation

32. Once in force Article 20 of the Agreement allows the Agreement to be terminated in writing by either party, with such termination taking effect six months from the date of the written notice, or by the mutual written agreement of the Parties. In the event of termination, paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 20 preserve the validity of current cooperative activities, ongoing at the time of termination, as well as the rights and responsibilities of the Parties in relation to information security, intellectual property issues, publication of research results, third party sales and dispute resolution.

33. Any decision to withdraw from the Agreement would be subject to Australia's domestic treaty making process.

Contact details

National Security Science and Technology Unit
National Security Division
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ON
COOPERATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR
HOMELAND/DOMESTIC SECURITY MATTERS
(WASHINGTON, 21 DECEMBER 2005)
[2005] ATNIF 34**

CONSULTATION

Federal Consultation

1. The Foreign Minister, the Attorney-General, the Minister for Transport and Regional Services, the Minister for Defence, the Minister for Education, Science and Training, the Minister for Health and Ageing and the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry were informed by the Prime Minister of the proposed treaty in January 2005.
2. Representatives from the Departments of Defence; Foreign Affairs and Trade; Education, Science and Training; Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Health; Transport and Regional Services; and the Attorney-General's Department were consulted on the development of Australia's position on the draft text for the Agreement. Representatives from the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet; Defence; and the Attorney-General's Department participated in the negotiation of the Agreement. The Australian Government Solicitor provided the legal counsel on the drafting of the Agreement.
3. Approval to sign the Agreement was received from the following relevant Australian Government Ministers: The Prime Minister; the Attorney-General; Foreign Affairs; Transport and Regional Services; Defence; Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; and Education Science and Training.

State/Territory Consultation

4. State and Territory Government have been advised of the Agreement through the Standing Committee on Treaties' Schedule of Treaty Action since September 2005. A verbal briefing on the Agreement was provided at the 22 September 2005 meeting of the Standing Committee on Treaties. No objections or concerns were raised by the State or Territory Governments as a result of this briefing.

Science Community Consultation

5. The Defence Science and Technology Organisation has been consulted throughout the development of the text of the treaty and considered the Agreement as a useful addition to other defence arrangements. CSIRO legal officers examined the intellectual property clauses in August / September 2005 and supported the Agreement as a useful arrangement to facilitate interactions with the United States.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Political Brief on the United States of America

Bilateral Relations Overview

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

Defence and Security

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

Trade and Investment

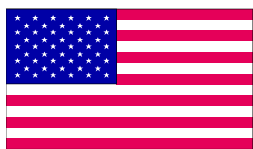
3. The United States is Australia's single most important economic partner. It is one of our top merchandise trading partners, our largest services trading partner and the major source of foreign direct investment. The Australia-United States Free Trade Agreement (AUSFTA) builds on our A\$40.6 billion two-way trading relationship and delivers significant gains across all sectors of the economy.

US Economy

4. The United States is by far the world's largest economy and US GDP represents more than one quarter of global GDP. Real GDP growth is forecast to slow from 3.6 per cent in 2005 to 2.8 per cent in 2006, and 2.6 per cent in 2007. US unemployment is below five per cent, higher interest rates are slowing the housing boom and high oil prices will also squeeze growth. Current predictions are for the federal budget deficit to expand over the next two fiscal years as government spending on defence and homeland security remains strong. The US dollar is predicted to remain robust in the short term.

US Politics

5. Presidential and congressional elections took place on 2 November 2004. President Bush prevailed over Senator Kerry with 286 electoral college votes to 252 and also took the popular vote (51.1 per cent to 48 per cent). President Bush's second-term inauguration took place on 20 January 2005. In concurrent congressional elections, all House of Representatives seats and one third of Senate seats were contested. The Republicans captured a majority in both the Senate (55-44-1) and the House (233-201-1), but Democrats still retain blocking power in the Senate. Mid-term elections will take place in November 2006.



UNITED STATES

Fact Sheet

General information:

Fact sheets are updated biannually; May and September

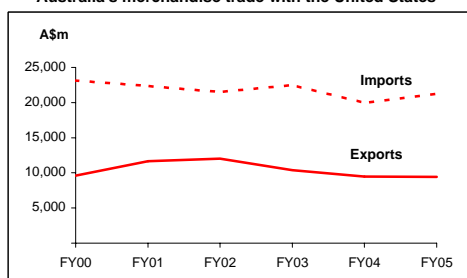
Capital	Washington D.C.
Surface area:	9,364 thousand sq km
Official language:	English
Population:	293.0 million (2004)
Exchange rate:	A\$1 = US\$0.7666 (Jun 2005)

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

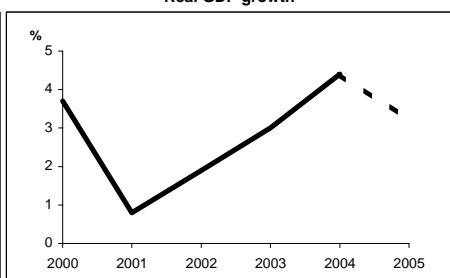
Recent economic indicators:

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

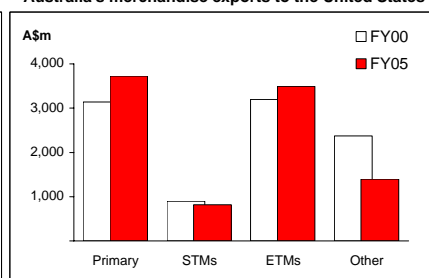
Australia's merchandise trade with the United States



Real GDP growth



Australia's merchandise exports to the United States



Australia's trade relationship with the United States:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

United States' global merchandise trade relationships:

United States' principal export destinations, 2004:

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

United States' principal import sources, 2004:

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

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

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

LIST OF OTHER TREATIES WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- Air Transport Agreement
[1946] ATS 8
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement regarding the Extension of Time for Copyright
[1949] ATS 17
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement regarding Reciprocal Waiver of Visa Fees
[1950] ATS 2
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement relating to Mutual Defence Assistance
[1951] ATS 22
- Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Gifts
[1953] ATS 4
- Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on the Estates of Deceased Persons
[1953] ATS 4
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement relating to Non-Immigrant Passport Visas
[1955] ATS 18
- Agreement concerning Cooperation regarding Atomic Information for Mutual Defence Purposes
[1957] ATS 13
- Agreement to Facilitate the Interchange of Patent Rights and Technical Information for Defence Purposes, and Exchange of Notes
[1958] ATS 2
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement relating to Non-Immigrant Visa Procedures
[1959] ATS 32
- Mutual Weapons Development Program Agreement
[1960] ATS 11
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement concerning a Program of Cooperation to Facilitate Space Flight Operations contributing to the advancement of Mutual Scientific Knowledge of Man's Spatial Environment and Its Effects
[1961] ATS 9

- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement for Co-operation in a Transit Navigational Satellite Programme
[1961] ATS 10
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement relating to Procedures for the Reciprocal Filing of Classified Patent Applications under the Agreement to Facilitate the Interchange of Patent Rights and Technical Information for Defence Purposes of 24 January 1958
[1961] ATS 25
- Agreement concerning the Status of United States Forces in Australia, and Protocol
[1963] ATS 10
- Agreement for the Funding of Certain Education and Cultural Programs [Fulbright Agreement] and
Exchange of Notes amending the Agreement for the Financing of Certain Educational and Cultural Exchange Programmes of 28 August 1964 (Canberra, 27 May 2003)
[1964] ATS 15
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement regarding the Reciprocal Granting of Authorisations to Permit Licensed Amateur Radio Operators of Either Country to Operate their Stations in the Other Country
[1965] ATS 8
- Agreement relating to the Establishment of a Joint Defence Space Research Facility [Pine Gap, NT]
[1966] ATS 17
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement to amend the Agreement for the Funding of Certain Education and Cultural Programs of 28 August 1964 [Fulbright Agreement]
[1967] ATS 12
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement relating to Reciprocal Acceptance of Airworthiness Certifications
[1975] ATS 21
- Treaty on Extradition
[1976] ATS 10
- Exchange of Notes extending the Agreement relating to the Establishment of a Joint Defence Space Research Facility [Pine Gap]
[1977] ATS 24
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement concerning the Establishment, Maintenance and Operation of a Solar Observatory
[1977] ATS 25

- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement regarding the Management and Operation of the Joint Geological and Geophysical Research Station at Alice Springs
[1978] ATS 3
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement concerning Space Vehicle Tracking and Communication Facilities, 1980
[1980] ATS 15
- Agreement concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy
[1981] ATS 4
- Agreement relating to Cooperation on Antitrust Matters
[1982] ATS 13
- Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income
[1983] ATS 16
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement to amend the Agreement regarding Management and Operation of the Joint Geological and Geophysical Research Station at Alice Springs of 28 February 1978
[1984] ATS 9
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement on Employment Opportunities for Dependants of Officials Overseas
[1984] ATS 33
- Exchange of Notes constituting Agreements concerning the Application of the Agreement concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy of 5 July 1979
[1985] ATS 22
- Exchange of Letters constituting an Agreement to amend the Air Transport Agreement of 3 December 1946
[1987] ATS 24
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement Amending and Further Extending in force the Agreement on the Establishment of a Joint Space Research Facility of 9 December 1966 [Pine Gap]
[1988] ATS 36
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement regarding access to the Australian Fishing Zone
[1988] ATS 44
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement to amend the Air Transport Agreement of 3 December 1946
[1989] ATS 6

- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement concerning Airline Capacity
[1989] ATS 7
- Agreement concerning Cooperation in Defence Logistic Support
[1989] ATS 28
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement concerning the Transfer of Australian Ores containing Uranium, Thorium, Monazite and Xenotime
[1989] ATS 31
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement to further Amend and Extend the Agreement concerning Space Vehicle Tracking and Communications Facilities of 29 May 1980
[1990] ATS 15
- Agreement concerning NAVSTAR Global Positioning System
[1991] ATS 11
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement to bring International Obligation Exchanges under the Coverage of the Agreement concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, and Agreed Minute, of 5 July 1979
[1991] ATS 48
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement to amend the Agreement for the Funding of Certain Education and Cultural Programs of 28 August 1964 [Fulbright Agreement]
[1992] ATS 8
- Protocol amending the Treaty on Extradition of 14 May 1974
[1992] ATS 43
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement to amend the Air Transport Agreement of 3 December 1946 and the Agreement concerning Capacity of 23 March 1989
[1994] ATS 8
- Agreement concerning Cooperative and Collaborative [Defence] Research, Development and Engineering
[1994] ATS 35
- Memorandum of Agreement concerning Reciprocal Defence Procurement
[1995] ATS 20
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement concerning Certain Mutual Defence Commitments [Chapeau Defence Agreement]
[1995] ATS 35
- Agreement concerning [Defence] Acquisition and Cross-Servicing
[1999] ATS 18

- Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
[1999] ATS 19
- [Supplementary] Agreement on Mutual Antitrust Enforcement Assistance
[1999] ATS 22
- Agreement for Cooperation concerning Technology for the Separation of Isotopes of Uranium by Laser Excitation (SILEX Agreement), Agreed Minutes and Exchange of Notes
[2000] ATS 19
- Exchange of Notes Constituting an Agreement to further extend in force the Agreement relating to the Establishment of a Joint Defence Facility at Pine Gap of 9 December 1996, as amended
[2000] ATS 27
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement to further Amend and Extend the Agreement concerning Space Vehicle Tracking and Communications Facilities of 29 May 1980, as amended
[2000] ATS 32
- Agreement by Exchange of Notes to Amend and Extend the Agreement on Cooperation in Defence Logistics Support [CDLSA] of 4 November 1989
[2001] ATS 13
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement concerning Cooperation in the Application of Non-Proliferation Assurances on Retransfer to Taiwan
[2002] ATS 9
- Agreement on Social Security
[2002] ATS 18
- Agreement for the Enforcement of Maintenance (Support) Obligations
[2002] ATS 24
- Agreement concerning Security Measures for the Protection of Classified Information
[2002] ATS 25
- Protocol Amending the Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income of 6 August 1982
[2003] ATS 14
- Australia-USA Free Trade Agreement
[2005] ATS 1

- Agreement on the Promotion of Aviation Safety
[2005] ATNIF 8
- Implementation Procedures for Airworthiness covering Design Approval, Production Activities, Export Airworthiness Approval, Post Design Approval Activities, and Technical Assistance between Authorities
[2005] ATNIF 17

There are no similar treaties with other countries.

April 2006