

Documents tabled on 7 February 2007:

National Interest Analysis [2007] ATNIA 1

with attachment on consultation

**Agreement between Australia and the Swiss Confederation
on Social Security
(Canberra, 9 October 2006)
[2006] ATNIF 23**

Background Information:

Switzerland political brief and country fact sheet

List of other treaties with Switzerland

List of Social Security Agreements with other countries

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS – CATEGORY 1 TREATY

SUMMARY PAGE

Agreement between Australia and the Swiss Confederation on Social Security (Canberra, 9 October 2006) [2006] ATNIF 23

Nature and timing of proposed treaty action

1. It is proposed that Australia enter into a Social Security Agreement with the Swiss Confederation. This treaty was signed in Canberra on 9 October 2006.
2. Pursuant to Article 34, the Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the month in which notes are exchanged by Australia and Switzerland through diplomatic channels. It is proposed that, subject to the completion of necessary domestic processes, the exchange of notes takes place in December 2007 to enable entry into force on 1 January 2008.

Overview and national interest summary

3. Australia's social security agreements are bilateral treaties which close gaps in social security coverage for people who migrate between countries. They do this by overcoming barriers to pension payment in the domestic legislation of each country, such as requirements on citizenship, minimum contributions record, past residence record and current country of residence.
4. The Agreement provides for enhanced access to certain Australian and Swiss social security benefits and greater portability of most of these benefits between countries. Portability of benefits allows for the payment of a benefit from one country into another country. Enhanced access to benefits is an underlying principle of bilateral social security agreements where the responsibility for providing benefits is shared. Under the Agreement, residents of Australia and Switzerland will be able to move between Australia and Switzerland with the knowledge that their right to benefits is recognised in both countries.
5. The Agreement also deals with 'double coverage' of superannuation, exempting employers in one country, who send employees to work temporarily in the other country, from paying superannuation contributions in the other country, provided they continue to make contributions in their home country. These provisions also apply where employees are required to make superannuation contributions.
6. The Agreement will bring economic and political benefits to Australia. It will assist in maximising the foreign income of Australian residents and there will be flow-on effects of these funds into the Australian economy. The Agreement will serve to reinforce Australia's political, business and strategic interests. The Agreement will also further strengthen bilateral relations between Australia and Switzerland and provide choices in retirement for individuals who have migrated (or will migrate) to Australia or Switzerland during or after their working lives. The provisions on double coverage of superannuation will reduce costs of doing business in both Switzerland and Australia.

Reasons for Australia to take the proposed treaty action

7. Australia's network of bilateral social security agreements improves access to income support for people whose adult lives are, or have been, split between Australia and the country with which Australia has entered into a social security agreement. Most of the people benefiting from these agreements are age pensioners. This Agreement and some other agreements also improve income support coverage for people with disabilities, widowed persons and orphans.
8. The Agreement with Switzerland incorporates the same principles as Australia's other agreements on social security. A key element of this Agreement, and the other social security agreements, is the sharing of responsibility between the Parties in providing adequate social security coverage for former residents of their countries.
9. In September 2006, the Australian Government was paying pensions under the *Social Security Act 1991* (the Act) to just under 1,500 Swiss-born pensioners, the vast majority of whom are resident in Australia. As at 10 November 2006, under domestic portability provisions in the Act, Australia was paying pensions worth \$0.32 million annually to 38 people (not necessarily Swiss born) residing in Switzerland. As at May 2006, Switzerland was paying 1,339 pensions into Australia, with an annual value of \$6.4 million.
10. Swiss legislation requires a person to maintain their domicile and permanent residence in Switzerland and have at least one complete year of contributions before they can qualify for a pension, and puts nationality limits on continued payment when a person moves abroad. The Agreement will help overcome these restrictions.
11. The Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs estimates that, through the Agreement, approximately 1,000 people residing in Australia and Switzerland will benefit when the Agreement comes into force by being able to claim payments from Australia or Switzerland to which they currently do not have access.
12. The Agreement provides that both countries will share the financial responsibility for providing benefits covered by the Agreement. This means that individuals may be eligible for benefits from both countries if they meet certain eligibility criteria and they have lived and/or worked in both countries during their working lives. Residents of Australia and Switzerland will be able to move between Australia and Switzerland knowing that their right to benefits is recognised in both countries and that each country will contribute fairly to support those who have spent part of their working lives in both countries.
13. Double coverage provisions have also been included to ensure that Australian and Swiss employers do not have to make compulsory (superannuation) contributions into both countries' systems when an employee is seconded to work in the other country temporarily. Under current arrangements the employer would be required to make contributions under both Australian and Swiss legislation. The Agreement will provide that, generally the employer, and employee, where compulsory employee contributions are required, need to contribute only to the relevant superannuation scheme in their home country.

Obligations

14. Article 1 defines the terms used in the Agreement and in some cases limits Australia's obligations under the Agreement.

15. Article 2 sets out the scope of the legislation covered by the Agreement. For Australia, it includes social security law relating to age pension, disability support pension for the severely disabled, pensions payable to widowed persons, double orphan pension, carer payment, and the law concerning the Superannuation Guarantee. For Switzerland, it includes benefits provided for in the Federal Act on old age, survivors' and disability insurance.

16. Article 3 describes the group of people to whom the Agreement applies. It provides that, for Australia, the Agreement shall apply to any person who is or has been an Australian resident, or who would be subject to the legislation of Australia (i.e. workers sent temporarily to Australia).

17. Article 4 is a statement of principle, common to all bilateral social security agreements. It ensures that all persons to whom this agreement applies shall be treated equally in relation to rights and obligations regarding Australian social security benefits.

18. Article 5 allows for the payment of certain benefits under the Agreement in both countries and, to the extent the relevant legislation allows, outside the territory of both countries.

19. Part II (Articles 6 to 11) is aimed at avoiding double coverage of Australia's superannuation guarantee legislation and relevant Swiss legislation. It specifies that in certain circumstances only one country's legislation relating to coverage will apply. The general rule is that only the legislation of the country in which the employee is working will apply. The main exception to this rule is where the employee has been seconded to work temporarily in that country (a five year limit applies for non-Government employees). In those situations, only the relevant legislation of the employee's home country will apply.

20. Article 9 provides that employees working on a ship that is flying the Swiss flag, or for a Swiss airline company on board an aircraft in international traffic, are subject to Swiss legislation. However, in both instances, if the employee is an Australian resident working for an Australian resident employer, then Australian superannuation guarantee legislation applies.

21. Article 11 provides that the Competent Authorities (in this case being, for Australia, the Commissioner of Taxation or an authorised representative of the Commissioner) may agree to make exceptions to the double coverage provisions for any person or category of persons. This provision is designed to permit the Competent Authorities to correct anomalous coverage situations that may arise to the disadvantage of employers/employees or to eliminate double coverage in unforeseen circumstances.

22. Part III (Articles 12 to 16) outlines the circumstances in which Switzerland will be liable to pay benefits under the Agreement.

23. Part IV (Articles 17 to 19) outlines the circumstances in which Australia will be liable to pay benefits under the Agreement. Article 17 deems a resident of Switzerland (or a third State with which Australia has concluded an agreement on social security which includes provision for cooperation with claims for relevant benefits) to be an Australian resident and in Australia for the purposes of lodging a claim for a benefit. This is consistent with Australia's other bilateral social security agreements. The Article does not apply to carer payment.

24. Article 18 establishes the circumstances in which periods of social security insurance in Switzerland can be used to satisfy the minimum residence requirements for an Australian benefit. Under this Article the claimant is able to add these 'deemed' periods to actual periods of Australian residence in order to help them qualify for an Australian benefit.

25. The method of calculating the rate of Australian benefits is set out in Article 19. This Article obliges Australia, when calculating the entitlement of a person who is either outside or inside Australia, to modify the method of calculation of the person's income under the social security law. Paragraphs 1 and 2 provide that when a proportional Australian benefit is paid outside Australia only a proportion of Swiss benefit will be assessed as income. That proportion is calculated according to the person's period of Australian working life residence, in months, divided by 300. Paragraph 4 provides that a person in Australia who must use the Agreement to qualify will have any Swiss benefit deducted from their Australian pension. Paragraphs 3 and 7 specify that the method of calculating the rate paid will remain unchanged for the first 26 weeks of a temporary visit to, or departure from, Australia. Paragraph 6 provides that, if the rate calculated under paragraph 4 is less than the rate that would be payable under paragraph 1, then the higher rate will apply. Paragraphs 8 and 9 specify that lump sum payments under Swiss legislation will be assessed as income for 12 months when calculating the rate of Australian social security payments.

26. Part V (Article 20) specifies that income tested Swiss benefits will be disregarded under the Australian income test for persons residing in Switzerland or third countries, and *vice versa*. This is consistent with concessions given in other social security agreements and with the principle of shared-responsibility.

27. Part VI (Articles 21 to 30) and Part VII (Articles 31 to 34) outline miscellaneous, transitional and final provisions. Article 21 provides that the Competent Authorities and Competent Institutions shall, subject to the legislation they administer, make whatever administrative arrangements are necessary and communicate to each other any information necessary in order to implement this Agreement. Similarly, Article 22 provides that, subject to relevant domestic laws and regulations, the Competent Authorities and Competent Institutions shall assist each other in order to implement the Agreement.

28. Article 23 specifies the circumstances under which personal data may be exchanged and how it may be used. Any information transmitted under the Agreement in relation to an individual is to be treated as confidential and used only for the purposes of implementing the Agreement or the social security laws of Australia and Switzerland. The Article specifies that the Agreement shall in no case oblige a Competent Authority or Competent Institution to carry out administrative measures or supply details in a manner contrary to that Party's laws, regulations and administrative practices.

29. Article 24 deals with the lodgement of documents and relevant fees, stamp duties and authentication of such documents which are produced for the purpose of applying this Agreement.

30. Article 25 provides that requests or documents may not be refused on the basis that they are in an official language of the other State.

31. Article 26 allows a claim for a benefit in one country to be considered as a claim for a similar benefit under the legislation of the other country.

32. Article 27 provides that claims, notices or appeals that are required to be lodged within prescribed periods will be accepted if they are lodged with the Competent Authority or Competent Institution in either country within that period.

33. Article 28 protects the rights of people to receive a benefit under the Agreement when, and if, foreign exchange restrictions are put in place by a Party. Article 28 also protects persons entitled to benefits under the Agreement from the imposition of government fees and charges which may be associated with processing and paying the claim when that person is in the territory of the other Party or a third State.

34. Article 29 provides a mechanism by which a Party may recover an overpayment of a benefit from arrears of a corresponding benefit from the other Party. This provision applies only to the extent permitted by the legislation of the other party.

35. Article 30 provides for the Competent Authorities to resolve disputes in relation to the application of the Agreement. If the Competent Authorities cannot resolve a dispute then, unless it relates to Part II, it shall be referred to arbitration.

36. Article 31 provides that, when determining the eligibility or entitlement of a person to a benefit under the Agreement, all events and periods that have a bearing on the entitlement are to be taken into account. Paragraph 2 ensures that benefits granted under the Agreement will not be paid in respect of any period prior to the date the Agreement enters into force.

37. Article 32 provides that decisions and determinations about claims made prior to commencement of the Agreement shall, on request, be re-examined in accordance with the Agreement. Time limits and periods for statute-barring do not commence before the Agreement comes into force.

38. Article 33 provides that the Parties shall, upon request by either Party, meet to review the Agreement. Unless otherwise agreed, the Parties shall meet in the territory of the Party to which the request was made.

Implementation

39. The *Social Security (International Agreements) Act 1999* gives effect in domestic law to relevant provisions of social security agreements that are scheduled to the Act. A new Schedule containing the full text of the Agreement will be added to the Social Security (International Agreements) Act pursuant to sections 8 and 25 of that Act.

40. Relevant provisions of social security agreements relating to double superannuation coverage are automatically given effect, in domestic law, once the agreement is scheduled to the Social Security (International Agreements) Act. This is pursuant to the *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1993* (paragraph 27(1)(e) and the *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Regulations 1993* (regulation 7AC), which have the effect that payment of salary or wages to an employee who has been sent temporarily to work in Australia will not give rise to a superannuation guarantee obligation for the overseas employer, provided that a scheduled social security agreement is in place.

Costs

41. The Agreement is expected to result in a reduction in administered outlays of around \$1.4 million over the period ending 2009-2010. The Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, and Centrelink departmental costs of \$2.466 million over the same period represent the cost of implementing this Agreement and the Agreement with Norway (implemented on 1 January 2007).

Regulation Impact Statement

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

Future treaty action

43. The Agreement does not specifically provide for the negotiation of any future legally binding instruments although Article 33 obliges the Parties to review the Agreement when requested to do so by either Party. While the Agreement does not specifically deal with amendments, it may be amended at any time by agreement between the Parties in accordance with Article 39 of the Vienna Convention.

44. Any future treaty action would be subject to Australia's domestic treaty-making process, including tabling and consideration by the Joint Standing Committee on Treaties.

Withdrawal or denunciation

45. Article 34(2) provides that the Agreement shall remain in force until the expiration of 12 months from the date on which either Party receives from the other a note through diplomatic channels indicating its intention to terminate the Agreement. In the event of termination, Article 34(3) preserves the rights of those people who are receiving benefits or who have lodged claims and would have been entitled to receive benefits under the Agreement, and those people affected by the double coverage provisions of Article 8.

46. Any withdrawal by Australia from this treaty would be subject to Australia's domestic treaty-making process.

Contact details

International Agreements
International Branch
Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs.

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CONSULTATION

1. Three separate groups (listed below) were consulted as part of the treaty process. These were Swiss community groups, welfare organisations and State/Territory Governments.
2. Letters and an information sheet outlining the Agreement were sent to each group on 3 November 2006 seeking their views and asking for a response by 4 December 2006.
3. No formal responses were received.

The Swiss Community groups consulted were:

Swiss Club of Western Australia	Swiss Club of South Australia Inc.
Gold Coast Swiss Group	German-Austrian-Swiss Association of FNQ Inc.
Swiss Club of New South Wales	Cercle Romand de Sydney
Canberra Swiss Club Inc.	Groupe Romand du Victoria
Swiss Society of Queensland	Swiss Australian Club of Hobart
Swiss Club of Victoria	

The Welfare Organisations consulted were:

ACROD (National Office)	ACT Multicultural Community Council
Association of Independent Retirees	Australian Council of Social Services
Combined Pensioners & Superannuants Association	COTA National Seniors
Council of Intellectual Disabilities Agencies	Ethnic Communities' Council of NSW
Ethnic Communities' Council of QLD	Ethnic Communities' Council of Victoria
Ethnic Communities' Council of West Australia	FECCA
Multicultural Council of NT Inc	Multicultural Council of Tasmania
National Ethnic Disability Alliance	National Seniors Association
Physical Disability Council of Australia Ltd	Southern Cross Group
Welfare Rights Centre	Multicultural Communities' Council of SA

The State and Territory Governments contacted were:

ACT Chief Minister's Department
QLD Department of Premier and Cabinet
VIC Department of Premier and Cabinet
NT Department of Chief Minister
SA Department of Premier and Cabinet
TAS Department of Premier and Cabinet
WA Federal Affairs
NSW Intergovernmental & Regulatory Reform Branch

4. Since negotiations commenced in 1995, this treaty has been included on the schedule of treaties under negotiation, consideration or review by the Australian Government which schedule the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet distributes twice a year to representatives of the Commonwealth-State/Territory Standing Committee on Treaties.

Political Brief on Switzerland

1. Australia and Switzerland enjoy friendly relations based on many shared political and economic interests and strong historical links. While political relations with Switzerland are limited, Swiss interest in Australia has heightened recently: there has been increased investment and positive reporting on Australia in the Swiss media. We continue to explore opportunities to further our interests, especially in the Asia-Pacific region, through engagement with senior Swiss Ministers and officials, including at the World Economic Forum, and through bilateral agreements.
2. The Social Security Agreement was signed by the Swiss Minister for Home Affairs, Mr Couchepin, during his visit to Australia in October 2006 and a working holiday maker arrangement may soon be possible following recent federal legislation in Switzerland. The Swiss Foreign Minister Calmy-Rey visited Australia in August 2005 and met Mr Downer. Australian ministers regularly visit Switzerland for meetings in Geneva or to attend the annual World Economic Forum in Davos. The Prime Minister attended the World Economic Forum in January 2005, Mr Downer has attended the Davos forum every year since 1997, except 2002, 2004, 2006 (when the Minister for Trade, Mr Vaile attended) and 2005 (when the Prime Minister attended).
3. The Australian Ambassador to Germany, located in Berlin, is also the Australian Ambassador to Switzerland. Consular matters for Australians in Switzerland are handled by the Australian consulate-general in Geneva. Geneva is also responsible for our missions to the WTO and UN. Switzerland has an Embassy in Canberra, and consulates in Melbourne and Sydney.
4. Swiss investment in Australia is the key element of the bilateral relationship. Switzerland is ranked as Australia's fifth largest direct foreign investor in 2005 - tripling in four years to A\$14.4 billion, significantly larger than that of Germany or France. Switzerland's trade ranking rose from 29th to 28th in 2005-06, to a value of A\$1.8 billion, albeit with the trade balance heavily in Switzerland's favour (at over three to one). Two-way services trade amounted to A\$1.3 billion in 2005-06 with a deficit of A\$360 million for Australia - 41,500 Swiss visited Australia in 2004-05 and around 1,000 Swiss students.
5. Switzerland's Government and collective Head of State, the Federal Council (Cabinet), is made up of seven Councillors (Ministers) currently from the four major parties - two (liberal) Radical Democrat Party (FDP); two (right-wing) Swiss People's Party (SVP); two (left) Social Democrat Party (SP); and one (centrist) Christian Democrat Party (CVP). The 2007 Federal President (rotated annually) is Micheline Calmy-Rey (SP) who is also the Foreign Minister. Under the constitution, the Government is not determined by parliamentary majority but in accordance with a four-party power-sharing arrangement established in 1959, known as the "magic formula". The next parliamentary election is due in October 2007.
6. Tensions between the four main political parties, as well as frequent calls for referendums, add to difficulties in getting legislation passed. The current emphasis is now on immigration and asylum policy. Despite the increasing polarisation between the SVP and SP, the coalition is expected to hold until the 2007 elections.

7. On foreign policy, Switzerland has close relations with the EU which can provide a window for Australia on key EU positions. The Federal Council published its report on the long-term European strategy in June 2005. Switzerland will focus on strengthening ties with the EU through further bilateral issue-specific accords rather than full EU accession. The relationship was further enhanced with the November 2006 referendum which narrowly approved a one billion Swfr (630 million euros) package of aid to the ten new EU member states. Switzerland is now a member of the Schengen agreement and has a passport-free zone with Europe.

8. The Swiss Government is also seeking closer relations with the United States, though the possible negotiation of a free trade agreement still has a long way to go. Switzerland plays a role in the Asia-Pacific region, primarily through significant investment activity, but it is also promoting economic reform, for example, in North Korea by funding the privately-run Pyongyang Business School.

9. Switzerland is an important trading nation and a net exporter - goods and services exports are forecast to rise in 2006 to US\$210 billion, exceeding imports by US\$30 billion. Switzerland's export of goods and services amounts to about half of its GDP. Its major trading partner, Germany, accounts for a fifth of exports and a third of imports. Germany's strong GDP growth of 2.6 per cent in 2006 and the rise in global demand has led to a surge in Swiss exports and a rise in Swiss GDP growth of 2.8 per cent in 2006.



SWITZERLAND

Fact Sheet

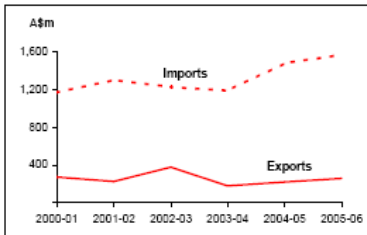
General information:

Fact sheets are updated biannually; May and September

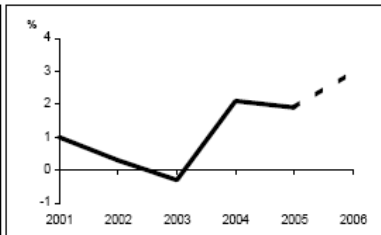
Capital:	Berne	Head of State and Head of Government:	
Surface area:	41 thousand sq km	H.E. Ms Micheline Calmy-Rey, President of the	
Official languages:	German, French, Italian	Swiss Confederation	
Population:	7.3 million (2005)		
Exchange rate:	A\$1 = 0.9284 Francs (July 2006)		

Recent economic indicators:	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005(a)	2006(b)
GDP (US\$bn) (current prices):	250.6	277.1	322.9	359.0	367.6	382.4
GDP PPP (US\$bn) (c):	211.8	216.2	219.8	229.3	236.9	246.2
GDP per capita (US\$):	34,748	38,327	44,561	49,448	50,532	52,484
GDP per capita PPP (US\$) (c):	29,365	29,895	30,327	31,583	32,571	33,794
Real GDP growth (% change YOY):	1.0	0.3	-0.3	2.1	1.9	3.0
Current account balance (US\$m):	19,968	22,994	43,024	50,485	50,709	50,737
Current account balance (% GDP):	8.0	8.3	13.3	14.1	13.8	13.3
Goods & services exports (% GDP):	49.6	47.3	46.7	50.5	52.2	55.4
Inflation (% change YOY):	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.9

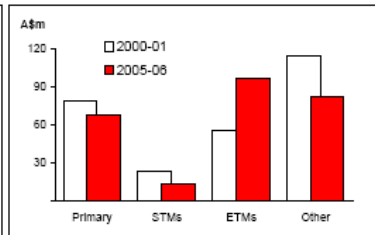
Australia's merchandise trade with Switzerland



Real GDP growth



Australia's merchandise exports to Switzerland



Australia's trade relationship with Switzerland (d):

Australian merchandise trade with Switzerland, 2005-06:		Total share:	Rank:	Growth (yoy):
Exports to Switzerland (A\$m):	260	0.2%	41st	17.0%
Imports from Switzerland (A\$m):	1,572	0.9%	22nd	6.1%
Total trade (exports + imports) (A\$m):	1,832	0.6%	28th	7.6%

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

Non-monetary gold	72
Meat (excl. bovine) f.c.f.	44
Medicinal & pharmaceutical products	20
Plastic plate, sheet, film & strip	17

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

Medicaments (incl. veterinary)	433
Watches & clocks	174
Orthopaedic appliances; prostheses	146
Measuring and controlling instruments	57

Australia's trade in services with Switzerland, 2005-06:

		Total share:
Exports of services to Switzerland (A\$m):	474	1.1%
Imports of services from Switzerland (A\$m):	834	2.0%

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

Transportation	201
Personal travel excl. education	132

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

Transportation	433
Royalties & license fees	209

Switzerland's global merchandise trade relationships:

Switzerland's principal export destinations, 2005:

1	Germany	19.6%
2	United States	11.1%
3	France	8.6%
18	Australia	0.9%

Switzerland's principal import sources, 2005:

1	Germany	32.1%
2	Italy	10.7%
3	France	9.3%
46	Australia	0.1%

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

Other Treaties with Switzerland

- Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Reciprocal Establishment [between United Kingdom and Switzerland]
[1901] ATS 103
- Convention [between United Kingdom and Switzerland] additional to the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Reciprocal Establishment of 6 September 1855
[1915] ATS 4
- Convention [between United Kingdom and Switzerland] regarding Legal Proceedings
[1940] ATS 2
- Agreement between Australia and Switzerland for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with Respect to Taxes on Income, and Protocol
[1981] ATS 5
- Agreement between Australia and Switzerland concerning the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, and Two Exchanges of Letters
[1988] ATS 15
- Treaty between Australia and Switzerland on Extradition
[1991] ATS 2
- Agreement between Australia and Switzerland relating to Air Services
[1993] ATS 9
- Treaty between Australia and Switzerland on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
[1994] ATS 7

Social Security Agreements with Other Countries

1. Agreement with the Republic of Austria on Social Security **[1992] ATS 35**
2. Protocol to the Agreement with the Republic of Austria on Social Security of 10 April 1992 **[2002] ATS 20**
3. Agreement on Social Security with the Kingdom of Belgium **[2005] ATS 14**
4. Agreement on Social Security with Canada **[2003] ATS 4**
5. Agreement on Social Security with the Republic of Chile **[2004] ATS 18**
6. Agreement with the Republic of Croatia on Social Security **[2004] ATS 19**
7. Agreement on Social Security with the Republic of Cyprus **[1993] ATS 5**
8. Agreement with the Kingdom of Denmark on Social Security **[2001] ATS 2**
9. Agreement on Social Security with the Federal Republic of Germany **[2003] ATS 7**
10. Agreement on Social Security with the Republic of Ireland **[1992] ATS 9**
11. Agreement on Social Security with the Republic of Italy **[2000] ATS 29**
12. Agreement on Social Security with the Republic of Korea **[2006] ATNIF 27**
13. Agreement with Malta on Social Security **[2005] ATS 16**
14. Agreement with the Kingdom of the Netherlands on Social Security **[2003] ATS 12**
15. Agreement on Social Security with New Zealand **[2002] ATS 12**
16. Exchange of Notes amending the Agreement on Social Security with New Zealand of 28 March 2001 **[2002] ATS 12**
17. Agreement on Social Security with the Kingdom of Norway **[2007] ATS 1**
18. Agreement with Portugal on Social Security **[2002] ATS 21**
19. Agreement on Social Security with Slovenia **[2004] ATS 2**
20. Agreement between Australia and Spain on Social Security **[2003] ATS 3**
21. Agreement with the United States of America on Social Security **[2002] ATS 18**