

Use of Force and War

Use of foreign troops. Cyprus. Zaire

On 18 September 1980 the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Peacock, wrote in answer to a question concerning the presence of foreign forces in Cyprus (HR Deb 1980, Vol 119, 1609):

... the Government is of the view that all foreign armed forces of occupation should withdraw from Cyprus.

On 25 May 1978 Mr Peacock said in answer to a question about recent events in Zaire (HR Deb 1978, Vol 109, 2457):

The employment of Cubans or others in an active role would be a very serious development, internationalising the conflict and constituting further blatant interference in another important African country. I have previously made it clear in the House that in the Government's view Cuban and Soviet military interference in the affairs of countries of the region has not advanced the cause of peace one iota. The French and Belgian rescue operation was of course not primarily intended to support the Zaire Government. Its stated objective was to rescue foreign nationals, mainly French and Belgian.

Occupied territory. Israel. Palestinian people

On 2 October 1979 Mr Peacock said in the course of an address to the United Nations General Assembly (A/34/PV.16, 86):

It is essential to devise a peace which satisfies all interested parties — and which puts an end to terrorism. We therefore base our policies on the need for negotiations starting from the principles of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973). Israel's right to exist within secure and recognised boundaries must be accepted. The legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to a homeland alongside Israel, and their corresponding responsibility to live peacefully with all their neighbours also must be recognised.

Nuclear non-proliferation. Prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons

On 2 November 1978 Australia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Mr Anderson, said in the course of debate in the General Assembly on the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/33/PV.42, 52):

The Australian Government believes that universal adherence to the Non-Proliferation Treaty would provide the most effective international political regime for preventing the further spread of nuclear weapons. It also considers that non-nuclear-weapon States need to be assured of access to nuclear technology for their economic and social development. The current challenge before us is to find ways in which nuclear energy can be developed without compromising non-proliferation objectives. My Government has taken several steps to meet this challenge.

First, it decided last year to proceed with the further mining and export of Australian uranium to provide, at reasonable prices, supplies of uranium fuel to countries that need them. Because of our concern for non-proliferation we have decided that our uranium exports to non-nuclear-weapon States will be limited to those which are parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and therefore comply with requirements set by the International Atomic Energy Agency, and which abide by the terms of special bilateral treaties.

Secondly, we are participating actively in the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation study which was launched last year.

On 12 October 1978 the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Sinclair, wrote in answer to a question (HR Deb 1979, Vol 111, 1886):

The Government's nuclear safeguards policy only allows the export of uranium to nuclear weapon states which give Australia an undertaking that nuclear material we supply for peaceful purposes will not be diverted to military or explosive purposes and that such material will be covered by International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards. . . .

As explained by the Prime Minister on 24 May 1977, there will be no uranium exports under new contracts to any country unless and until there is a bilateral agreement in force which provides that nuclear material supplied by Australia for peaceful purposes or nuclear material derived from its use will not be diverted to military or explosive purposes and that International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards will apply to verify compliance with this undertaking.

Nuclear tests. Proposed cessation of nuclear testing by all States in all environments. Disarmament

On 23 October 1979 Australia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Mr Anderson, said in the course of a debate in the First Committee of the General Assembly on disarmament (A/C.1/34/PV.13, 22):

The Australian Government is firmly committed to the cessation of nuclear testing by all States in all environments. In this respect, it is our belief that a comprehensive test-ban treaty will make an important contribution to efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, both vertical and horizontal. The treaty would provide reassurance to States in a given region, and, indeed, to the international community as a whole, that nuclear development programmes in non-nuclear-weapon States were, in fact, directed towards peaceful purposes.

Nuclear tests. Underground nuclear test by France

On 12 October 1978 the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Sinclair, said in answer to a question asking whether Australia had protested to the French Government for its conduct of a series of nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll in 1978 (HR Deb 1978, Vol 111, 1886):

France, together with the other nuclear weapon states, is well aware of Australia's strong opposition to nuclear weapons testing in all environments. The Government has frequently made this clear, both in

international meetings and in direct communications to the Governments concerned. It is not our practice to protest to France, or for that matter to any other nuclear weapon state, about each underground nuclear test.

Non-proliferation. Second Review Conference of the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

On 14 August 1980 the Leader of the Australian Delegation to the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Mr Fernandez, is reported as having said (NPT/CONF.II/SR.7, 76-8):

35. The NPT was first and foremost a security Treaty. It was the linchpin of the international non-proliferation regime and a benchmark of responsible international behaviour . . .

42. The consideration of matters arising under article IV of the NPT seemed likely to raise many important issues. Australia considered that article as one of the cardinal elements of the NPT regime. In its view, the provisions of that article offered an incentive for non-nuclear States to accede to the NPT and formed an essential part of the balance of rights and obligations which parties assumed when acceding to the Treaty.

43. His Government considered that article IV should be interpreted as the acceptance by the parties of an obligation to give other States parties a preferred position in dealings in the nuclear sphere. It was regrettable that some nuclear exporters had not paid more regard to that undertaking. The obligation to give parties a preferred position in nuclear exports was complemented by the requirement implicit in article III that nuclear suppliers should require non-nuclear-weapon States outside the Treaty to accept at least the same safeguards as non-nuclear-weapon States which were parties to the Treaty.

44. Article III required non-nuclear-weapon States to accept full-scope IAEA safeguards. It was unfortunate that suppliers who were parties to the Treaty had continued to engage in nuclear trade and co-operated with non-parties with safeguard provisions which were less stringent than those required under the NPT. In such transactions it could be argued that preference in nuclear trade was being given to non-parties.

45. His country had very large reserves of natural uranium and was on the point of entering the international uranium market as a major supplier. In deciding policies to govern the export of uranium, his Government paid close attention to its obligations under articles III and IV of the NPT.

46. Accordingly, his Government had decided in 1977 that it would export uranium to non-nuclear-weapon States only if they were parties to the NPT. It had also decided that exports of uranium for peaceful purposes to nuclear-weapon States would be subject to undertakings that the uranium would not be diverted for military or explosive purposes and would be covered by IAEA safeguards.

Defence pact. Defence arrangements with Papua New Guinea

On 12 September 1978 the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Peacock, wrote in answer to a question relating to defence arrangements between Australia and Papua New Guinea (Sen Deb 1978, Vol 78, 513):

The Prime Ministers of Australia and Papua New Guinea made a joint statement on defence in Port Moresby on 11 February 1977. In that joint statement both Prime Ministers expressed their satisfaction and confidence that it appropriately reflected the desire of their Governments to maintain and develop the close and co-operative defence relationship between their two countries. There has been no request to Australia from the Government of Papua New Guinea for a formal defence pact and it would be inappropriate for me to comment on the hypothetical question concerning this matter which has been put. The question remains as set out in the joint statement on defence of 11 February 1977.

Terrorism. Draft Convention against the Taking of Hostages

On 16 November 1978 the Australian Representative, Mr Gilchrist, addressed the Sixth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on the subject of a proposed Convention against the Taking of Hostages, and part of his speech is reported as follows (A/C.6/33/SR.49, 10-11):

... hostage-taking was basically a question of human rights. A hostage was inherently an innocent person who could not, by his own action alone, satisfy the demands of those who were holding him. One must never lose sight of the fact that a primarily humanitarian, and not a political, issue was involved. That universally condemned crime, of course, also raised questions of the jurisdiction of States. The gap in international law regarding that fundamental aspect of humanitarian law clearly called for action . . .

A convention against the taking of hostages, in order to be effective, must stipulate that hostage-taking was an offence which every party to the convention was bound to treat as a crime, wherever it might have been committed, and it should provide also that, if a prosecution was not begun within a reasonable time, the detaining State should extradite the wrongdoer to a party which had a defined jurisdiction over the offender.

Use of force. Invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnamese forces. Rights to independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity

On 15 January 1979 Australia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Mr Anderson, said in the Security Council in the course of a debate on Kampuchea (S/PV.2111):

As to the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Australia extended recognition to it shortly after its establishment in 1975, but deferred entering into diplomatic relations with that Government because of our disquiet over its actions and policies in flagrant violation of human rights. We have, nevertheless, given our full support to Democratic Kampuchea's rights to independence, sovereignty and territorial

integrity. Like other Governments, we cannot accept that the internal policies of any Government, no matter how reprehensible, can justify a military attack upon it by another Government . . .

My Government therefore considers it urgent that the Security Council should reaffirm the right of Democratic Kampuchea to independence, sovereignty and the integrity of its territory, and the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their future themselves, free from outside influence or interference. The Council should further seek a peaceful solution of the present conflict, based, in the first instance, on the establishment of a cease-fire and the withdrawal of all foreign forces.

Further, on 24 February 1979, Mr Anderson said (S/PV.2115, 97-8):

Australian foreign policy is based on full support for the principle that, whatever their cause, disputes between countries ought to be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the principles of the Charter . . .

It is the firm view of the Australian Government that there should be immediate cease-fires in the conflicts. We call on Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea and on China to withdraw its forces from Vietnam.

That would bring about an immediate reduction of tension and so provide opportunities for concerted effort to find solutions leading to lasting settlements. These must be based on respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the right of peoples to choose their own Governments . . .

On 16 October 1980, Mr Anderson said in the General Assembly (A/35/PV.38, 12):

As the Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs said in his general debate statement this year, Australia accepts that Vietnam has legitimate interests to safeguard in regard to Kampuchea. What we cannot accept is the continuing use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of a Member State of this Organisation in contravention of the first Articles of the United Nations Charter. What we cannot accept is the refusal of Vietnam and its allies to enter into a serious discussion of this fundamental question.

My Government's approach to the problem of Kampuchea is based on the principles affirmed by the Commonwealth Heads of Government of the Asia-Pacific region at their meeting in New Delhi from 4 to 8 September last. Expressing their grave concern at the persistence of foreign intervention and interference in Kampuchea and its implications for regional peace and security, the Heads of Government stated that

"They were convinced that, to bring about durable peace and stability in South-East Asia, there was an urgent need for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchea problem which would ensure the sovereignty, independence and neutrality of Kampuchea. Heads of Government were convinced of the need for the withdrawal of foreign forces from that country. They were also convinced of the necessity to create a climate of peace and security in Kampuchea which would enable the people of that country to determine their future destiny free from outside interference."

Use of force. Invasion of Angola by South African forces

On 17 October 1980 the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, wrote in answer to a question (HR Deb 1980, Vol 119, 1460):

The Government regrets the suffering and loss of life which resulted from the South African incursions. It considers the raids to be a violation of the principle of mutual respect for the territorial integrity of all states.

Use of force. Entry into Uganda of Tanzanian forces

On 23 November 1979 the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Peacock, wrote in answer to a question (Sen Deb 1979, Vol 83, 3025):

The Australian Government upholds those general international principles which call for respect for international borders and the sovereign integrity of States, and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means. For this reason it cannot condone the Tanzanian incursion into Uganda. The Government has no evidence that Tanzania has had any expansionist motives in Uganda. We hope therefore that circumstances will permit the early withdrawal of Tanzanian troops from Uganda but we see this as a matter for the two Commonwealth Governments concerned.

Use of force. Korea (1953). Declaration of ceasefire. Legal status

On 17 October 1979, in answer to the question asking whether Australia was still bound by the declaration⁶⁶ made in 1953 by the nations which had contributed forces to the United Nations in Korea that they would again resist an armed attack in breach of the armistice, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Peacock, wrote (HR Deb 1979, Vol 116, 2160):

The declaration in 1953 by sixteen countries which had contributed forces to the United Nations Command in Korea was made in the immediate aftermath of the cease-fire arrangements. The Declaration does not constitute a treaty, but Australia has continued to support efforts to bring about a lasting and equitable settlement on the Korean peninsula. Australia's response to any breach of the Korean armistice would be decided at the time in the light of all the circumstances.

Use of force. Peaceful settlement of disputes

On 22 October 1979 the Australian Representative, Mr Crick, is reported to have said in the course of debate in the Sixth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly (A/C.6/34/SR.23, 3):

Mr CRICK (Australia) said that his Government was unequivocally committed to the avoidance of force or threat of force in its international relations and to the obligation to settle disputes by peaceful means. That was a matter of political principle as well as a legal obligation. Its foreign policy was determined by its unqualified adherence to Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter. Hence his delegation could not but support

66. The Declaration was published by the Department of Foreign Affairs in *Select Documents on International Affairs: Korea, Part III, 1953*, 190-1.

the objective of enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force in international relations. On the other hand, his delegation saw no need for a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, the fundamental aim of which appeared to be to reiterate obligations by which all Member States were bound under the Charter. It believed that the avoidance of force in international relations and the promotion of the peaceful settlement of disputes would not be furthered by such a generalized treaty.

Use of force. Intervention. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

On 8 January 1980 the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Peacock, issued a statement which read in part (Comm Rec 1980, 7):

Mr Peacock said that the Soviet Ambassador had sought to justify the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The Minister rejected the arguments put forward by the Ambassador. Mr Peacock reiterated that Australia regarded the Soviet invasion as being the gravest breach of international law, as likely to further destabilise the Middle East and South Asian region and as a serious threat to international peace.

On 11 January 1980 Australia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Mr Anderson, said in the special emergency session of the General Assembly (Comm Rec 1980, 8):

Mr President, the Australian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister have condemned the invasion of Afghanistan as totally without justification, as a violation of the United Nations Charter and indeed of everything the United Nations stands for, and as a mode of behaviour which would make normal relationships between nations totally impossible . . .

In the Assembly, Australia joins the overwhelming majority of delegations in calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and the restoration of conditions in which the Afghan people can choose their own Government freely and without external interference of any kind.

On 7 January 1980 the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Hayden, issued a statement which read in part (Comm Rec 1980, 27):

The Russian military intervention in Afghanistan deserves the strongest international censure. It is as unjustifiable and as immoral as the American-Australian intervention in Vietnam during the 1960s.

On 16 January 1980 the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, issued a statement following talks with the Prime Minister of Japan, Mr Ohira, which read in part (Comm Rec 1980, 50):

The Prime Ministers strongly deplored the USSR's military intervention in Afghanistan as a direct violation of that country's sovereignty and of international law and practice. They rejected the Soviet Union's professed reasons for its action and agreed that it was without legal or moral justification.

On 21 February 1980 the House of Representatives agreed to the following motion (HR Deb 1980, Vol 117, 283):⁶⁷

67. The motion was proposed by the Leader of the House, Mr Viner, on 19 February: *ibid*, 28.

That this House:

1. Condemns the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union as a gross violation of the United Nations Charter and of Afghanistan's non-aligned status, as involving acts of aggression and tyranny; as having a critically destabilizing effect on the region; and as potentially the gravest threat to international peace and security since 1945.
2. Notes that a significant majority of world opinion, including Islamic opinion, has viewed the invasion with grave concern — as expressed in resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly on 14 January 1980 and at the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on 29 January 1980.
3. Calls for the immediate unconditional and total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan in order to enable that country to regain its sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned status; and to permit its people to determine their own form of government free from external intervention, oppression, coercion or other constraint.
4. With a view to the furtherance of the aforementioned objectives, urges all independent-minded nations to take action separately or in concert to register with the Government and people of the Soviet Union, their abhorrence of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.
5. Urges the provision of humanitarian relief assistance to alleviate the hardships of the Afghan refugees in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and calls for the attainment of conditions necessary to permit the voluntary return to their homes of the Afghan refugees.

On 28 February 1980 the ANZUS Communique issued at the conclusion of the twenty-ninth meeting of the ANZUS Council held in Washington on 26 and 27 February 1980 read in part (Comm Rec 1980, 23):

The Council members agreed the invasion of Afghanistan, a non-aligned country, was a blatant violation of the Charter of the United Nations. The Council noted that this action had been condemned by an overwhelming majority of the members of the General Assembly and by more than thirty-five Islamic Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad. The Treaty partners further agreed that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan challenged the independence of all states. The Soviet action calls for appropriate political responses according to national interests and capacities, as well as for defence preparedness.

On 19 September 1980 the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Peacock, said (HR Deb 1980, Vol 119, 1483):

Whilst the Helsinki Accords cover relations with Europe, they nevertheless involve a universal commitment. Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has breached not only the most fundamental human rights provisions of the Helsinki Accords but also all other principles of the Accords such as refraining from the threat or use of force and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states and self-determination of peoples — to name but a few.

War. Chemical and biological warfare. Australian reservations to treaties governing conduct in war

On 22 May 1980 the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Peacock, wrote in answer to a question (HR Deb 1980, Vol 118, 3198–3200):

The Nuremberg Charter, whose full title is the Agreement for the Persecution and Punishment of War Criminals of the European Axis and Charter of the International Military Tribunal, had four signatory Governments, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States. The four signatory Governments signed the Agreement in London on 8 August 1945. Australia notified the Government of the United Kingdom of its adherence to the Agreement on 5 October 1945. The Agreement is still in force.

... Although there have been debates about the nature and effects of the Charter (including on the extent to which it, and the pronouncements of the International Military Tribunal, reflected or created international law) Australia shares the view of those who believe the Charter was created for a specific purpose and that its purpose having been satisfied it has none but a persuasive force. ...

On 21 July 1965 Australia was formally invited by the United States to join in the (then) Tripartite Technical Co-operation Program. No formal Agreement as such exists, the Program being based on a statement of policies, organisation and procedures. Acceptance was approved by Senator the Hon Sir Shane Paltridge, Minister for Defence. It was conveyed to the United States Embassy on 27 August 1965. With Ministerial concurrence the Chief of the General Staff, Lieutenant General RG Pollard, formally accepted the invitation to join the Basic Standardisation Agreement on 18 January 1963. The Agreement was signed by Colonel EJH Howard, Australian Army Representative, Washington. ...

Australia has made reservations to the following international treaties, conventions and agreements governing conduct in war:

(a) International Convention for adapting to Maritime Warfare the principles of the Geneva Convention of 22 August 1864, done at The Hague on 29 July 1899. The instrument of ratification was deposited by Great Britain on 4 September 1900. The Convention applies to Australia. The instrument of ratification excluded Article X.

(b) International Convention relative to the laying of Automatic Submarine Contact Mines, signed at The Hague on 18 October 1907. The instrument of ratification was deposited by Great Britain 27 November 1909. The Convention applies to Australia with the reservation of the following declaration: 'In affixing their signatures to the above convention, the British Plenipotentiaries declare that the mere fact that this Convention does not prohibit a particular act or proceeding must not be held to debar his Britannic Majesty's Government from contesting its legitimacy'.

(c) International Convention respecting Bombardments by Naval Forces in Time of War, signed at The Hague on 18 October 1907. The

instrument of ratification was deposited by Great Britain, 27 November 1909. The Convention applies to Australia, under reservation of paragraph 2 Article 1 (Art 1 para 2 'A place may not be bombarded solely on the ground that automatic submarine contact mines are anchored off the harbour').

(d) Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use of War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925. The Protocol was acceded by Australia on 22 January 1930. Australia's accession is subject to the reservation that 'His Majesty is bound by the said Protocol only towards those Powers and States which have both signed and ratified the Protocol or have acceded thereto, and that his Majesty shall cease to be bound by the Protocol towards any Power at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, do not respect the Protocol'.

(e) Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in time of War of August 12, 1949. The instrument of ratification was deposited by Australia on 14 October 1958. It was ratified subject to the following reservation and declaration. 'In ratifying the Convention, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia reserves the right to impose the death penalty in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 68 of the said Convention without regard to whether the offences referred to therein are punishable by death under law of the occupied territory at the time the occupation begins, and declared that it interprets the term 'military installations' in paragraph 2 of Article 68 of the said convention as meaning installations having an essential military interest for an occupying Power'.

War. Genocide. Allegations concerning East Timor

On 22 November 1979 Mr Peacock wrote in answer to a question (HR Deb 1979, Vol 116, 3529):

I am aware of various allegations that the Indonesian authorities have practised genocide in East Timor. I am not aware of any evidence to substantiate these allegations.

Arms embargo. South Africa. Rhodesia

On 7 November 1979 the Minister representing the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Carrick, said in answer to a question (Sen Deb 1979, Vol 83, 1970):

Australia adheres to the United Nations Security Council Resolution 418 of 1977 which requires states not to provide arms or military or para-military equipment to South Africa. In fact for over a decade before the adoption of this Resolution Australia had operated an effective embargo on arms supplies to South Africa. The sale to South Africa of an aircraft manufactured by a government-owned company would have been inconsistent with the whole spirit of the Government's policy towards South Africa. In addition, the potential for using the aircraft for internal

security purposes would have been inconsistent with our implementation of Security Council Resolution 418.

On 19 September 1979 Senator Carrick said in answer to an earlier question (Sen Deb 1979, Vol 82, 784):

The Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs is responsible for administering the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations covering the exports referred to in the advertisement. Those regulations provide the mechanism by which exports of defence equipment from Australia are controlled to ensure that they are in conformity with Australia's international obligations, such as arms embargoes against Rhodesia and South Africa and Australia's foreign policy and strategic interests.

Mercenaries. Prohibition of recruitment in Australia

On 23 November 1979 the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Peacock, wrote in answer to a question (Sen Deb 1979, Vol 83, 2979-80):

The Government has made it clear that it can give no approval to Australian citizens serving in the armed forces of other countries except where such service is in accordance with agreed arrangements. Parliament has passed legislation⁶⁸ which, among other things, makes it an offence to recruit a person to serve, except with the specific approval of the Australian Government, in any capacity in or with an armed force in a foreign country. The Government is, however, not able to prevent Australians from being recruited or enlisting while overseas.

68. The legislation referred to by the Minister is the Crimes (Foreign Incursions and Recruitment) Act 1978.

APPENDIX I

Treaties and International Agreements Signed or Concluded by Australia in the Years 1978 to 1980

A. Bilateral Treaties

Date and place of instrument	Description	Entry into force	Notes and reference to printed text
	BAHRAIN		
15 May 1979, Canberra	Agreement on Trade and Economic Relations and Technical Co-operation	30 October 1979	The Agreement entered into force when Notes were exchanged on 30 October 1979 pursuant to Article IX. Aust TS 1979 No 19.
	BRAZIL		
23 February 1978, Canberra	Trade Agreement	25 August 1978	The Agreement entered into force when Notes were exchanged on 21 June and 25 August 1978 pursuant to Article XII. Aust TS 1978 No 15.
	BRITAIN		
24 July 1979, London	Agreement concerning Nuclear Transfers between Australia and the United Kingdom	24 July 1979	Aust TS 1979 No 11; UKTS 1980 No 6; Cmnd 7768.
29 January 1980, Canberra	Protocol amending the Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income and Capital Gains signed at Canberra on 7 December 1967	28 July 1980	The Protocol entered into force when Notes were exchanged pursuant to Article III on 17 and 28 July 1980. Aust TS 1980 No 22; Act No 23 of 1980.

BELGIUM		
13 October 1977, Canberra	Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income	1 November 1979 The Agreement entered into force pursuant to Article 28 after Notes had been exchanged on 17 October 1979. Aust TS 1979 No 21; Act No 134 of 1977.
CANADA		
21 May 1980, Canberra	Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income	29 April 1981 The Convention entered into force when Notes were exchanged pursuant to Article 27 on 28 and 29 April 1981. Aust TS 1981 No 14; Act No 127 of 1980.
CHINA		
18 September 1978, Peking	Exchange of notes constituting an Agreement concerning the establishment of Consulates-General	18 September 1978 Aust TS 1978 No 18.
6 May 1980, Canberra	Agreement on Co-operation in Science and Technology	6 May 1980 Aust TS 1980 No 14.
DENMARK		
15 May 1980, Canberra	Agreement concerning Mutual Recognition of Tonnage Certificates	15 May 1980 Aust TS 1980 No 17.
FINLAND		
20 July 1978, Helsinki	Agreement concerning the Transfer of Nuclear Material between Australia and Finland	9 February 1980 The Agreement entered into force when Notes were exchanged pursuant to Article 12 on 29 November 1979 and 9 January 1980. Aust TS 1980 No 4.
FRANCE		
20 June 1977, Paris	Cultural Agreement	27 April 1978 The Agreement entered into force when Notes were exchanged on 27 April 1978 pursuant to Article 13. Aust TS 1978 No 8.

Date and place of instrument	Description	Entry into force	Notes and references to printed text
30 October 1980, Paris	Exchange of Letters constituting a transitional Agreement to enable conversion and/or enrichment in France of Australian origin nuclear material supplied to Japan GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	30 October 1980	Aust TS 1980 No 27.
16 February 1979, Canberra	Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement concerning the Launching of Two Scientific Payloads from Woomera for Scientific Purposes	16 February 1979	Aust TS 1979 No 3.
27 November 1979, Bonn	Agreement for the Reciprocal Safeguarding of Classified Material GREECE	27 November 1979	Aust TS 1979 No 20.
20 November 1979, Canberra	Cultural Agreement IRAQ	29 April 1981	The Agreement entered into force when Notes were exchanged pursuant to Article 11 on 22 April and 29 April 1981. Aust TS 1981 No 16.
11 March 1980, Canberra	Agreement on Trade, Economic and Technical Co-operation JAPAN	29 April 1980	The Agreement entered into force when Notes were exchanged pursuant to Article 13 on 29 April 1980. Aust TS 1980 No 13.
17 October 1979, Canberra	Agreement on Fisheries	1 November 1979	The Agreement entered into force on 1 November 1979 pursuant to Article XII. Aust TS 1979 No 12.

17 October 1979, Canberra	Subsidiary Agreement concerning Japanese Tuna Long-Line Fishing	1 November 1979	The Subsidiary Agreement entered into force on 1 November 1979 pursuant to Article IX. Aust TS 1979 No 12.
30 October 1980, Canberra	Subsidiary Agreement concerning Japanese Tuna Long-Line Fishing	1 November 1980	The Agreement entered into force on 1 November 1980 in accordance with Article IX. Aust TS 1980 No 21.
27 November 1980, Canberra	Agreement on Co-operation in Research and Development in Science and Technology	27 November 1980	Aust TS 1980 No 28.
JORDAN			
21 October 1977, Sydney	Agreement regarding Co-operation	5 September 1978	The Agreement entered into force when Notes were exchanged pursuant to Article 4 on 19 May and 5 September 1978. Aust TS 1978 No 21.
KOREA			
2 May 1979, Canberra	Agreement concerning Co-operation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and the Transfer of Nuclear Material	2 May 1979	Aust TS 1979 No 5.
MALAYSIA			
20 August 1980, Canberra	Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income	26 June 1981	The Agreement entered into force when Notes were exchanged pursuant to Article 28 on 26 June 1981. Aust TS 1981 No 15; Act No 28 of 1981.
NEW ZEALAND			
12 August 1980, Canberra/ Wellington	Exchange of Letters constituting an Agreement extending the Agreement on Tariffs and Tariff Preferences of 25 November 1977	1 December 1980	The Agreement entered into force on 1 December 1980 in accordance with the provision in the Notes. Aust TS 1980 No 18.

Date and place of instrument	Description	Entry into force	Notes and references to printed text
PAPUA NEW GUINEA			
10 November 1976-14 September 1978, Canberra and Port Moresby	Exchange of Letters constituting an Agreement concerning a loan for the purchase of certain assets of the Australian Telecommunications Commission in Papua New Guinea	14 September 1978	Aust TS 1978 No 17.
18 December 1978, Sydney	Treaty concerning Sovereignty and Maritime Boundaries in the area between the two countries, including the area known as Torres Strait, and Related Matters		The Treaty had not been ratified by 1 August 1981; for text see PP No 101 of 1979, Appendix I.
8 December 1980, Canberra	Agreement relating to Air Services	8 December 1980	Aust TS 1980 No 29.
PHILIPPINES			
15 April 1977, Manila	Cultural Agreement	20 February 1980	The Agreement entered into force when Notes were exchanged pursuant to Article IX on 28 January and 20 February 1980. Aust TS 1980 No 9.
8 August 1978, Manila	Agreement on co-operation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and the Transfer of Nuclear Material		The Agreement had not been brought into force by 1 August 1981.
11 May 1979, Manila	Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income	17 June 1980	The Agreement entered into force of 17 June 1980 when instruments of ratification were exchanged pursuant to Article 29. Aust TS 1980 No 16; Act No 23 of 1980.
25 June 1975, Manila	Trade Agreement	11 May 1979	The Agreement entered into force when Notes were exchanged on 11 May 1979 pursuant to Article XIV. Aust TS 1979 No 6.

POLAND			
16 August 1978. Canberra	Agreement on Trade and Technical Co-operation		The Agreement had not been brought into force by 1 August 1981.
ROMANIA			
17 November 1977. Bucharest	Cultural Agreement	7 September 1978	Aust TS 1978 No 22.
SAUDI ARABIA			
23 March 1980. Riyadh	Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation	18 May 1981	The Agreement entered into force when Notes were exchanged pursuant to Article VI on 18 May 1981. Aust TS 1981 No 12.
SWITZERLAND			
28 February 1980. Canberra	Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with respect to Taxes on Income and Protocol	13 February 1981	The Agreement entered into force when Notes were exchanged pursuant to Article 27 on 13 February 1981. Aust TS 1981 No 5; Act No 23 of 1980.
THAILAND			
15 October 1979. Bangkok	Trade Agreement	15 October 1979	Aust TS 1979 No 17.
UNITED STATES			
28 February 1978. Canberra	Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement regarding the Future Management and Operation of the Joint Geological and Geophysical Research Station at Alice Springs	2 March 1978	The Agreement entered into force on 2 March 1978 pursuant to the provision in the Notes. Aust TS 1978 No 3; TIAS 8995.
21 December 1977 1 March 1978. Washington	Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement regarding the Importation of Meat into the United States	1 March 1978	Aust TS 1978 No 4.

Date and place of instrument	Description	Entry into force	Notes and references to printed text
3 March-27 June 1978. Canberra	Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement amending the Agreement concerning Space Vehicle Tracking and Communication Facilities of 25 March 1970	27 June 1978	Aust TS 1978 No 12; TIAS 9270.
4-7 August 1978. Canberra	Exchange of Notes constituting an Interim Agreement on Peaceful Nuclear Co-operation	7 August 1978	Aust TS 1978 No 14; TIAS 9191.
10 October 1978. Canberra	Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement further extending the Agreement of 16 October 1968 relating to Scientific and Technical Co-operation	10 October 1978	Aust TS 1978 No 19; TIAS 9315.
11 January-29 March 1979. Washington	Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement regarding the Importation of Meat into the United States	29 March 1979	Aust TS 1979 No 8.
5 July 1979. Canberra	Agreement concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	16 January 1981	The Agreement entered into force when Notes were exchanged pursuant to Article 14 on 16 January 1981. Aust TS 1981 No 4; TIAS 9893.
28 December 1979 and 10 January 1980. Washington	Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement amending the Air Transport Service Agreement signed at Washington on 3 December 1946 as amended	1 February 1979	The Agreement entered into force on 1 February 1979 in accordance with the provision in the Notes. Aust TS 1980 No 2.
29 May 1980. Canberra	Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement concerning Space Vehicle Tracking and Communication Facilities	26 February 1980	Aust TS 1980 No 15; TIAS 9781.

VIETNAM

18 October 1979,
Hanoi

Agreement on Postal Relations

18 October 1979

Aust TS 1979 No 18.

B. Multilateral Treaties

29 November 1924
Paris

Agreement for the Establishment in
Paris of an International Wine Office
with Protocol of Signature

29 October 1927

Instrument of accession deposited for Australia
20 September 1977 with reservations to
Article 1(e)(1). Australia's accession became
definitive 8 August 1978.

Aust TS 1978 No 16; LNTS 80 p 293.

10 October 1957,
Brussels

International Convention relating to
the Limitation of the Liability of
Owners of Sea-going Ships and
Protocol of signature

31 May 1968

The Convention was signed for Australia on 22
January 1980 and the Protocol on 7 July 1980.
Instrument of ratification deposited by Australia
on 30 July 1980. The Convention and Protocol
entered into force for Australia on 30 January 1981.

Aust TS 1981 No 2 Act No 98 of 1979.

19 December 1966,
New York

International Covenant on Civil and
Political Rights

28 March 1979

Signed for Australia on 18 December 1972.
Instrument of ratification (with declarations and
reservations) deposited by Australia 13 August
1980. The Covenant entered into force for
Australia on 13 November 1980.

Aust TS 1980 No 23; Act No 24 of 1981; UKTS
No 6 of 1977; Cmnd 6702.

21 October 1969,
London

Amendments to the International
Convention for the Prevention of
Pollution of the Sea by Oil. 1954

20 January 1978

Instrument of acceptance deposited for Australia
7 November 1973.

Aust TS 1978 No 7; Act No 32 of 1981; UKTS
No 21 of 1978; Cmnd 7094.

Date and place of instrument	Description	Entry into force	Notes and references to printed text
19 June 1970, Washington	Patent Cooperation Treaty, with Regulations	24 January 1978 (With the exception of chapter II which entered into force on 29 March 1978)	Instrument of accession deposited by Australia pursuant to Article 62 on 31 December 1979. The Treaty entered into force for Australia on 31 March 1980 pursuant to Article 63. Aust TS 1980 No 6; UKTS No 78 of 1978; Cmnd 7340.
27 September 1970, Mexico City	World Tourism Organization (WTO) Statutes	2 January 1975	Instrument of adoption deposited by Australia pursuant to Article 5 on 18 September 1979 on which date the Statutes entered into force for Australia. Aust TS 1979 No 15.
24 July 1971, Paris	International Convention further revising the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 9 September 1886.	10 October 1974	Instrument of accession deposited for Australia 28 November 1977. The Convention entered into force for Australia 1 March 1978. Aust TS 1978 No 5.
24 July 1971, Paris	Universal Copyright Convention as revised, with Protocols 1 and 2	10 July 1974	Instrument of acceptance deposited for Australia 29 November 1977. The Convention entered into force for Australia 28 February 1978. Aust TS 1978 No 2.
20 October 1972, London	Convention on the International Regulations for Prevention of Collisions at Sea, 1972	15 July 1977	Instrument of accession deposited by Australia 29 February 1980 and entered into force for Australia on that day. Aust TS 1980 No 5; UKTS No 77 of 1977, Cmnd 6962. Act No 98 of 1979.
30 November 1972, Paris	Protocol to Amend the Convention signed at Paris on 22 November 1928 relating to International Exhibitions	9 June 1980	Instrument of accession deposited by Australia 7 September 1973. Aust TS 1980 No 24.

16 October 1974, Montreal	Protocol relating to an amendment to Article 50(a) of the Convention on Civil Aviation	15 February 1980	Instrument of ratification deposited for Australia 18 April 1978. Aust TS 1980 No 31; Act No 91 of 1977.
18 November 1974, Paris	Agreement on an International Energy Program as amended	19 January 1976	Instrument of accession deposited by Australia pursuant to Article 71 on 17 May 1979. The Agreement entered into force for Australia on 27 May 1979. Aust TS 1979 No 7.
23 July 1975, Geneva	Declaration on the Provisional Accession of Colombia to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	22 January 1976	Signed for Australia 23 February 1978. The Declaration entered into force for Australia 24 March 1978. Aust TS 1978 No 20.
14 November 1975, London	Amendments to the title of the Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation		Instrument of acceptance deposited by Australia 29 May 1980. The Amendment was not in force on 1 August 1981.
24 March 1976, Washington	Second Amendment to the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund	1 April 1978	Entered into force generally and for Australia on 1 April 1978. Aust TS 1978 No 10; UKTS No 83 of 1978; Cmnd 7331.
27 March 1976, Bangkok	Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity	25 February 1979	Signed for Australia and instrument of ratification deposited pursuant to Article 17 on 26 July 1977. Aust TS 1979 No 4.
26 April 1976, Kingston	Protocol to the Agreement establishing the International Bauxite Association		Instrument of accession deposited by Australia 25 May 1979. Australia's accession was subject to reservations to Article V XII(b) XIV(a) and XV. The Protocol had not entered into force by 1 August 1981.

Date and place of instrument	Description	Entry into force	Notes and references to printed text
15 June 1976, Brussels	International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures Annex F.5. (Concerning urgent consignments)	22 April 1980	Instrument of acceptance deposited by Australia 22 January 1980, and entered into force for Australia 22 April 1980. Aust TS 1980 No 19.
21 June 1976, Geneva	Convention (No 144) concerning Tripartite Consultations to Promote the Implementation of International Labour Standards	16 May 1978	Instrument of ratification deposited by Australia 11 June 1979. The Convention entered into force for Australia 10 June 1980. Aust TS 1980 No 7; UKTS No 33 of 1978; Cmnd 7164.
3 September 1976, London	Convention and Operating Agreement on the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT)	16 July 1979	Instrument of ratification deposited by Australia pursuant to Article 32 on 16 March 1979. Aust TS 1979 No 10; UKTS No 94 of 1979; Cmnd 7722.
12 November 1976, Geneva	Proces-Verbal extending the Declaration on the Provisional Accession of Colombia to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	21 July 1977	Signed for Australia 23 February 1978. The Proces-Verbal entered into force for Australia 24 March 1978. Aust TS 1978 No 20.
13 May 1977, Geneva	Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks	6 February 1979	Signed for Australia 21 December 1977. Instrument of ratification deposited by Australia 4 January 1978. Aust TS 1979 No 2; UKTS No 72 of 1979; Cmnd 7671.
18 May 1977, Geneva	Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques		Signed for Australia 31 May 1978. The Convention was not in force on 1 August 1981.

8 June 1977, Geneva	Protocol Additional to the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflict (Protocol I)	7 December 1978	Signed for Australia subject to ratification 7 December 1978. The Protocol had not been ratified by 1 August 1981.
8 June 1977, Geneva	Protocol Additional to the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflict (Protocol II)	7 December 1978	Signed for Australia subject to ratification 7 December 1978. The Protocol had not been ratified by 1 August 1981.
7 October 1977, Geneva	International Sugar Agreement, 1977	1 January 1980	Signed for Australia 20 December 1977. Instrument of ratification deposited by Australia 27 June 1978. Aust TS 1978 No 9 Act No 26 of 1978.
9 November 1977, London	Amendments to the substantive provisions of the Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation		Instrument of acceptance deposited by Australia 29 May 1980. The Amendment was not in force on 1 August 1981.
17 November 1977, London	Amendment to the Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation relating to the institutionalisation of the Committee on Technical Co-operation in the Convention		Instrument of acceptance deposited by Australia 29 May 1980. The Amendment was not in force on 1 August 1981.
5 December 1977, Kingston	Amendment to the Agreement Establishing the International Bauxite Association		Instrument of approval deposited by Australia 21 August 1978. The Amendment was not in force on 1 August 1981.
17 February 1978, London	Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973		Signed for Australia subject to ratification 30 May 1979. The Protocol had not entered into force by 1 August 1981.

Date and place of instrument	Description	Entry into force	Notes and references to printed text
4 March 1978, Geneva	Final Act of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service		Signed for Australia 4 March 1978. The Final Act was not in force on 1 August 1981.
23 March 1978, Geneva	1978 Protocols for the fourth extension of the Wheat Trade Convention and Food Aid Convention constituting the International Wheat Agreement, 1971	1 July 1978	Instrument of accession deposited for Australia 13 June 1978. Aust TS 1978 No 13; UKTS No 1 of 1980; Cmnd 7775.
7 July 1978, London	International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers		Signed for Australia 29 November 1979. The Convention had not entered into force by 1 August 1981.
20 September 1978, Alofi	Amendments to the Agreement establishing the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation		Instrument of ratification deposited by Australia 30 April 1979. The Amendments had not entered into force by 1 August 1981.
7-12 October 1978, Noumea	Amendments to the Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Commission, 1947	4 June 1980	Instrument of acceptance deposited by Australia 5 October 1979. Aust TS 1980 No 20; UKTS No 90 of 1980; Cmnd 8077.
8 April 1979, Vienna	Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation		Signed for Australia 3 March 1980. The Constitution was not in force on 1 August 1981.
12 April 1979, Geneva	Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures	1 January 1980	Instrument of acceptance deposited by Australia 25 February 1980. The Agreement entered into force for Australia on 26 March 1980. Aust TS 1980 No 10.
12 April 1979, Geneva	International Dairy Arrangement	1 January 1980	Instrument of acceptance deposited by Australia 1 February 1980 on which date the Arrangement entered into force for Australia. Aust TS 1980 No 8.

21 April 1979, Geneva	Arrangement Regarding Bovine Meat	1 January 1980	Instrument of acceptance deposited by Australia 1 February 1980 on which date the Arrangement entered into force for Australia. Aust TS 1980 No 3.
25 April 1979, Washington	1979 Protocols for the Fifth Extension of the Wheat Trade Convention and Food Aid Convention constituting the International Wheat Agreement, 1971	23 June and 1 July 1979	Instrument of ratification deposited by Australia on 30 May 1979. For entry into force provisions see Article 9 of each of the Protocols. Aust TS 1979 No 13; UKTS No 75 of 1980; Cmnd 8010.
10 July 1979, Honiara	South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency Convention	10 July 1979	Signed for Australia on 13 September 1979 and entered into force for Australia on 12 October 1979. Aust TS 1979 No 16.
6 October 1979, Geneva	International Natural Rubber Agreement	23 October 1980 (Provisionally)	Signed for Australia 30 June 1980. Notification of provisional application deposited 9 September 1980. Aust TS 1980 No 26.
26 October 1979, Rio de Janeiro	Universal Postal Union. Final Act of the XVIIIth Congress		Signed for Australia on 26 October 1979. The Final Act was not in force on 1 August 1981.
15 November 1979, London	Amendments to Articles 17, 18, 20 and 51 of the Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation		Instrument of acceptance deposited by Australia on 10 November 1980. The Amendments were not in force on 1 August 1981.
15 November 1979, London	Amendments adopted on 15 November 1970 to the International Convention on Load Lines		Instrument of acceptance deposited by Australia on 10 November 1980. The Amendments were not in force on 1 August 1981.
22 November 1979, Geneva	Protocol Supplementary to the Geneva (1979) Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	1 January 1980	Instrument of acceptance deposited by Australia on 31 March 1980 on which date the Protocol entered into force for Australia. Aust TS 1980 No 12.

Date and place of instrument	Description	Entry into force	Notes and references to printed text
5 December 1979, Geneva	World Administrative Radio 1979, Final Act		Signed for Australia on 6 December 1979. The Final Act was not in force on 1 August 1981.
18 December 1979, New York	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women		Signed for Australia 17 July 1980. The Convention was not in force on 1 August 1981.
6 March 1980, London	Food Aid Convention, 1980	1 July 1980	Signed for Australia 30 April 1980. Instrument of ratification deposited by Australia 5 June 1980. Aust TS 1980 No 25.
20 May 1980, Canberra	Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources		Signed for Australia on 11 September 1980. The Convention was not in force on 1 August 1981. Act No 30 of 1981.
27 May 1980, Paris	Agreement concerning the voluntary contributions to be given for the execution of the project to preserve and develop the monumental site of Moenjodaro	18 September 1980	The Agreement was signed for Australia, and entered into force for Australia, on 18 September 1980. Aust TS 1980 No 30.
14 July 1980, Tarawa	South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement		Signed for Australia 14 July 1980. The Agreement was not in force on 1 August 1981.

C. Agreements with International Organisations

3/25 May 1978, Manila	Exchange of Letters constituting an Agreement with the Asian Development Bank concerning an Australian contribution to the Technical Assistance Special Fund	25 May 1978	Aust TS 1978 No 11.
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23 January 1979, Madrid	Agreement on the Precipitation Enhancement Project (PEP) between the World Meteorological Organization, the Government of Spain and other Member States of the World Meteorological Organization Participating in the Experiment	23 January 1979	On 11 July 1979 Australia deposited a note pursuant to Section 17 of the Agreement agreeing to be a participating Member State. The Agreement entered into force for Australia pursuant to Section 19 on 16 August 1979. Aust TS 1979 No 14.
15 June 1979, Paris	Agreement with the European Space Agency for a Co-operative Space Vehicle Tracking Program	15 June 1979	Aust TS 1979 No 9.
27 November- 10 December 1979, Manila	Exchange of Letters constituting an Agreement with the Asian Development Bank relating to a further contribution by the Government of Australia to the Asian Development Bank's Technical Assistance Special Fund	10 December 1979	Aust TS 1979 No 22.
29 February 1980, Geneva	Agreement between the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization and the Government of Australia in relation to the establishment and functioning of the Patent Office of the Government of Australia as an International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authority under the Patent Cooperation Treaty	29 February 1980	Aust TS 1980 No 11.
14 November 1980, Brussels	Exchange of Letters comprising an Agreement between Australia and the European Economic Community on trade in Mutton, Lamb and Goatmeat	20 October 1980	The Agreement was deemed to have entered into force pursuant to the provision in the Letters on 20 October 1980. Aust TS 1980 No 32.

APPENDIX II

Australian legislation during the years 1978 to 1980 concerning matters of international law

Antarctic Treaty (Environment Protection) Act 1980 (No 103 of 1980)

An Act to make provision for giving effect to certain measures for the conservation of Antarctic fauna and flora agreed to by Australia and certain other Contracting Parties to the Antarctic Treaty in accordance with Article IX, and to make provision relating to the protection of the environment of the Australian Antarctic Territory.

Christmas Island Amendment Act 1980 (No 174 of 1980)

An Act to amend the Christmas Island Act 1958 to make provision for grants of Australian citizenship to persons ordinarily resident on the Island.

Coastal Waters (State Powers) Act 1980 (No 75 of 1980) and related Acts (Nos 76 to 79)

Acts to extend the legislative powers of the States and the Northern Territory in relation to coastal waters, and to vest in each of the States and the Northern Territory proprietary rights and title in respect of certain land beneath the coastal waters adjacent to the States and the Northern Territory and within the sovereignty of the Commonwealth.

Copyright (International Protection) Regulations (Statutory Rules 1980 No 276)

Regulations made under the Copyright Act 1968 to amend the Copyright (International Protection) Regulations (SR 1969 Nos 60, 65, 1974 No 1974) in several respects.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands Amendment Act 1979 (No 6 of 1979)

An Act to amend the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act 1955 to provide for grants of Australian citizenship to persons ordinarily resident in the Islands.

Crimes (Foreign Incursions and Recruitment) Act 1978 (No 13 of 1978)

An Act relating to incursions into foreign countries and recruitment for services in armed forces in foreign countries.

Customs Co-operation Council (Privileges and Immunities) Regulations (Statutory Rules 1979 No 72)

Regulations made under the International Organizations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1963 to declare the Customs Co-operation Council an international organization to which the Act applies.

Diplomatic and Consular Missions Act 1978 (Act No 98 of 1978)

An Act to prevent the improper use of diplomatic and consular signs and titles.

Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Amendment Act 1980 (Act No 41 of 1980)

An Act to amend the Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act 1967 to provide for the granting to a permanent mission of a particular type of regional international organisation the same privileges and immunities as are accorded to a diplomatic mission of a foreign country.

Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Regulations (Statutory Rules 1980 No 308)

Regulations made under the Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Acts 1967 to declare the European Communities to be an international organisation for purposes of the Act.

Endangered Species Ordinance 1980 (No 1 of 1980)

An Ordinance made under the Australian Antarctic Territory Act 1954 to give effect to the Agreement between Australia and Japan for the protection of migratory birds and birds in danger of extinction and their environment, signed at Tokyo on 6 February 1974, and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, signed at Washington on 3 March 1973, in the Australian Antarctic Territory.

European Launcher Development Organization (Privileges and Immunities) Regulations (Repeal) (Statutory Rules 1978 No 215)

Regulations made under the International Organizations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1963 to repeal Statutory Rules 1968, No 158 which declared the European Organisation for the Development and Construction of Space Vehicle Launchers an international organisation to which the Act applied.

Extradition (State of Israel) Regulations (Statutory Rules 1978 No 17)

Regulations made under the Extradition (Foreign States) Act 1966 applying that Act in relation to the State of Israel, subject to the 1972 Hijacking of Aircraft Convention, the 1973 Protection of Aircraft Convention, and the 1976 Treaty with Israel concerning Extradition.

Fisheries Amendment Act 1978 (No 99 of 1978)

An Act to amend the Fisheries Act 1952 to provide for the establishment of a 200 international nautical mile Australian fishing zone.

Foreign Antitrust Judgments (Restriction of Enforcement) Act 1979 (No 13 of 1979)

An Act to make provision for restricting the recognition and enforcement in Australia of certain foreign judgments obtained in antitrust proceedings.

Income Tax (International Agreements) Amendment Act 1980 (No 23 of 1980)

An Act to amend the Income Tax (International Agreements) Act 1953 to give effect to double taxation agreements between Australia and the Philippines (1979 Agreement), Switzerland (1980 Agreement), and the United Kingdom (1980 Protocol amending the 1967 Agreement).

Income Tax (International Agreements) Amendment Act (No 2) 1980 (No 127 of 1980)

An Act to amend the Income Tax (International Agreements) Act 1953 to give effect to the Convention between Australia and Canada for the Avoidance of Double Taxation signed in Canberra on 21 May 1980.

International Coffee Organization (Privileges and Immunities) Regulations (Statutory Rules 1978 No 214)

Regulations made under the International Organizations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1963 to declare the International Coffee Organization an international organization to which the Act applies.

International Monetary Agreements Amendment Act 1978 (No 97 of 1978)

An Act amending the International Monetary Agreements Act 1947 to give effect to the Second Amendment to the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund, adopted in Washington on 24 March 1976, and for related purposes.

International Sugar Agreement Act 1978 (No 26 of 1978)

An Act to approve the ratification by Australia of the International Sugar Agreement, 1977 and for related purposes.

International Sugar Organization (Privileges and Immunities) Regulations (Statutory Rules 1978 No 213)

Regulations made under the International Organizations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1963 to declare the International Sugar Organization an international organization to which the Act applies.

Migratory Birds Ordinance 1980 (No 2 of 1980)

An Ordinance made under the Australian Antarctic Territory Act 1954 and related to the Endangered Species Ordinance 1980 (above).

Navigation Amendment Act 1979 (No 98 of 1979)

An Act to amend the Navigation Act 1912 to give effect to the International Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-Going Ships 1957, the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea 1972, the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974, the International Convention for Safe Containers 1972, and the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships 1969.

Norfolk Island Act 1979 (No 25 of 1979)

An Act to provide for the Government of Norfolk Island. (For a history of legislative and executive acts and other matters relating to the development of the Island, see the extensive preamble to the Act.)

Papua New Guinea Independence (Australian Citizenship of Young Persons) Regulations (Statutory Rules 1980 No 278)

Regulations made under the Papua New Guinea Independence Act 1975 to provide for the re-acquisition of Australian citizenship by certain young persons in Papua New Guinea.

Passports Amendment Act 1979 (No 103 of 1979)

An Act to amend the Passports Act 1938 to provide the reasons for which a passport may properly be denied and to increase the range of offences and penalties in relation to the mis-use of passports.

Whale Protection Act 1980 (No 92 of 1980)

An Act to provide for the preservation, conservation and protection of whales and other cetacea in the Australian Fishing Zone.