

Appendix 1: Address by the President of the People's Republic of China

Mr Howard (Bennelong—Prime Minister) (10.08 a.m.)—Mr Speaker and Mr President of the Senate, on behalf of the government and on behalf of all members, I extend to His Excellency Hu Jintao, the President of the People's Republic of China, a very warm welcome to our national parliament. I extend that welcome to his wife, Madame Liu, and to all the other members of the Chinese party.

It would be no exaggeration to say that 10 years ago an event such as this would have been seen as not only unlikely but indeed highly improbable. Equally, I would not have thought 10 years ago that as Prime Minister of Australia and as the leader of a Western, Centre Right political party I would have—as I did in 2002—addressed the cadres of the Central Party School of the Chinese Communist Party in Beijing. I think that says a number of things. It says something of the way in which our world has changed. It says something of the commonsense character of the relationship between Australia and China, because that event in 2002 occurred and this event today occurs without either of our two nations in any way abandoning their distinctive but different traditions.

I would characterise the relationship between Australia and China as being both mature and practical and as being a relationship that is intensely built on growing people-to-people links. We are different societies. We have different cultures, we have different traditions and we have different histories. No purpose is served in pretending otherwise. But might I say that that has never blinded successive Australian governments of both political persuasions to an endeavour to draw from the relationship those things that can be of great and enduring mutual benefit to our societies. So in those senses it is a very mature and practical relationship.

The people-to-people links are immensely important. I can describe it this way: the most widely spoken foreign language in Australia today is a dialect of Chinese, and three per cent of the Australian population, no fewer than 550,000 people, claim Chinese ancestry. Speaking personally, 13.3 per cent of my own electorate of Bennelong in Sydney claim Chinese ancestry. There are 34,000 students from China studying in Australia. China is now Australia's third largest trading partner. Last year the signing of the natural gas contract for the supply, over 25 years, of natural gas to the Guangdong province was a veritable landmark in the evolution of the economic

relationship between our two nations. Two-way trade between Australia and China has trebled since 1996.

Let me take the opportunity today of recording, on behalf of the government, our appreciation for the constructive, practical and wholly positive approach that China has taken in helping, in partnership with others, to resolve the challenging issue of North Korea's nuclear capabilities. No nation has more influence on North Korea than China. The resolution of that issue, which must necessarily involve other nations as well, is very important to the stability and the peace of our region.

Finally, it is self-evident that the relationship between Australia, the United States and China respectively, on a two-way basis—that is, our relationship with the United States and then again our relationship with China—will be extremely important to the stability of our region. Our aim is to see calm and constructive dialogue between the United States and China on those issues which might potentially cause tension between them. It will be Australia's aim, as a nation which has different but nonetheless close relationships with both of those nations, to promote that constructive and calm dialogue.

Mr President, you and your wife are greatly welcomed to our country. We thank you for coming. We wish you well. We know that you will receive a warm reception from many people in this country who will demonstrate their affection for the important relations between our two peoples.

HIS EXCELLENCY Mr Hu Jintao (PO) (10.21 a.m.)—(Translation) The Hon. Neil Andrew, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Hon. Paul Calvert, President of the Senate, the Hon. John Howard, Prime Minister, distinguished members of the federal parliament, ladies and gentlemen: I am delighted to have this opportunity of coming to the Parliament House of Australia to meet with you and address such a distinguished audience.

Let me begin by expressing, on behalf of the Chinese government and people, my best wishes to you and, through you, to the courageous and hardworking Australian people. Though located in different hemispheres and separated by high seas, the people of China and Australia enjoy a friendly exchange that dates back centuries. The Chinese people have all along cherished amicable feelings about the Australian people. Back in the 1420s, the expeditionary fleets of China's Ming dynasty reached Australian shores. For centuries, the Chinese sailed across vast seas and settled down in what was called 'the southern land', or today's Australia. They brought Chinese culture here and lived

harmoniously with the local people, contributing their proud share to Australia's economy, society and thriving pluralistic culture.

More than three decades have passed since China and Australia established diplomatic relations. Our bilateral ties have stood the tests of time and international vicissitudes and made steady headway. To consolidate and develop its all-round cooperation with Australia is a key component of China's external relations. We have always viewed our friendly ties with Australia from a strategic and long-term perspective. To cultivate a deeper and all-round cooperation between the two countries is the common aspiration of the two governments and peoples.

This afternoon I will have an in-depth exchange of views with Prime Minister Howard on bilateral ties and regional and international issues of mutual interest. We will also sign a series of bilateral documents on cooperation. This shows that China-Australia cooperation in various fields is going deeper and broader. I am convinced that China and Australia will shape a relationship of all-round cooperation that features a high degree of mutual trust, long-term friendship and mutual benefit—a relationship that makes our two peoples both winners.

How should countries go about their relations with one another in this complicated and diverse world? It is a question that is very much on the minds of many people. We are of the view that, for smooth conduct of state-to-state relations and for lasting peace and common prosperity, all countries should act in compliance with the following principles. First, politically they should respect each other, seek common ground while putting aside differences and endeavour to expand areas of agreement. Our world is a diverse place, like a rainbow of many colours. Civilisations, social systems and development models, different as they may be, should respect one another, should learn from each other's strong points, amid competition and comparison, and should achieve common development by seeking common ground while shelving differences. By mutual respect politically we mean that the political system and the path of political development chosen by the people of each country should be respected.

Democracy is the common pursuit of mankind, and all countries must earnestly protect the democratic rights of their people. In the past 20 years and more since China embarked on a road of reform and opening up, we have moved steadfastly to promote political restructuring and vigorously build democratic politics under socialism while upholding and improving our systems of people's congresses, multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party, and regional ethnic autonomy. We have advanced the process of scientific and democratic decision

making and promoted grassroots democracy, protection of citizens' rights and freedoms, democratic elections, and democratic decision making, democratic management and democratic supervision by the people in our country's political, economic, cultural and social life according to law.

We have stepped up the building of the legal system in China, making sure that there are laws to go by, that the laws must be observed and are strictly enforced and that violators must be prosecuted. As a result, the enthusiasm, initiative and creativeness of the Chinese people of all ethnic groups have been galvanised, providing an immense driving force for the country's development. In future, we will continue to move forward our political restructuring in a vigorous and cautious manner as our national conditions merit, improve our democratic institutions and legal system and build a socialist political civilisation.

True, China and Australia are different in social systems. This is the result of different choices made by our people in light of their national conditions and the two countries' different historical evolution. As China-Australia relations prove, so long as they understand and treat each other as equals and respect their respective national conditions and circumstances, countries with different social systems may very well become partners of friendly cooperation with constantly increased common ground.

Second, economically they should complement and benefit one another, deepen their cooperation and achieve common development. With economic globalisation developing in such depth, no country can expect to achieve economic development goals without going for effective economic and technological cooperation with other countries and actively participating in international division of labour, bringing in capital knowledge, technology and managerial expertise needed for development at home and in return providing products and know-how with comparative advantages for the development of others. This is how countries achieve common development through mutually beneficial cooperation.

Right now, China has entered into a new stage of building a well-off society in an all-round way and accelerating the socialist modernisation drive. We are engaged in developing a socialist market economy and opening the country still wider in more areas, with a higher level of sophistication. While speeding up strategic economic restructuring, we are vigorously implementing the strategies of revitalising China through science and education, of sustainable development, of development of the west and of renewal of the old industrial base of north-east China. China enjoys a vast market, abundant labour, social and political stability and a vibrant momentum for

development. A stronger and more developed China will bring growth opportunities and tangible benefits to other countries in the world.

China and Australia are highly complementary economically. Blessed with vast territory and rich resources, Australia boasts economic and technological successes. The potential for China-Australia economic cooperation is immense. Past, present or future, we see Australia as our important economic partner. China-Australia trade has grown rapidly in recent years, from \$US87 million in the early years of our diplomatic relations to \$US10.4 billion in 2002. China has become Australia's third largest trading partner and fourth largest export market and, in fact, the fastest growing one. Australia is China's ninth largest trading partner and biggest supplier of wool. Over the years China has purchased large amounts of iron ore and aluminium oxide from Australia, which has such energy and mineral riches. Last year the two countries signed a 25-year, \$A25 billion deal on the LNG project in Guangdong, thus laying a solid foundation for our bilateral energy cooperation.

Also expanding steadily are the bilateral exchanges and cooperation in science and technology, agriculture and animal husbandry. By June 2003 Australia had invested in a total of 5,600 projects in China, with an actual investment exceeding \$US3.1 billion. China has invested in 218 projects in Australia, with a contractual value of \$US450 million. We are ready to be your long-term and stable cooperation partner, dedicated to closer cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit. The trade and economic framework between China and Australia which will be signed today will mark the beginning of a brand-new stage of our trade and economic cooperation. I am convinced that this framework will help steer our bilateral cooperation in economic, trade and other fields to continuous new highs.

Third, culturally countries should step up exchanges and enhance understanding and mutual emulation. Diversity in the world is a basic characteristic of human society and also the key condition for a lively and dynamic world, as we see today. The proud history, culture and traditions that make each country different are all part of human civilisation. Every nation, every culture, must have its strong points and advantages. All should respect one another, draw upon each other's strengths and strive to achieve common progress.

China has a 5,000-year civilisation. Its people, of 56 ethnic groups, have worked together to shape the magnificent Chinese culture. The Chinese culture belongs not only to the Chinese but also to the whole world. It has flourished not only through mutual emulation and assimilation among its various ethnic groups but also through

interactions and mutual learning with other countries' cultures. With reform opening up and a modernisation drive pressing ahead in full swing, we are all the more eager to draw upon the useful achievements of all civilisations. We stand ready to step up cultural exchanges with the rest of the world in a joint promotion of cultural prosperity.

Cultural pluralism is a distinctive feature of Australian society, a feature that embodies ethnic harmony in this country. Just as the national anthem goes, Australian people have come across the seas. Cultural exchanges have long served as important bridges for enhanced understanding and deepened friendship between our two peoples. Last year was the 30th anniversary of diplomatic ties between China and Australia. While Celebrate Australia 2002 delighted Shanghai citizens, Chinese performing artists had their debut in the famous Sydney Opera House. In recent years people-to-people exchanges between our two countries have grown rapidly, with annual visits well over 100,000. China is the biggest source country of foreign students in Australia now. We should continue to expand our cultural exchanges, giving fuller play to culture's role as the bridge and bond in the building of friendship between the two countries and their peoples.

Fourth, in security, countries should strengthen mutual trust, cooperate on an equal footing and endeavour to maintain peace. Peace and development remain the dominant themes of our times. Uncertainties affecting world peace and development have been on the rise. Traditional and non-traditional threats to security are mixed together, rendering some regions unstable and turbulent. Terrorism attacks from time to time and cross-boundary crimes have become more pronounced. How to meet these challenges, secure peace and development in the world and create a stable and harmonious homeland for all is a critical question that calls for serious consideration and effective solution.

China advocates a new security concept featuring mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and cooperation and strives to resolve disputes peacefully through dialogue and cooperation. We believe in democracy in international relations. The affairs of the world should be handled through consultation on an equal footing by all countries. Members of the international community should reaffirm their commitment to multilateralism and give full scope to the important role of the United Nations and its Security Council in maintaining world peace and security.

China and Australia respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and they stick to noninterference in each other's internal affairs and enjoy a growing mutual trust in the security field. Recent years have seen increasing exchanges between the two

militaries, as evidenced by the annual defence strategic dialogue for six consecutive years and frequent port calls by naval ships of both countries. China and Australia have shared interests in keeping the South Pacific and Asia-Pacific stable, easing regional tensions and promoting peaceful settlement of hot-spot issues. We are both against terrorism and hope for stronger counter-terrorism cooperation. We are both key participants in the ARF and other regional security mechanisms. China welcomes and supports a constructive Australian role in regional and international affairs. We, on our part, will stick to our independent foreign policy of peace, acting forever as a strong defender of world peace and a persistent proponent of common development. We are ready to join Australia and other countries in cultivating a secure and reliable international environment of lasting stability.

Ladies and gentlemen, Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory. The complete reunification of China at an early date is the common aspiration and firm resolve of the entire Chinese people. A peaceful solution to the Taiwan question serves the interests of all the Chinese people, including our compatriots on Taiwan. It also serves the common interests of all countries in the region, including Australia. The greatest threat to peace in the Taiwan Straits is the splittist activities by Taiwan independence forces. We are firmly opposed to Taiwan independence. The Chinese government and people look to Australia for a constructive role in China's peaceful reunification.

Ladies and gentlemen, there have been frequent exchanges between our two legislatures in recent years. The Speaker, the Hon. Neil Andrew, and many law-makers here have visited my country and have seen China's changes and progress first-hand. Here I would like to extend this invitation to all of you: we look forward to receiving more of you in China. Looking back, I am gratified to see the fruitful past of our relations. Looking forward, I feel confident in where the relationship is headed. Let us join hands in writing a more luminous new chapter of the China-Australia relationship of all-round cooperation. Thank you.

Appendix 2: Parliamentary Questionnaire: Australia's Relationship with China

As the 2007 Australia Parliamentary Fellow I am conducting research on the ways the Australian Parliament views, or has viewed, the relationship between Australia and China. As part of this project, I am sending a questionnaire to all Senators and Members of Parliament.

The following questionnaire seeks your response to a range of questions about the nature of the Australia–China relationship, Australia's foreign policy priorities and the China-related matters that are raised by your constituents. Your participation is important to the success of this project and the representativeness of the data. The questionnaire should take you approximately 10 minutes to complete. In order to facilitate the compilation of data please complete and return the questionnaire by **13 July 2007**.

Your responses are confidential, non-attributable and will only be presented as aggregated data.

Data from the questionnaire will be published by the Parliamentary Library as a component of the 2007 Australian Parliamentary Fellow monograph.

Please return this questionnaire in the reply paid envelope that has been supplied.

1. Please indicate the political party of which you are a member (if any):

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Liberal Party | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Labor Party | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) National Party | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Democrats | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Greens | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Independent | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g) Family First | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h) Prefer not to disclose | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Years of parliamentary service:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Under 3 years | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) 3–6 years | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) 6–9 years | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) 9–12 years | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) 12–15 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Over 15 years | <input type="checkbox"/> |

China questions—sources of information

I am interested in determining which sources you use to gain information about the People's Republic of China and how influential each source is in contributing to your understanding of China and the Australia–China relationship.

3. Please indicate which sources you access for information about China and the frequency of this access (please circle).

	Regularly	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
a) The Australian media	1	2	3	4
b) The overseas media	1	2	3	4
c) Academic/ think-tank publications	1	2	3	4
d) Parliamentary committee activity	1	2	3	4
e) Government communication (eg: cables, intelligence, press statements)	1	2	3	4
f) Parliamentary colleagues	1	2	3	4
g) Chinese language materials	1	2	3	4
h) Members of your electorate	1	2	3	4
i) Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade	1	2	3	4
j) Chinese Embassy	1	2	3	4
k) Parliamentary Library	1	2	3	4
l) Your staff	1	2	3	4
m) Internet sites	1	2	3	4
n) Non-government organisations	1	2	3	4
o) Other, please specify: _____	1	2	3	4

China questions—travel to China

4. (a) Have you ever visited the People’s Republic of China (not including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region)?

Yes
 No (Please go to question 5)

If YES:

(b) How many times: _____

(c) Did you visit during the term of the current 41st Parliament? (16 November 2004–present)

Yes
 No

(d) If you did visit during the term of the 41st Parliament, in what capacity did you visit? (Please select all that apply)

Personal/private (eg: holiday)
 Business/ trade representation
 Official (Please go to question 4(e))

(e) If you visited in an official capacity, please tick the most appropriate category (if more than one, please select all that apply):

- As a member of an official Parliamentary delegation
- With a Parliamentary Friendship Group
- As a member of a party delegation
- Individual study trip
- As a guest of the Chinese Government or a Chinese Government agency

5. (a) Have you ever visited the Republic of China/ Taiwan?

- Yes
- No (Please go to question 6)

(b) Did you visit the Republic of China/ Taiwan during the term of the 41st Parliament?

- Yes
- No

6. Are you a member of any of the following groups?

- a) The Australia–China Parliamentary Friendship Group
- b) The Australia–Taiwan Parliamentary Friendship Group
- c) The All-Party Parliamentary Group for Tibet

China questions—Chinese language skills

7. Do you have any Chinese language skills?

- Yes
- No

8. Do any of your staff have any Chinese language skills?

- Yes
- No

China questions—the character of the Australia–China relationship

9. From a historical perspective, please rate how influential you feel each of the following milestones have been in contributing to the character of the current Australia–China relationship (please circle the relevant number for each event):

	Highly Influential	Moderately Influential	Marginally Influential	Not Influential	Don't Know
a) The liberalisation of the Chinese economy, from 1978, under Deng Xiaoping	1	2	3	4	5
b) The Whitlam Labor Government's recognition of China in 1972	1	2	3	4	5
c) The Fraser Government's bipartisan approach to relations with China	1	2	3	4	5
d) The building of bilateral ties under the Hawke Labor Government	1	2	3	4	5
e) The Tiananmen Square incident of 4 June 1989	1	2	3	4	5
f) Bilateral relations under the Howard Government to date	1	2	3	4	5
g) President Hu Jintao's address to the Australian Parliament in October 2003	1	2	3	4	5

10. Using the contemporary Australia–China relationship as a starting point, please indicate how influential you feel each of the following will be in determining the future character of the Australia–China relationship? (please circle the relevant number for each item)

	Highly Influential	Moderately Influential	Marginally Influential	Not Influential	Don't Know
a) Increasing Australian exports to China	1	2	3	4	5
b) A bilateral or multilateral climate-change agreement with China	1	2	3	4	5
c) A Free Trade Agreement with China	1	2	3	4	5
d) China's emergence as a stakeholder in global/ regional affairs	1	2	3	4	5
e) China's role in arms control negotiations with North Korea	1	2	3	4	5
f) The rights of Falun Gong practitioners in China	1	2	3	4	5
g) The enforcement of intellectual property rights in China	1	2	3	4	5
h) The character of Chinese diplomacy in the South Pacific	1	2	3	4	5
i) The political status of the Republic of China/ Taiwan	1	2	3	4	5
j) The Australia–United States alliance	1	2	3	4	5
k) The political status of Tibet	1	2	3	4	5
l) Australia's Human Rights Dialogue with China	1	2	3	4	5
m) China's demand for energy resources and raw materials	1	2	3	4	5
n) Other(s), please specify: _____	1	2	3	4	5

11. (a) In January 2007 Australia ratified two nuclear safeguard agreements in Beijing. These agreements were signed in preparation for the export of Australian uranium to the People's Republic. Are you concerned about the export of Australian uranium to China?

Yes
 No (Please go to question 12)

- (b) If YES, please indicate which, if any, of the following issues reflect your concern (select all that apply)

(i) Effect on nuclear proliferation/ security
 (ii) Effect on Australia's international reputation
 (iii) Other (please specify):

12. Do you believe a Free Trade Agreement with China would:

a) Be in Australia's interests
 Yes
 No
 b) Substantially contribute to Australia's trade deficit
 Yes
 No
 c) Damage Australia's manufacturing sector
 Yes
 No
 d) Create jobs and raise Australian living standards
 Yes
 No

13. China recently overtook Japan as Australia's largest trading partner. Given the importance of China to Australia's economic development, do you feel that:

a) Australia is well-positioned to protect and promote Australian interests in China
 Yes
 No
 b) Australia has become too reliant upon China for its economic prosperity
 Yes
 No
 c) Australia's economic reliance upon China will negatively impact upon Australia's political dealings with China
 Yes
 No
 d) The Howard Government has achieved the right balance between the economic and non-economic aspects of the relationship
 Yes
 No

14. Have you ever received representations from Chinese Government officials about:

- a) The political status of Tibet
Yes
No
- b) The activities of Falun Gong practitioners in Australia
Yes
No
- c) The rights of workers to collectively organise in China
Yes
No
- d) The political status of the Republic of China/Taiwan
Yes
No
- e) Other domestic political events in China (please specify):

Foreign policy questions

The following questions seek to determine what you believe Australia’s foreign policy priorities to be and the degree to which, you believe, the Opposition and the minor parties can influence Australian foreign policy.

15. Please indicate the importance you attribute to the following interests or values in determining Australia’s foreign policy:

	Highly Important	Important	Unimportant
a) Trade	1	2	3
b) Advancing democracy	1	2	3
c) Defence and strategic interests	1	2	3
d) Advancing human rights	1	2	3
e) Promoting Australian political ‘values’	1	2	3
f) Strategic alliances with world powers	1	2	3

16. How much influence do you believe the Opposition and the minor parties have on foreign policy?

- Substantial
- Some
- Negligible

17. The Opposition and the minor parties can best influence foreign policy through (select all that you think apply):

- Parliamentary debate/ questions
- Policy
- Committee work/ reports
- The media/ public awareness
- Non-government organisations

18. a) Do you believe the Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs Defence and Trade / Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade can influence Australian foreign policy:

Yes
 No (Please go to question 19)

b) If YES, could you please provide an example: _____

Constituent matters

19. *Members of the House of Representatives only, Senators please go to question 22)*

The number of Chinese-born people in any one Australian electorate may be as high as between 10–15%. Are you aware of the percentage of Chinese-Australians in your electorate?

Yes Could you please provide that percentage: _____%
 No

20. Are the Chinese-Australians in your electorate largely (select all that apply):

Australian-born Chinese
 Mainland (PRC)-born Chinese
 Hong Kong-born Chinese
 Ethnic Chinese from Southeast Asia
 Don't know

21. How does the business community in your electorate consider the economic *rise of China*?

- a) They view it as a significant opportunity
 Yes
 No
- b) They worry about competing with Chinese imports
 Yes
 No
- c) They are concerned about the effect of a FTA with China
 Yes
 No
- d) They welcome a FTA with China
 Yes
 No

22. a) Have your Chinese-Australian constituents raised China-related issues with you?

Yes
 No (Please go to question 23)

b) If YES, do the China-related matters raised by your constituents relate to:

- Policy
- Commerce/ trade
- Immigration
- Human rights
- Education
- Other (please specify): _____

23. a) Do you receive representations from individual constituents or organisations about human rights issues in China?

- Yes
- No (Please go to question 24)

b) If YES, do these representations relate to any of the following (select all that apply):

- (i) Falun Gong practitioners
- (ii) Rights of ethnic and religious minorities
- (iii) The forced repatriation of North Korean asylum seekers
- (iv) Forced abortions and sterilisations
- (v) 'Organ harvesting'
- (vi) Other (please specify): _____

24. Would you like to make any additional comments; do you feel that there are important aspects of the Australia–China relationship that have not been mentioned?

Thank you for completing the questionnaire—please return the questionnaire in the reply paid envelope that has been supplied.