



31 March 2026

Review Of The China-Australia Free Trade Agreement

Submitted By China Chamber of Commerce in Australia

Dear ChAFTA Team of Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT):

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the entry into force of the China-Australia Free Trade Agreement (ChAFTA, hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement"), China Chamber of Commerce in Australia (hereinafter referred to as "CCCA") attaches great significance to the comprehensive review and consultation initiative launched by your department. As the primary organization representing Chinese-invested enterprises in Australia, CCCA adheres to the tenet of "reflecting enterprise demands, promoting practical cooperation, and deepening China-Australia win-win outcomes". Through conducting industry-wide special surveys, organizing multiple forums for Chinese-invested enterprises, collecting feedback from member enterprises, and collating expert arguments, CCCA has comprehensively reviewed the implementation effects of the Agreement over the past decade. Strictly in line with the original provisions of ChAFTA, this submission systematically analyzes the current bottlenecks and challenges in bilateral cooperation, and puts forward targeted recommendations for deepening the Agreement, for the reference of your department in conducting the "General Review". The submission aims to facilitate the Agreement's adaptation to the new situation of China-Australia economic and trade development in the next decade and unlock greater potential for bilateral cooperation.

Since its establishment, CCCA has been deeply engaged in China-Australia economic and trade cooperation, witnessing and participating in the entire process of the Agreement from negotiation and signing to implementation. Pursuant to Article 5 of Chapter 16 of the



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Agreement, which stipulates that "To better achieve the objectives of this Agreement, the Parties shall conduct a general review of this Agreement within 3 years of its entry into force and, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, thereafter at intervals of not less than 5 years", this comprehensive review is not only a legal obligation to implement the Agreement's provisions but also a key initiative to address the restructuring of global industrial chains, the industrial upgrading of both countries, and the evolving needs of bilateral economic and trade cooperation. Over the past decade, profound changes have taken place in the economic landscapes of China and Australia, global trade rules, and the development of emerging industries. Certain provisions of the Agreement can no longer fully adapt to the current reality of bilateral cooperation. This review is therefore timely, providing an important platform for the two Parties to jointly resolve cooperation challenges, expand cooperation areas, and enhance cooperation efficiency.

I. Remarkable Achievements of ChAFTA in the Past Decade: Laying a Solid Foundation for China-Australia Economic and Trade Cooperation

Since the official entry into force of the Agreement on 20 December 2015, both China and Australia have strictly abided by the provisions of the Agreement, steadily advancing core tasks including tariff reduction, market access liberalization, and trade facilitation enhancement. This has driven bilateral economic and trade cooperation to achieve leapfrog development, progressing from "scale growth" to "quality improvement" and from "traditional fields" to "diversified layout". The practice of the past decade has fully demonstrated that ChAFTA serves as a "ballast stone" and "accelerator" for China-Australia bilateral economic and trade relations. It has established a stable, transparent, and predictable institutional framework for enterprises of both countries and contributed China-Australia wisdom to the process of global trade liberalization and facilitation.

(I) Doubling of Bilateral Trade Volume and Full Release of Complementary Advantages



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Over the past decade since the Agreement's entry into force, China-Australia bilateral trade has achieved a historic leap, growing steadily from A\$149.8 billion in the 2015 financial year¹ to A\$309 billion in the 2024 financial year², representing an increase of over 106%. China has maintained its position as Australia's largest trading partner, largest export market, and largest source of imports for 16 consecutive years, while Australia remains among China's top 10 trading partners, serving as an important supplier of resources, energy, and high-quality agricultural and food products to China. Leveraging the core dividend of tariff reduction under the Agreement, the complementarity of the advantageous industries of both countries has been fully exerted. Australia's competitive products, such as energy and mineral products, dairy products, and wine, have continuously entered the Chinese market through channels established by the Agreement.

(II) Continuous Improvement of Trade Facilitation and Enhanced Enterprise Sense of Gain in Customs Clearance and Compliance

Over the past decade, both China and Australia have strictly implemented the relevant chapters and provisions of the Agreement, including "Customs Procedures and Trade Facilitation" and "Rules of Origin". They have continuously promoted the optimization of customs clearance processes, electronic documentation, and standard alignment, gradually establishing an efficient, convenient, and transparent cross-border trade service system, which has significantly reduced the time and operational costs for enterprises.

(III) Steady Progress of Two-Way Investment Cooperation and Continuous Expansion of Cooperation Areas and Depth

¹.Source: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia (<https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/trade-investment/trade-at-a-glance/trade-investment-at-a-glance-2016/Pages/profile-of-australias-trade-2015>)

². Source: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia (<https://www.dfat.gov.au/geo/china/china-country-brief>)



Chapter 9 "Investment" of the Agreement clarifies core principles such as investment protection, market access, most-favored-nation treatment, and national treatment, establishing a stable and transparent institutional framework for two-way investment between China and Australia. This has fundamentally transformed the previous situation of China-Australia investment cooperation, which was characterized by "small scale, narrow scope, and high risk". Over the past decade, the stock of two-way investment between China and Australia has grown from less than A\$100 billion in the 2015 financial year to A\$238.9 billion in the 2024 financial year³. The scope of investment has gradually expanded from traditional energy, minerals, and agriculture to multiple emerging fields, including new energy, high-end manufacturing, financial services, technological innovation, and healthcare, forming a sound pattern of "mutual commitment and diversified synergy".

(IV) Enrichment of the Connotation of China-Australia Economic and Trade Cooperation and Synergistic Development of Trade in Services and People-to-People Exchanges

In addition to trade in goods and investment cooperation, the Agreement also includes clear provisions on trade in services, intellectual property, and cooperation and capacity building, establishing a broad platform for the development of China-Australia trade in services and people-to-people exchanges. Over the past decade, the volume of China-Australia trade in services has increased from A\$14.2 billion in the 2015 financial year to A\$24 billion in the 2024 financial year, representing a growth rate of 69%⁴. China has become Australia's largest export destination for tourism and education services, while Australia has emerged as an important destination for Chinese citizens traveling abroad and studying overseas.

³.Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (<https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/>)

⁴.Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (<https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/economy/international-trade/international-trade-supplementary-information-financial-year/latest-release#exports-of-services>)



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In the field of education services, relying on the trade in services provisions of the Agreement, both China and Australia have further liberalized market access for education services and promoted cooperation and exchanges between educational institutions of the two countries. In the field of tourism services, following the entry into force of the Agreement, both sides have further simplified the tourism visa application process, extended the visa validity period, and promoted two-way personnel mobility. In the field of people-to-people exchanges, member enterprises of CCCA have consistently adhered to the concept of "integrating into the local community and repaying society", actively participating in local public welfare undertakings and cultural activities in Australia, and promoting the in-depth integration of Chinese and Australian cultures.

Furthermore, the Agreement has promoted cooperation between China and Australia in fields such as technological innovation and intellectual property protection.

II. Gaps and Challenges in the Implementation of the Agreement: To Be Addressed Through Comprehensive Review

While fully acknowledging the remarkable achievements of the Agreement over the past decade, based on special surveys of member enterprises, feedback from forums, and practical business cases, CCCA clearly recognizes that with the profound adjustments in the global economic and trade pattern, the continuous industrial upgrading of both China and Australia, and the rapid development of emerging industries, certain urgent gaps and challenges remain in the implementation of ChAFTA. These issues include both the lag of some provisions of the Agreement itself and deviations in the implementation of the provisions, which have restricted the full release of China-Australia economic and trade cooperation potential and urgently require optimization and improvement through this comprehensive review.

(I) Persistent Barriers to Market Access in Some Areas and Gaps Between Liberalization Level and Enterprise Expectations



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China Chamber of Commerce in Australia

Although the Agreement specifies market access provisions for trade in goods, trade in services, investment, and other fields, explicit and implicit barriers still exist in some sensitive industries and emerging areas. This is inconsistent with the core objective of "gradually achieving trade and investment liberalization" stipulated in the Agreement and has affected the investment enthusiasm and market expansion capabilities of Chinese-invested enterprises.

In the field of trade in services, Australia still imposes numerous market access restrictions on professional services such as education and healthcare, with prominent issues including inconsistent qualification certification standards, cumbersome approval processes, and restricted business scope. In the field of investment, the review process of the Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) is cumbersome, time-consuming, and lacks transparent standards. Implicit review thresholds exist in some areas, becoming a major constraint on Chinese-invested enterprises investing in Australia. Particularly in sensitive areas such as critical minerals, infrastructure, and new energy, the review standards are more stringent, and the approval cycle is significantly longer than expected.

(II) Need for Improvement in Trade Facilitation Details and High Enterprise Compliance and Operational Costs

Over the past decade, significant progress has been made in trade facilitation between China and Australia. However, numerous deficiencies remain in the implementation of rules of origin, customs clearance details, and standard alignment, which have increased the compliance and operational costs for enterprises, hindering the further improvement of trade efficiency. This is inconsistent with the requirements of the Agreement's provisions on "simplifying customs procedures and reducing trade costs".

In terms of the implementation of rules of origin, the calculation of regional value content for some products is complex, and the determination standards are not sufficiently clear. There is a lack of clear basis for determining the origin of assembled products and deep-processed



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products. As a result, enterprises are required to prepare a large number of supporting documents when applying for certificates of origin, increasing their costs. In the customs clearance process in Australia, the clearance process for some products is not transparent, and issues such as clearance delays and disputes over product classification occasionally occur. Especially for products in emerging industries, disputes are more likely to arise due to the lack of clear classification standards by customs. In terms of standard alignment, the technical standards, safety standards, and environmental standards in some industries of China and Australia are not unified. Enterprises are required to invest significant capital and time to make compliance adjustments to their products to meet the market access requirements of both sides.

(III) Overlaps Between the Agreement and Other Free Trade Agreements and Insufficient Synergistic Effects Due to Poor Rule Coordination

Since the official entry into force of ChAFTA, both China and Australia have joined regional and multilateral free trade agreements such as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). These agreements have overlapping provisions in core areas such as tariff reduction, market access, and trade facilitation, but there are obvious differences in terms of detailed provisions, scope of application, and implementation priorities. This has made it difficult for enterprises to accurately grasp and apply the relevant provisions in actual operations, not only increasing the difficulty of compliance operations for enterprises but also raising additional operational costs. At the same time, the poor coordination between the rules of the two agreements has failed to give full play to the synergistic effect and form the superimposed advantage of "1+1>2", thereby affecting the full release of the overall effectiveness of the free trade agreements.

(IV) Lack of Cooperation Provisions in Emerging Areas and Inability to Adapt to the New Situation of Industrial Development



ChAFTA entered into force in 2015, when emerging industries such as green low-carbon, new energy, and biomedicine had not yet become core areas of China-Australia economic and trade cooperation. Therefore, the Agreement lacks cooperation provisions targeting these emerging areas. Today, these emerging areas have become new growth points of China-Australia economic and trade cooperation. Enterprises face issues such as unclear rules, uncertain risks, and inadequate protection in cooperation in related fields, making it difficult to fully tap cooperation potential. This is inconsistent with the needs of industrial upgrading and sustainable development of both China and Australia.

In the field of new energy, the Agreement lacks provisions on new energy technology cooperation, cross-border flow of technical talents, and green supply chain construction, leading to various inconveniences for enterprises in cooperation. In the field of biomedicine, there is enormous cooperation potential between China and Australia in drug research and development, clinical trials, and approval and marketing. However, the lack of relevant cooperation provisions in the Agreement has resulted in enterprises facing problems such as cumbersome approval processes and non-recognition of standards in cooperation.

III. Recommendations for Further Deepening the China-Australia Free Trade Agreement

Combined with the original provisions of ChAFTA, the new situation of China-Australia economic and trade cooperation, and the actual needs of CCCA's member enterprises, targeting the above-mentioned gaps and challenges, CCCA puts forward specific recommendations for the comprehensive review from six aspects: deepening market access liberalization, optimizing trade facilitation measures, strengthening the synergistic effect of the Agreement, supplementing provisions in emerging areas, optimizing the dispute settlement mechanism, and establishing a regular communication mechanism. These recommendations are submitted for the reference of your department, aiming to help the Agreement rejuvenate in the next decade and promote the high-quality development of



China-Australia economic and trade cooperation.

(I) Deepen Market Access Liberalization and Remove Explicit and Implicit Trade and Investment Barriers

Taking this comprehensive review as an opportunity, the two Parties shall strictly implement the core principle of "trade and investment liberalization" stipulated in the Agreement, further expand the scope of market access, remove explicit and implicit barriers in various fields, realize fair competition between enterprises of both China and Australia, and fully release cooperation potential.

1. Improve the investment review mechanism and enhance investment facilitation.

Strictly implement the relevant provisions of Chapter 9 "Investment" of the Agreement, optimize the review process of the Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB), clarify review standards, shorten the review cycle, and reduce implicit review thresholds. For investment projects in emerging fields such as new energy and green low-carbon, it is recommended to establish a "special approval channel", formulate differentiated review standards, and shorten the approval cycle to within 6 months. In addition, it is recommended to clearly define review grounds such as "national security" and "ecological protection" to avoid the abuse of review power and enhance the transparency and predictability of the investment environment. Following the conclusion of this review, it is recommended that the governments of China and Australia launch negotiations on a comprehensive investment chapter.

2. Optimize market access for trade in services and unify qualification certification standards.

In accordance with the "national treatment" and "most-favored-nation treatment" provisions in the field of trade in services under the Agreement, further liberalize market access restrictions in service areas such as finance (insurance), telecommunications, education, and healthcare. In the field of education services, it is recommended that the Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency (TEQSA) unify the qualification certification standards for



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China Chamber of Commerce in Australia

educational institutions of both China and Australia, eliminate unnecessary additional certification requirements, simplify the qualification approval process, clarify the approval time limit and procedures, and improve approval transparency.

3. Strengthen quarantine and inspection cooperation and remove technical barriers to agricultural product trade.

Relying on the relevant provisions of the "Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures" chapter of the Agreement, establish a regular communication and cooperation mechanism between the quarantine and inspection departments of China and Australia, update quarantine and inspection standards in a timely manner, and realize the synchronous sharing of standard information. It is recommended to establish a "green channel" for China-Australia agricultural product trade, implement "one inspection, mutual recognition" for high-quality agricultural products, and improve the efficiency of agricultural product trade.

4. Strengthen cooperation in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) services and reduce technical trade barriers.

In accordance with the relevant provisions on "Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) services" in the field of trade in services under the Agreement, establish a TCM Working Group under the Trade in Services Committee, led by the regulatory authorities of both China and Australia, with the participation of industry, research, and educational institutions. The Working Group shall coordinate and promote regulatory cooperation and coordination in the field of TCM and formulate a roadmap for TCM mutual recognition. It shall promote the alignment and unification of TCM quality standards, review the classification of TCM-related substances in conjunction with Australia's regulatory framework, include appropriate components of the "Pharmacopoeia of the People's Republic of China" into Australia's permitted use list, and align the quality, safety, and production management standards for Chinese medicinal materials and food-medicinal homologous substances. It shall also promote the mobility and qualification mutual recognition of TCM practitioners, establish an



exclusive visa channel for senior TCM practitioners with supporting preferential policies, formulate TCM practitioner qualification recognition and evaluation standards that meet industry needs, and strategically deploy TCM practitioners in light of the distribution of Australia's medical resources and key health development priorities.

(II) Optimize Trade Facilitation Measures and Effectively Reduce Enterprise Compliance and Operational Costs

Guided by enterprise needs, focus on core links such as the implementation of rules of origin, customs clearance, and standard alignment, further optimize trade facilitation measures, refine implementation rules, effectively reduce enterprise compliance and operational costs, improve trade efficiency, and strictly implement the requirements of the Agreement's provisions on "Customs Procedures and Trade Facilitation" and "Rules of Origin". Following the conclusion of this review, it is recommended that the governments of China and Australia launch and promptly complete the next round of trade in services negotiations on a negative list basis.

1. Improve the implementation rules of rules of origin and clarify determination standards.

To address the difficulty in determining the origin of assembled products and deep-processed products, it is recommended that the customs authorities of China and Australia jointly formulate the "Implementation Rules for the Rules of Origin of the China-Australia Free Trade Agreement", clarifying the calculation standards, determination basis, and supporting document requirements for the regional value content of various products.

2. Improve customs clearance efficiency and establish a transparent customs clearance system.

Further promote information sharing and collaborative cooperation between the customs authorities of China and Australia, implement an "one-stop" customs clearance service platform, and realize the full-process online handling of customs declaration, inspection, tax payment, and release. To address the classification difficulties of products in emerging



industries, it is recommended that the customs authorities of China and Australia jointly establish a "product classification database for emerging industries", update product classification standards in a timely manner, and provide clear classification guidelines for enterprises. At the same time, establish a rapid response mechanism for abnormal customs clearance situations, and set up a special coordination team to handle issues such as cargo detention and classification disputes.

3. Promote the mutual recognition of industry standards and reduce enterprise compliance adjustment costs.

Relying on the relevant provisions of Chapter 6 "Technical Barriers to Trade" of the Agreement, establish a working mechanism for the mutual recognition of industry standards between China and Australia, focusing on promoting the mutual recognition of standards in fields such as new energy, mechanical and electrical products, agricultural products, and biomedicine.

(III) Sort Out Overlapping Agreement Provisions and Strengthen the Synergistic Effect with Other Free Trade Agreements

Systematically sort out the provisions of ChAFTA and other regional free trade agreements such as RCEP, clarify the scope of application, priority, and coordination rules of each agreement, resolve enterprise compliance confusion caused by overlapping provisions, form a rule system of "complementary coordination and efficient linkage", and enhance the overall effectiveness of the Agreement.

1. Promote the connection and complementarity of provisions to form a synergistic effect.

Address the gaps and shortcomings between different agreements and promote the connection and complementarity of provisions. For example, leverage the provisions of RCEP on regional industrial chain and supply chain cooperation to strengthen the role of ChAFTA in China-Australia industrial synergy.



2. Establish a rule interpretation platform to assist enterprises in accurate application.

It is recommended that China and Australia jointly establish a "Free Trade Agreement Rule Interpretation Platform", integrating the provisions, implementation rules, and case analyses of agreements such as ChAFTA and RCEP, to provide "one-stop" rule interpretation services for enterprises. At the same time, regularly organize rule training on free trade agreements for enterprises, and conduct special training for key industries and emerging areas to help enterprises accurately grasp the application rules of various agreements and reduce compliance costs.

(IV) Supplement Cooperation Provisions in Emerging Areas and Tap New Potential of China-Australia Economic and Trade Cooperation

Comply with the global development trend of emerging industries, meet the industrial upgrading needs of both China and Australia, supplement and improve cooperation provisions in emerging areas such as green low-carbon, new energy, and biomedicine in this comprehensive review, provide clear rule guarantees for enterprise cooperation in related fields, tap new cooperation potential, and promote the transformation of China-Australia economic and trade cooperation from "traditional-driven" to "innovation-driven".

1. Add provisions on green low-carbon and new energy cooperation to promote green transformation.

Add a new chapter on "Green Low-Carbon and New Energy Cooperation" to the Agreement, clarifying the cooperation rules between the two Parties in renewable energy, energy storage technology, carbon emission reduction, green supply chains, and cross-border flow of technical talents. To address the issue of cross-border flow of technical talents, it is recommended to clarify "facilitation measures for the entry of technical talents in the new energy field", simplify the visa approval process for technical personnel, extend the visa validity period, and allow technical personnel to make multiple round trips between China and Australia.



2. Add provisions on biomedicine and technological innovation cooperation to promote achievement transformation.

Add a new chapter on "Biomedicine and Technological Innovation Cooperation" to the Agreement, clarifying the cooperation rules between the two Parties in drug research and development, clinical trials, approval and marketing, intellectual property protection, and talent exchange. To address the issue of non-recognition of clinical trial data faced by Chinese and Australian biomedicine enterprises, it is recommended to establish a "clinical trial data mutual recognition mechanism", where both Parties recognize the clinical trial data issued by each other's inspection and testing institutions, reducing the research and development costs and cycles for enterprises.

(V) Optimize the Dispute Settlement Mechanism, Reduce Enterprise Rights Protection Costs, and Enhance Enforcement Effectiveness

With the goals of "efficiency, convenience, low cost, and enforceability", optimize the Agreement's dispute settlement mechanism, refine processes, shorten cycles, reduce costs, establish special safeguard measures for small and medium-sized enterprises, enhance the enforcement effectiveness of awards, effectively protect the legitimate rights and interests of enterprises, and strengthen the authority and binding force of the Agreement. Simplify the dispute settlement process and shorten the review cycle; simplify the requirements for application materials, allowing enterprises to submit simplified appeal materials to reduce their preparation costs. In addition, implement an "online hearing" model, using video conferences and online platforms to conduct panel hearings and appellate hearings, reducing the travel and time costs for enterprises.

(VI) Establish a Regular Communication Mechanism and Continuously Improve the Implementation Effectiveness of the Agreement

Establish a regular communication mechanism between the government departments,



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China Chamber of Commerce in Australia

industry associations, and enterprises of China and Australia, forming a sound pattern of "government guidance, association bridging, and enterprise participation". Timely resolve the problems arising in the implementation of the Agreement, continuously optimize the implementation rules, strengthen the promotion and popularization of the Agreement, and ensure that the Agreement always meets the actual needs of China-Australia economic and trade cooperation.

1. Establish a three-level communication and coordination mechanism to promptly address enterprise demands.

Firstly, establish a "Joint Meeting Mechanism for the Implementation of the China-Australia Free Trade Agreement" at the government level, composed of relevant departments such as the Ministry of Commerce of China and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia, to regularly hold meetings to study and resolve major issues in the implementation of the Agreement. Secondly, establish a "China-Australia Chamber of Commerce Cooperation Mechanism" at the association level, composed of China Chamber of Commerce in Australia, the Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and other chambers of commerce, to regularly hold meetings to collect enterprise demands and feed them back to the government departments. Thirdly, establish a "Key Enterprise Forum Mechanism" at the enterprise level, regularly organizing Chinese-invested enterprises to hold forums with the government departments of China and Australia to promptly address the practical difficulties of enterprises in their operations in Australia.

2. Establish an evaluation mechanism for the implementation effect of the Agreement and dynamically optimize provisions.

Establish the "Evaluation Mechanism for the Implementation Effect of the China-Australia Free Trade Agreement", with an evaluation team composed of government departments, industry associations, and experts and scholars from both China and Australia. Regular evaluations will be conducted, focusing on the applicability, implementation effect, and



existing problems of the Agreement's provisions. Based on the evaluation results and the new situation of China-Australia economic and trade development, timely adjust and optimize the Agreement's provisions and implementation rules to ensure that the Agreement always meets the actual needs of China-Australia economic and trade cooperation and continues to play the role of a "ballast stone" and "accelerator".

IV. Conclusion

Over the past decade since its entry into force, ChAFTA has withstood the changes in the global economic and trade pattern, always serving as a solid foundation for China-Australia bilateral economic and trade relations. It has promoted the rapid development of trade and investment between the two countries, achieved mutual benefit and win-win outcomes, and made important contributions to the process of global trade liberalization and facilitation. This comprehensive review is an important opportunity for the Agreement to adapt to the new era and rejuvenate, and more importantly, a key initiative for China and Australia to deepen their comprehensive strategic partnership and expand new space for economic and trade cooperation.

China Chamber of Commerce in Australia will always adhere to the tenet of "serving member enterprises and deepening China-Australia cooperation", continue to play the role of a bridge and link, actively promote exchanges and cooperation between Chinese and Australian enterprises, promptly reflect the demands and suggestions of enterprises, and contribute to the comprehensive deepening and improvement of ChAFTA. We firmly believe that through this comprehensive review, further optimizing the Agreement's provisions, enhancing implementation effectiveness, removing cooperation barriers, and expanding cooperation areas will surely promote the higher-quality development of ChAFTA in the next decade, help China-Australia bilateral economic and trade cooperation reach a new level, and make greater contributions to the economic prosperity of both countries, the improvement of people's well-being, and global economic development.



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Submitted for your consideration.

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