HON ALBERT JACOB MLA
Minister for Environment; Heritage

OFFICIAL VISIT
CHINA AND JAPAN

29 OCTOBER TO 8 NOVEMBER 2014
1. Introduction

The Minister for Environment Hon Albert Jacob MLA visited China and Japan from 29 October to 8 November 2014, accompanied by his Chief of Staff, Ms Tamatha Smith and the Director General of the Department of Parks and Wildlife, Mr Jim Sharp.

A range of meetings and field visits were conducted, with an emphasis on national park management, flora conservation and waste management.

2. Overview

The visit to China included meeting with government officials to strengthen alliances between China and Western Australia in terms of scientific collaboration, biodiversity conservation initiatives and tourism opportunities.

The delegation met with officials from the Shaoguan Municipal People’s Government for an official signing ceremony for a Memorandum of Understanding establishing a sister park relationship between Purnululu National Park in the Kimberley and Danxiashan National Park in southern China. The sister park relationship will involve cooperation in aspects of protecting park values and tourism development and marketing opportunities, information sharing and staff exchange visits.

Following the Premier of Western Australia’s visit to China earlier in 2014, an opportunity arose for a partnership between the Institute of Botany Jiangsu Province and Chinese Academy of Sciences in Nanjing and the Department of Parks and Wildlife’s Western Australian Herbarium. These discussions successfully culminated during the Ministerial visit to Jiangsu province in the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the WA Government and the Jiangsu Institute, establishing a cooperative arrangement that will include participation in an international exchange of seeds, plants and specimens, and the development of joint programs that build on shared interests and research strengths.

The visit to Japan included visits to two waste-to-energy plants to view technology commonly used in Japan and other parts of the world to utilise municipal and industrial waste for energy production.
3. Detailed report of meetings and field visits

The following sections provide an account of meetings and field visits.

CHINA

Mr Nathan Backhouse, Regional Director and Mr George Soong, Strategic Development Manager, from the Government of Western Australia Trade Office in Shanghai, accompanied the delegation and facilitated meetings and site visits in China.

3.1 Danxiashan National Park – site visit and lunch hosted by Danxiashan Administration Committee

The delegation undertook a half day tour of the Danxiashan National Park, accompanied by Dr Young Ng, Senior Advisor, Danxiashan Global Geopark, Guangdong, China and Founder and current Chairman of the Association for Geoconservation, Hong Kong.

The park covers about 290 square kilometres and is a rich and colourful landscape with landforms formed by red terrestrial sandstone and conglomerate and characterised by red rock walls and cliffs. Danxiashan National Park hosts almost 2,000 species of plants, 288 species of birds, 88 species of mammals and more than 1,000 species of insects. 23 plant species and 66 animal species of the park are on the endangered list.

The delegation, together with Dr Young Ng, met with the following officials from the Danxiashan Administration Committee:

- Ms Liu Chenzi, Director-General of Publicity, Department of Shaoguan Municipal Party Committee of CPC, Director of Danxiashan Administrative Committee
- Mr Wang Mingzhi, Deputy Secretary-General of Shaoguan Municipal People’s Government, the Deputy Director of Danxiashan Administrative Committee
- Mr Qiu Daisheng, Deputy Director of the Danxiashan Administrative Committee
- Mr Fu Jingcheng, Associate Consultant of Director of Danxiashan Administrative Committee
- Mr Wayne Xiao, Interpreter.

Discussions focused on park management and future exchanges emanating from the sister park relationship between Danxiashan National Park and Purnululu National Park in the Kimberley of Western Australia.
3.2 Shoaguan City Government and MOU signing ceremony including press conference and welcome dinner hosted by Shaoguan CPC Committee and Government

The delegation, together with Dr Young Ng, met with Shoaguan City Government and Danxiashan National Park representatives for an official signing ceremony of a Memorandum of Understanding establishing a sister park relationship between China's Danxiashan National Park and Western Australia's Purnululu National Park, which are both World Heritage-listed parks:

- Mr Ai Xuefeng, Major of Shoaguan City
- Ms Liu Chenzi, Director-General of Publicity, Department of Shaoguan Municipal Party Committee of CPC, Director of Danxiashan Administrative Committee
- Mr Qiu Daisheng, Deputy Director of the Danxiashan Administrative Committee
- Mr Wang Zhimeng, Deputy Secretary-General of Shaoguan Municipal People’s Government, the Deputy Director of Danxiashan Administrative Committee
- Mr Chew, Deputy Director of Danxiashan.

The sister park relationship will achieve mutual benefits through assistance and cooperation, forging relationships in tourism, park management and conservation research. The agreement, signed for an initial period of five years, will see collaboration on joint activities and projects, sharing of information and staff training and development.

Both parks are both major visitor attractions and their striking natural landscapes, together with plant and animal biodiversity, have inspired outstanding artworks. Danxiashan is renowned for its legends, poems and cliff and stone inscriptions created through a number of Chinese historical periods, along with its religious temples and fortresses.

Purnululu National Park, with its magnificent orange and grey sandstone formations in the Bungle Bungle Range, is considered an exceptional example of the indigenous hunting-and-gathering culture dating back thousands of years. It contains hundreds of archaeological sites highlighting ancient rock art, stone quarries and burial places.

The signing event was attended by significant print and electronic media. A media conference was held following the ceremony.

The partnership will focus on cooperation in scientific knowledge and understanding and sharing of approaches to management of park values and promotion of visitation.

A copy of the signed agreement is attached.
3.3 **Briefing with Australian Consul-General in Guangzhou**

The delegation met with Mr Dominic Trindade, Australian Consul-General and briefed the Consul-General on the purpose of the visit to China including the two Memorandums of Understanding.

The Consul-General briefed the delegation on opportunities for State governments to take advantage of capabilities for diversified trade.

3.4 **Guangdong Provincial Department of Land and Resources**

The delegation met with:

- Mr Shen Shaomei, Counsel of the Department of Land and Resources of Guangdong Province
- Mr Qui Guoqing, Deputy Division Director of Department of Land and Resources of Guangdong Province
- Mr Luojuan, Section Chief of Department of Land and Resources of Guangdong Province
- Professor Peng Hua of Sun Yat-sen University and Chairman of Danxia Work Group of IAG.

The Department of Land and Resources has a broad range of functions, and discussions focused on:

- The significance of Danxiashan World Heritage Park to the province of Guangdong; and
- Issues in park management as well as providing information on the Western Australian approach.

3.5 **Visit to campus of Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou**

Professor Peng Hua from the School of Geography and Planning at Sun Yat-sen University (SYSU), provided the delegation with a tour of the SYSU campus.

Professor Peng was the principle researcher identifying the geological significance of the Danxiashan landform and provided a briefing on its significance, the occurrence of other geologically similar sites, including Purnululu and ongoing research. Professor Peng was keen to promote scientific exchanges to Purnululu using his influence in an international working group.
3.6 **Visit to Nanjing Botanic Garden**

The delegation met with officials from the Nanjing Botanical Garden and undertook a tour of the gardens and herbaria.

The Nanjing Botanical Garden, established in 1929, was China's first national botanical garden. It commemorates Dr Sun Yat-sen, a revolutionary and key figurehead of post-imperial China and who is seen as the father of modern China.

The garden consists of 186 hectares of parklands with grassed areas, hills, lakes and features around 4,500 living specimens of plants.

The botanical gardens have a research centre specialising in China's northern and central subtropical flora, and a herbarium with more than 700,000 specimens.

3.7 **Nanjing City heritage visit**

The delegation was provided with a guided tour of sites of cultural and heritage significance in Nanjing. These included the Old Nanjing City Wall, Ming tombs, Xuanwu Lake and Nanjing Fuzimiao.

3.8 **Meeting with the Vice Governor of Jiangsu Province and Memorandum of Understanding signing ceremony - Institute of Botany Jiangsu Province and China Academy of Sciences, Nanjing**

The delegation met with:

- Mr Fu Ziyi, Vice Governor of Jiangsu Province
- Mr Yule Zhuang, Director of Institute of Botany, Jiangsu Province and Chinese Academy of Science
- Mr Xu Feng, Vice Director of Institute of Botany, Jiangsu Province and Chinese Academy of Science
- Ms Jianxiu Liu, Director of Science Research Management Division
- Mr Qixin Liu, Curator of Herbarium
- Mr Yunlong Yin, Director of Plant Ecology Research Centre
- Mr Zenglai Xu, Deputy Director of Medicinal Plants Research Centre
- Mr Maolin Geng, Section Chief of International Cooperation Program.
The delegation participated in an official signing ceremony, establishing a Memorandum of Understanding formalising a relationship between the Institute of Botany, Jiangsu Province and Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Western Australian Department of Parks and Wildlife.

It provided an opportunity to formally meet and discuss with the Vice Governor of Jiangsu Province mutual areas of interest.

The Vice Governor discussed issues of significance to the province that were areas of potential interaction with WA, other than science, including wetland management, salinity, waste management and pollution.

The MOU establishes a collaborative arrangement, including participation in an international exchange of seeds, plants and specimens, and the development of joint programs that build upon shared interest and research strengths. This presents an opportunity in sharing Western Australia’s rich and diverse plant resources, which can yield important advances in plant science and learning opportunities for both countries, along with promoting biodiversity protection in Western Australia and Jiangsu Province.

A copy of the signed agreement is attached.
JAPAN

Mr Craig Peacock, Commissioner-Japan, North Asia Agency, Department of the Premier and Cabinet, facilitated meetings and site visits in Japan.

3.9 Minato Waste to Energy Plant, Tokyo

The delegation visited the Minato Waste to Energy Plant and was provided with a briefing by executives of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries including Mr Hitoshi Furukawa, Senior Vice President of the Waste and Biomass Energy Division and Mr Ryiuchi Horike, Manager International Business Group, Sales and Business Development Division.

Waste to energy plants incinerate waste at very high temperatures in order to dispose of it in a sanitary manner and divert waste from landfill. The process produces heat and ash, with the former used for power and the ash treated to form a product which is used for materials in civil engineering and construction. Tokyo has 19 waste to energy plants.

The Minato Waste to Energy Plant was completed in 1999 and has a throughput capacity of 900 tonnes a day, producing 22,000 kW of power. The Plant processed approximately 241,000 tonnes of combustible waste in 2013. The facility also produced about 30,000 tonnes of residual materials for the year, which would mostly include bottom ashes and lesser amounts of various types of air pollution control residues, such as fly ash. These residual materials may be reprocessed to other products such as aggregates.

In relation to waste to energy plants in Western Australia, the Environmental Protection Authority and the Waste Authority have provided advice on the environmental and health performance of waste-to-energy technologies under s16(e) of the Environmental Protection Act 1986. The EPA has completed its assessment of three waste to energy plant proposals and is assessing a fourth proposal.

Mr Noriyuki Shimada of the Clean Association of Tokyo23, provided a briefing on the approach by which 23 local authorities collaborate in waste management to provide the mechanisms and efficiencies that facilitate the waste to energy programs.

3.10 Ariake Waste to Energy Plant, Tokyo

The delegation visited and was briefed on the operations of the Ariake Incineration Plant.

The Ariake Incineration Plant was completed in 1995 and has a throughput capacity of 400 tonnes per day, producing 5,600 kW of power. In 2013 it processed approximately 104,000 tonnes of combustible waste, as well as producing 12,000 tonnes of residual materials for the year.
The Ariake plant utilises the heat energy produced by the incinerators for generating electric power, supplying steam and hot water to the waterfront area and neighbouring public facilities.

3.11 Site visit to Nikko National Park

The delegation visited Nikko National Park and was provided with a briefing on the management of the World Heritage Area by Mr Hisao Inaba, Chief Priest and Mr Takamasa Inaba, Office Manager of the Nikko Toshogu Shrine.

Nikko National Park is located 125 km from Tokyo and lies at the foot of Mt Nyoho. The Futarasan Shrine, the Tosho-gu Shrine and Rinno-ji Temple and surrounding forest areas are registered as a UNESCO World Heritage site and form a significant cultural heritage property where natural and cultural values are managed in concert.

Issues of management, particularly high visitation across a property of high cultural and natural values and the provision of interpretation to a wide diversity to visitors were discussed.

4. COSTS FOR MINISTERIAL OFFICE

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Attached:

- Agreement between Guangdong Danxiashan National Park in the People’s Republic of China and the Western Australian Department of Parks and Wildlife.

- Agreement between Institute of Botany, Jiangsu Province and Chinese Academy of Sciences in the People’s Republic of China and the Western Australian Department of Parks and Wildlife.
Agreement between
Guangdong Danxiashan National Park in the
People’s Republic of China
and the
Western Australian Department of Parks and Wildlife
Preamble

This Agreement is between Guangdong Danxiashan National Park and the Western Australian Department of Parks and Wildlife.

The Agreement establishes a sister park relationship between Danxiashan National Park, in the People's Republic of China, and Purnululu National Park, in Western Australia, to promote friendly cooperation through the activities listed in this document and others that may be agreed to in the future.

The Agreement is not intended to be a legal document. Rather, it is an administrative document that seeks to ensure mutually beneficial working arrangements for the parties.

The Agreement does not restrict either party from participation in similar activities or arrangements with other public or private agencies or parties.

Background

Danxiashan and Purnululu national parks are both inscribed on the World Heritage List for their outstanding universal natural heritage values. Danxiashan, honoured as the first mountain of Lingnan (the south of the Five Ridges), is celebrated widely by the literary and artistic works of various historical periods in China. The sandstone ranges and gorges of Purnululu National Park have an indigenous history and significance that dates back tens of thousands of years and form one of the best known and striking geological landmarks in Western Australia.

Danxiashan and Purnululu national parks are both major tourist attractions and their beautiful natural landscapes have inspired outstanding artistic works. Danxiashan attracted ancient sages and poets and literary men who left behind many legends, poems, cliff and stone inscriptions. The main scenic area of Zhanglaofeng Peak alone has more than 200 existing cliff and stone inscriptions. The park also has 108 ancient mountain fortresses, Jinshiyan Temple and Biechuan Buddhist Temple which demonstrate strong cultural and Buddhism influences in the area.

The cultural landscape of Purnululu National Park is an exceptional example of hunting-and-gathering culture embodying religious, social, aesthetic and economic dimensions of this tradition. It is one of only two (of 936) World Heritage properties representative of contemporary hunter-gatherer societies together with their religious, social, aesthetic and economic dimensions of this tradition. Purnululu has many hundreds of archaeological sites, including rock art sites, artefact scatters, stone quarry sites, and burial sites.

Both parks have outstanding geological features. The natural bridges and light through caves in Danxiashan are the most developed in China's Danxia landform. Purnululu National Park demonstrates a long record of geological processes and landscape evolution, and the myriads orange and grey sandstone towers of the Bungle Bungle Range are exceptionally beautiful and inspirational.

Both parks have abundant animal and plant resources. Danxiashan has more than 2,096 species of vascular plants, 181 species of birds, 28 species of fish and 18 species of amphibians and reptiles. Purnululu National Park contains more than 600 species of vascular plants, 149 species of birds, 81 species of reptiles, 41 species of mammals, 15 species of fish and 12 frog species. Some of these are not found anywhere else in the world except within the park boundaries.
Both parks are a valuable education resource for students and play a key role in increasing public appreciation of park management and conservation issues.

The managers of both parks have common goals, including:

- to protect natural and heritage values by managing threatening processes and ensuring the success of recovery work
- to inform management actions through research and monitoring, and
- to provide and manage recreation opportunities and visitor facilities.

The sister park relationship provides further opportunities to achieve these goals.

**Scope and Term of the Agreement**

The Agreement identifies mechanisms for cooperation and liaison between the parties, within the resources available to both organisations, without restricting either organisation in the performance of its functions or exercise of its legal powers.

The Agreement will remain in place initially for five years from the date of signature by the parties. It may be revised or extended by mutual agreement, or cancelled by written notification by either party, at any time. It will be formally reviewed and ratified by each party on an annual basis.

**Purpose**

The purpose of the sister park relationship is to achieve mutual benefits through assistance and cooperation, including sharing management experiences, an exchange program for staff training and sharing successful experiences and practices of both parties, such as consultation and liaison with local communities and other stakeholders.

The parties agree to:

- establish a framework that allows the parties to collaborate on joint activities, including a schedule of projects developed from the opportunities for cooperation available, and
- create a communication process to discuss issues of mutual interest.

**Opportunities for cooperation**

Opportunities for cooperation are set out below, but this list is not exhaustive and the Liaison Officers appointed under the Agreement will identify and pursue opportunities for projects that fall within the scope of this Agreement.

1. To share information on park policies, management goals and performance measures.
2. To share information on management methods and expertise in protecting cultural and natural resources.
3. To share technical information such as the application of software programs for research and the management of resources.
4. To share information on planning and facilities for environmental education such as the planning and setting of youth education camps and education courses.

5. To expand the training of personnel through an exchange program or staff attachment (exchange program includes sending Danxiashan or Purnululu staff to each other's park, station or attach to some units for a longer period, not just short visit, to train or share experiences and knowledge to each other).

6. To exchange scientific research.

7. To share information on the management and planning of recreational facilities and ecological tourism such as official and civil cooperative development plans and economic development plans.

8. To share information on development of tourist markets.

9. To share information on the development of and support for voluntary groups and sister organisations as park advocates.

10. To share successful experiences of community consultation and involvement, and participation of the indigenous inhabitants.

Costs

Each party will bear their own costs of administration and management of activities undertaken in support of this Agreement, but may identify and implement projects which have been agreed to be jointly funded. When, by mutual consent, personnel of one park visit the other park, the international round-trip expense shall be borne by the visiting park and costs incurred in the receiving park shall be borne by the receiving park, including local transport and accommodation. Each exchange visit shall be decided separately according to both parks' financial position.

Liaison Officers

As soon as practicable after the signing of this Agreement, each party will advise the other party of the officer appointed to assume primary responsibility for the implementation of the Agreement (Liaison Officers).

The Liaison Officers will be responsible for promoting the Agreement to staff of each organisation and will act as a contact point for staff who seek clarification on the Agreement. They will also be responsible for developing and facilitating the implementation of the schedule of projects, and for reviewing the schedule annually.

Project implementation

The Liaison Officers may delegate responsibility for certain projects to other officers within their organisations.
Disputes

Any disputes that arise will be dealt with in the spirit of this Agreement initially by the Liaison Officers appointed under this Agreement. However, if a dispute is not resolved within 14 days by the Liaison Officers then it shall be referred to Directors of Danxiashan National Park and the Department of Parks and Wildlife's Director General for resolution.

General

Danxiashan will practice in accordance with the scope permitted by the laws of China and regulations of the region of sister parks and accept the guidance and supervision of the Scenic Area Management Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources (including Department of Land and Resources of Guangdong Province) and the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China (including provincial-level competent department).

The Department of Parks and Wildlife will practice in accordance with the scope permitted by the laws of Western Australia.
Agreement between
Guangdong Danxiashan National Park in the People’s Republic of China
and the
Western Australian Department of Parks and Wildlife

Signatory:  
Name: 邓献洪  
Title: 丹霞山管理局
Endorser:  
Name:  
Title:  
Date: 5/10/2014

Signatory:  
Name: JAMES ROSS SHARP  
Title: DIRECTOR GENERAL, PARKS AND WILDLIFE GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.  
Endorser:  
Name: Albert Jacob  
Title: Minister for Environment, Heritage

This Agreement is signed and endorsed in duplicate, both in Chinese and English. Two originals will be held by Guangdong Danxiashan National Park, two originals for filing in the Department of Land and Resources of Guangdong Province in the People’s Republic of China, and two originals will be held by the Western Australian Department of Parks and Wildlife.
Agreement between
Institute of Botany, Jiangsu Province and
Chinese Academy of Sciences
in the People's Republic of China
and the
Western Australian Department of Parks and Wildlife
Preamble

This Agreement is between the Institute of Botany, Jiangsu Province and Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Western Australian Department of Parks and Wildlife.

The Agreement establishes a collaborative relationship in plant biodiversity conservation research between the Institute of Botany, Jiangsu Province and Chinese Academy of Sciences, in the People’s Republic of China, and the Department of Parks and Wildlife, in Western Australia, to promote friendly cooperation through the activities listed in this document and others that may be agreed to in the future.

The Agreement is not intended to be a legal document. Rather, it is an administrative document that seeks to ensure mutually beneficial working arrangements for the parties.

The Agreement does not restrict either party from participation in similar activities or arrangements with other public or private agencies or parties.

Background

Western Australia and China have some of the richest and most diverse floras in the world, and a high need for research which informs and assists conservation of their unique plants and ecosystems.

The Institute of Botany, Jiangsu Province and Chinese Academy of Sciences and Nanjing Botanical Garden Memorial Sun Yat-sen is the joint comprehensive plant conservation research institution in China. Founded in 1929, Nanjing Botanical Garden Memorial Sun Yat-sen was the first national botanical garden established in China. The total area is 186 hectares, with collection, introduction, development, utilization and protection of plant resources being major goals. The Garden now has a living collection of more than 5000 species of plants contained in 19 specialized gardens and 700,000 sheets of herbarium specimens. The Institute actively seeks to participate in international exchange and cooperation programs.

The Department of Parks and Wildlife manages Western Australia’s national parks, marine parks, State forests and other reserves and conserves the State’s world renowned native animals and plants. The Department’s Science and Conservation Division and Plant Science and Herbarium Program are housed in the Keiran McNamara Conservation Science Centre, Western Australia’s key plant biodiversity research facility that contains the Western Australian Herbarium, molecular genetics and ecology laboratories and the Western Australian Threatened Flora Seed Centre. These facilities provide the scientific underpinnings for the conservation of Western Australia’s unique flora and ecosystems. The Western Australian Herbarium houses c. 752,000 specimens and has primary responsibility for botanical taxonomic and systematic research in Western Australia. The Threatened Flora Seed Centre is the principal long-term seed bank for conservation of significant species in Western Australia and houses over 4,000 seed collections. These collections ensure that the genetic resources of our most threatened species are secure and underpin threatened species recovery through restoration and reintroduction of species to their former ranges. Parks and Wildlife botanists and ecologists work across Western Australia undertaking biological surveys and research that provide information for threatened species recovery and ecosystem management. The Science and Conservation Division actively seeks to collaborate with other conservation research institutions.
The Institute of Botany, Jiangsu Province and Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Western Australian Department of Parks and Wildlife have common goals, including:

- plant taxonomic and systematics research,
- plant resources and conservation research, and
- promotion of research that increases plant conservation management effectiveness and awareness.

The relationship provides further opportunities to achieve these goals.

Purpose

The purpose of the relationship is to achieve mutual benefits through assistance and cooperation, including joint programs in the conservation of plant biodiversity, exchange of information and scientific resources, opportunities for staff training and sharing successful experiences and practices of both parties.

The parties agree to:

- establish a framework that allows the parties to collaborate on joint activities, including a schedule of projects developed from the opportunities for cooperation available, and
- create a communication process to discuss issues of mutual interest.

Opportunities for cooperation

Opportunities for cooperation are set out below, but this list is not exhaustive and the Liaison Officers appointed under the Agreement will identify and pursue opportunities for projects that fall within the scope of this Agreement.

1. To organise and carry out joint research on the conservation of plant biodiversity, such as plant resource survey, conservation and utilisation.
2. To exchange information and concepts to promote the education and understanding of biodiversity.
3. To exchange scientific materials, such as herbarium specimens, plant materials and publications.
4. To expand the training of personnel through promoting visits by research staff and graduate students to both institutions, to work collaboratively and share experiences.

Costs

Each party will bear their own costs of administration and management of activities undertaken in support of this Agreement, but may identify and implement projects which have been agreed to be jointly funded.

Liaison Officers

As soon as practicable after the signing of this Agreement, each party will advise the other party of the officer appointed to act as a contact point and assume primary responsibility for the coordination of activities under the Agreement (Liaison Officers).
Scope and Term of the Agreement

The Agreement identifies mechanisms for cooperation and liaison between the parties, within the resources available to both organisations, without restricting either organisation in the performance of its functions or exercise of its legal powers.

The Agreement will remain in place initially for five years from the date of signature by the parties. It may be revised or extended by mutual agreement, or cancelled by written notification by either party, at any time.

General

The Institute of Botany, Jiangsu Province and Chinese Academy of Sciences will practice in accordance with the scope permitted by the laws of the People's Republic of China and regulations of the region and accept the guidance and supervision of Foreign Affairs Office of Jiangsu Pro vincial Government, People's Republic of China.

The Department of Parks and Wildlife will practice in accordance with the scope permitted by the laws of Western Australia.
Agreement between
Institute of Botany, Jiangsu Province and Chinese Academy of Sciences
in the People’s Republic of China
and the
Western Australian Department of Parks and Wildlife

Signed by the parties:

Jim Sharp
Director General
Western Australian Department of Parks and Wildlife

Prof. Zhuang Yafei
Director
Institute of Botany, Jiangsu Province and
Chinese Academy of Sciences

Endorsed by:

Hon Albert Jacob MLA
Western Australian Minister for Environment; Heritage

Date: 3 / 11 / 14

This Agreement is signed and endorsed in triplicate, both in Chinese and English. Two originals will be held by the Institute of Botany, Jiangsu Province and Chinese Academy of Sciences, two originals for filing with the Foreign Affairs Office of Jiangsu Provincial Government in the People’s Republic of China, and two originals will be held by the Western Australian Department of Parks and Wildlife.