

ATTACHMENT 2: REGULATORY BURDEN AND COST OFFSET ESTIMATE

1. The entry into force of an IA-CEPA is expected to result in a small reduction in ongoing business compliance costs for Australian exporters to Indonesia.
2. The reduction arises from:
 - a. The possibility that some businesses that previously sought and obtained both preferential and non-preferential certificates of origin (COOs) may now be able to self-certify the origin of their goods for exports to Indonesia.
3. There is a level of uncertainty regarding the number and composition of COOs issued in respect of Australian exports into Indonesia. Accordingly, the estimates of the compliance costs under the status quo – as well as the likely incremental changes – are largely assumption driven and should be interpreted as such. However, based on the available data, it is possible to gain an appreciation of the order of magnitude of these changes.

Certificates of Origin

4. Industry groups such as the Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Australian Industry Group issue COOs, both for non-preferential purposes, as well as under the AANZFTA for preferential purposes.
5. Preferential certificates are generally issued in respect of countries with whom Australia has a free trade agreement, but which do not allow for self-declaration.
6. Non-preferential certificates are generally issued to meet specific requirements such as letters of credit or, in the case of antidumping concerns, to confirm origin.

Direct Costs

7. Where businesses seek third-party certification from industry groups, the cost of each certificate varies from between \$20-70 at an average of \$33. The cost of a certificate depends on a range of factors, such as whether an applicant is a member of the issuing body and the level of complexity.

Administrative costs

8. While new businesses may expend considerable time applying for certification for their initial consignment, as a matter of practice this information is re-submitted for subsequent certifications.
9. In addition, much of the information required would be collected for other purposes. Once the origin of the product has been determined, businesses only need to undertake this process again if their production process or the inputs/input prices change. This one-off administrative cost is likely to be moderate and take approximately two hours per business. This estimate is based on two factors:
 - a. Some businesses may already be exporting under AANZFTA and will not require much additional information to make use of IA-CEPA.
 - b. For businesses that are new to exporting under an FTA, it may take longer to learn about how to make use of IA-CEPA.
10. The ongoing administrative costs incurred by a business in preparing each subsequent COO are likely to be relatively low.
11. As IA-CEPA allows for self declarations of Origin on the invoice, businesses that are able to make use to the alternatives provide under IA-CEPA, and given most information will be known, would take on average less than 20 minutes.

12. Similarly, the records related to a COO are required to be kept for five years by most foreign customs agencies. However, businesses are required under Australian Taxation Law to retain these records for seven years. The incremental compliance burden associated with record keeping for COOs is therefore assessed as nil.

Incremental reduction in number of certificates under the IA-CEPA

13. COOs are required for Australian exports to Indonesia for a range of purposes in addition to tariff compliance. For example, overseas customs agencies may require COOs for the purpose of calculating import quotas and applying antidumping and countervailing duties. Alternatively, foreign banks may require COOs in order to provide letters of credit.
14. Therefore, it is possible that of the total number of Australian COOs currently issued in respect of Indonesia, some of these will no longer be required due to IA-CEPA. However, each business will have to consider for themselves, as a commercial decision, whether the benefits of obtaining a COO outweigh by the costs (administrative or otherwise).
15. It is therefore assumed that there will be a modest reduction in the number of third-party issued preferential and non-preferential COOs in respect of Australian exports to Indonesia as a result of the IA-CEPA. To the extent that this reduction occurs, those businesses will save the direct costs of certification by an industry body; offset by minor adjustment costs as a result of the additional work to understand and make use of the FTA.

Effect of Other Free Trade Agreements on reduction of certificates under IA-CEPA

16. By the time IA-CEPA enters into force, Australian businesses will have already been trading with Indonesia under AANZFTA since 2012.
17. Given this, it is expected learning times to make use of IA-CEPA would be significantly shorter, on average.

Estimate of Regulatory Burden and Costs Offsets

18. The average number of exporters to Indonesia over the three year period from 2014-15 through 2016-17 was 2,428. Each year, Australian exporters to Indonesia undertook some 72,480 transactions, worth on average A\$73,887 per shipment.¹¹
19. Given the average cost of a certificate in paragraph 7, the direct costs saved would, at most, be:
 20. $72,480 \text{ transactions} \times \$33 \text{ per certificate} = \text{A\$}2,391,840$
 21. With 2,428 business required to learn the rules of a new Agreement, a conservative estimate of two hours per business has been used based on the information in paragraphs 9a, 9b and 17. At a scaled up labour cost of \$68.79 per hour, this works out as
 22. $2,428 \text{ businesses} \times 2 \text{ hours} \times \$68.79 \text{ per hour} = \text{A\$}334,044.24$
 23. Based on an estimate of completing the self-declaration taking up to 20 minutes, a total cost per year for completion of the certificates of origin is:
 24. $72,480 \text{ transactions} \times 1/3 \text{ hours} \times 68.79 \text{ per hour} = \text{A\$}1,661,966.40$
 25. Over a ten-year period, businesses would be expected to save A\$2,391,840 per year, or A\$23,918,400 in total, and to spend A\$334,044.24 in year one learning about the FTA, and A\$1,661,966.40 per annum, or A\$16,619,664 over ten years, completing Certificates of Origin.
 26. Total cost over 10 years = $334,044.24 + 16,619,664 - 23,918,400 = -\$6,964,691.76$

¹¹ Based on ABS Catalogue 5368.0.55.006, Characteristics of Australian Exporters, 2016-17

- 27. Total regulatory saving per annum \$694,469.18
- 28. Given the assumptions, the estimate is likely to have a low reliability; however, the magnitude of the savings is indicative of the overall minor positive effect.
- 29. The greatest risk to the estimate is that the time taken to complete a COO is not twenty minutes¹².
- 30. It would be expected that given the repetitive nature of the process, any change in time taken to complete a COO is likely to decrease from twenty minutes, i.e result in a larger decrease in regulatory burden faced by Australian businesses.

Regulatory Burden (RBE) Estimate Table

Average Annual Compliance Costs (from business as usual)				
Costs (\$m)	Business	Community Organisations	Individuals	Total Cost
Total by Sector	(0.7)	N/A	N/A	(0.7)

¹² An increase in learning time by 1 hours would reduce savings by \$16,702.21 per annum
 An increase in completing each CoO by 1 minutes would reduce savings by \$83,098.32 per annum
 An increase in the price per non-preferential CoO issued by a third-party by 1 dollar would increase the savings by \$72,480 per annum

ATTACHMENT 3 - OBLIGATIONS IN DETAIL

1. IA-CEPA consists of 21 Chapters with associated Annexes. IA-CEPA is consistent with Australia's other international agreements, including the World Trade Organization. Chapter 1 (Initial Provisions and General Definitions) provides that the IA-CEPA will coexist with Parties' rights and obligations in other agreements to which they are also a party. The obligations in IA-CEPA align with those made by Australia to other FTA partners. Key obligations are outlined below.

Goods

2. Upon entry into force of IA-CEPA, Australia is required to eliminate all tariffs on imports of goods from Indonesia.
3. The provisions contained in IA-CEPA's goods related chapters (Chapters 2-7) reaffirm existing rights and obligations under the relevant WTO Agreements. These chapters maintain the Parties' rights and obligations under the WTO Agreements with regard to the application of safeguards, anti-dumping and countervailing measures. They include commitments on import and export restrictions and other non-tariff barriers that may otherwise present hurdles to Australian goods entering Indonesia.
4. IA-CEPA establishes a mechanism for the review of non-tariff measures raised by either Party. It also provides for dialogue on trade remedies to enhance transparency and understanding.

Rules of Origin

5. The chapter on Rules of Origin specifies the ways in which a good imported from a Party is eligible for the preferential tariff of the Agreement. Product Specific Rules of Origin for IA-CEPA taken as a whole are more trade facilitative than those in AANZFTA, provide for choice of method to establish origin, and build on Australia's best practice to date so as to enable regional value chains. The origin procedures provides for use of familiar AANZFTA-style certificates of origin, but allows for parties to also permit declarations by exporters.

Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS)

6. The Chapter on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures reaffirms the Parties' commitments in the WTO SPS Agreement. It establishes a sub-committee to promote cooperation on SPS issues. It does not alter the SPS controls on products entering Australia.

Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)

7. The Chapter on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) reaffirms the Parties' WTO TBT Agreement obligations and extends the level of commitment on cooperation in international standards, guidelines and recommendations. The chapter establishes a sub-committee to promote cooperation on TBT issues. It does not alter Australia's standards and conformance regime.

Services

8. The Trade in Services, Financial Services and Telecommunications Chapters build on existing WTO and AANZFTA services commitments, giving Australian service suppliers better access to the Indonesian market and greater certainty about the rules that will apply to them in Indonesia.

Trade in Services

9. The Trade in Services Chapter (Chapter 9) contains a comprehensive section on domestic regulation, which sets out a common framework for the regulation of service suppliers in the territory of each Party. These rules help address behind-the-border barriers such as delays in processing licenses or other permits required to supply a service.

10. There is also a Recognition article, based on existing WTO language, which gives each Party the right to recognise qualifications obtained in another country should they wish to do so, but does not oblige Australian professional bodies to recognise Indonesian qualifications. There is also a specific Annex on Professional Services to facilitate cooperation, including with non-government professional bodies, on recognition of professional qualifications, licensing and registration requirements.

Financial Services

11. The Financial Services Chapter (Chapter 10) will help to ease some of the regulatory burdens Australian financial services firms face when operating in Indonesia. For example, the Chapter includes provisions that promote transparency in the application procedures necessary to supply financial services and improves access to self-regulatory organisations, where access is necessary to supply a financial service in Indonesia. Australia and Indonesia will also seek to permit financial institutions to supply new financial services in each other's territory.

Telecommunications

12. The Telecommunications Chapter (Chapter 11) commits Australia and Indonesia to transparent and pro-competitive telecommunications regulation, including ensuring that incumbent telecommunications companies provide other suppliers with access to services and key infrastructure on reasonable terms and conditions. The chapter also includes specific obligations designed to improve the transparency and predictability of Indonesia's regulation of the installation, maintenance and repair of submarine telecommunications cables in its waters. Several telecommunications cables connecting Australia to the rest of the world pass through Indonesian waters.

13. Services and investment market access commitments are subject to a range of carve-outs (non-conforming measures) in which the Parties preserve their right to regulate in the national interest. Australia has retained the right to introduce new regulations for sensitive issues and sectors, including preferences for indigenous peoples; public services including education, health and social services; cultural industries and audio-visual services. Australia has also reserved the right for governments to impose conditions should they choose to privatise government assets or contract out services.

Movement of Natural Persons

14. Chapter 12 applies to measures regulating the temporary movement between Australia and Indonesia of skilled professionals, including those engaged in trade in goods, the supply of services or the conduct of investment.

15. The Movement of Natural Persons Chapter requires each Party to:

- a. promptly process completed applications for visas or other immigration formalities from the other Party;
- b. provide information, upon request, about the status of applications;
- c. ensure that fees for the processing of an application for a visa or other immigration formality are reasonable;
- d. provide information on types of visas available, the documentation and other conditions that must be met and the appropriate method for submitting an application for a visa; and
- e. establish or maintain appropriate mechanisms for responding to enquiries about measures relating to temporary entry for business persons of the other Party.

16. Under the Chapter, each Party makes specific commitments guaranteeing access for specific categories of business persons who, provided they fulfil visa eligibility requirements, will be

permitted to enter and temporarily stay in a Party. Those categories cover business persons undertaking activities such as attending meetings, conferences and trade fairs, setting up a business or an investment, or working in an overseas branch of their office.

17. Australia has undertaken to waive labour market testing for Indonesian business visitors, intra-corporate transferees and independent executives. These are the same categories on which Australia has existing commitments not to impose labour market testing for Indonesians under the WTO and the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement. Australia has not made any commitments on Indonesian contractual service suppliers (skilled workers employed by a company in either Australia or Indonesia to work temporarily in Australia to fulfil a contract).
18. The chapter does not create any obligations in relation to citizenship, nationality, residence or employment on a permanent basis. The Chapter recognises the right of Australia and Indonesia to regulate the entry of natural persons into their territories and to require foreign workers to meet all relevant skill, qualification or experience requirements in force in the country where they are working temporarily.

Electronic Commerce

19. The Electronic Commerce Chapter (Chapter 13) commits Australia and Indonesia to ensure service suppliers and investors can transfer information across borders by electronic means. The Chapter also contains commitments to not make existing measures that require data to be stored locally any more restrictive, and automatically include improvements to these measures into the agreement.
20. Notwithstanding, the Chapter retains the right of a Party to impose conditions or restrictions on the cross-border transfer of information and data storage in order to achieve public policy objectives, provided that such restrictions are not arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade. These obligations do not prevent a Party from adopting or maintaining any measures that it considers necessary for the protection of its essential security interests and do not apply to information held or processed on behalf of a Party.
21. The Chapter prohibits Parties from requiring the transfer of (or access to) source code of software owned by a person of another Party as a condition of importation, sale or distribution of such software. This obligation does not affect requirements relating to patent applications or prevent a Party from adopting or maintaining any measures that it considers necessary for the protection of its essential security interests.
22. Under the Chapter, Australia and Indonesia have made commitments to not deny the legal validity of electronic signatures and accept the electronic versions of trade documents as the legal equivalent of paper document. These obligations allow Parties to have contrary requirements where provided for under law.
23. The Chapter contains commitments to promote confidence in the online environment. These include for Australia and Indonesia to adopt or maintain a legal framework for privacy protection, and consumer protection laws that proscribe fraudulent and deceptive commercial activities that are harmful to online consumers. The Parties have also made commitments on addressing unsolicited commercial electronic, or 'spam', messages.
24. Under the Chapter, Australia and Indonesia have also agreed to cooperate to support electronic commerce, including on cyber security and on assisting micro, small and medium-sized enterprises to use electronic commerce. The Chapter also contains transparency commitments, including that Parties will publish information on the rights and protections provided to electronic commerce users and how businesses can comply with legal requirements.

Investment

25. The Investment Chapter enhances market access and protections for investors from both Parties. The key obligations in this Chapter include:

- a. non-discrimination through national treatment and most-favoured-nation (MFN) provisions; national treatment obliges a Party to afford equal treatment to foreign investors and local producers where there are like circumstances and MFN obliges a Party to afford no less favourable treatment to foreign investors of the other Party than investors from non-Parties in like circumstances;
 - b. minimum standard of treatment (MST): the foreign investor/investment to be treated in accordance with customary international law standards of fair and equitable treatment and full protection and security;
 - c. expropriation and compensation: the obligation not to expropriate a covered investment unless expropriation is undertaken in a non-discriminatory manner, for a public purpose and upon payment of prompt, adequate, and effective compensation;
 - d. transfers: obligation to allow all transfers relating to a covered investment to be made freely and without delay into and out of its territory;
 - e. performance requirements: lists the types of requirements, for example to purchase, use or accord a preference to goods produced in a Party's own territory, which a Party agrees not to impose as a condition of establishing or operating an investment in the other Party; and
 - f. senior management and board of directors: limitations on requiring the appointment of particular nationalities to senior management positions in businesses that are covered investments.
26. Australia has reserved the right to maintain its existing foreign investment review process. IA-CEPA does not increase the thresholds for screening of Indonesian investments above the current levels. Australia has also reserved the right to strengthen its regulations for investments above the current screening thresholds in sensitive sectors such as agricultural land and agribusiness.
27. The agreement includes modern Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) provisions, with appropriate procedural and substantive safeguards that build on the existing ISDS mechanism between Australia and Indonesia in AANZFTA. The Indonesia-Australia Business Partnership Group called for the inclusion of ISDS in IA-CEPA in its submissions to government.
28. The inclusion of ISDS means that where an investor from one Party alleges loss or damage as a consequence of the other Party breaching a commitment in the Investment Chapter, the investor can commence arbitration against that Party in a tribunal. A Party investor's basis for challenging legitimate Australian regulatory measures is limited by carve-outs, exceptions and other protections for Australian policy setting.
29. An ISDS claim concerning IA-CEPA may only be brought in relation to commitments in the Investment Chapter. ISDS cannot be used to enforce other provisions of the agreement.
30. IA-CEPA preserves each Government's right to regulate in the public interest:
- a. There is a public health carve out ensuring that public health measures cannot be challenged under ISDS, including for Australia those relating to tobacco, the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, Medicare Benefits Scheme, Therapeutic Goods Administration and Office of the Gene Technology Regulator; and

- b. Australia's foreign investment framework, including decisions of the Foreign Investment Review Board, cannot be challenged under ISDS;
 - c. Australia reserves the right to maintain existing and introduce new measures in key policy areas, including:
 - i. Social services established or maintained for a public purpose, such as social welfare, public education, health and public utilities
 - ii. Measures with respect to creative arts, Indigenous traditional cultural expressions and other cultural heritage
 - d. General exceptions also apply to the Investment Chapter.
31. The ISDS mechanism in IA-CEPA also includes procedural safeguards to enhance the arbitration process, including:
- a. Expedited review of claims that are frivolous or manifestly without legal merit
 - b. Mechanisms to deter unmeritorious claims, including through the award of costs against a claimant
 - c. The ability of the Parties to issue interpretations of the Agreement, which must be followed by ISDS tribunals
 - d. Time limits on bringing a claim, and
 - e. A requirement for arbitrators to comply with rules on independence and impartiality, including on conflicts of interests.

Economic Cooperation

32. Cooperation will be important for implementing IA-CEPA and maximising its ongoing benefits. The Economic Cooperation Chapter (Chapter 15) seeks to build on our existing development partnership and establishes a Committee on Economic Cooperation. The Committee's activities will include:
- a. developing medium term priorities for economic cooperation for consideration and approval by the Joint Committee;
 - b. developing an Annual Work Program for consideration and approval by the Joint Committee, including coordinating and prioritising proposals for economic cooperation from the other committees established under the Agreement;
 - c. overseeing and reviewing the implementation of the Annual Work Program to assess its overall effectiveness and contribution to the implementation of this Agreement.

Competition and Transparency

33. The Competition Policy Chapter (Chapter 16) seeks to ensure that the trade and investment liberalisation achieved across IA-CEPA is not undermined by anti-competitive practices. The Chapter includes an obligation on Parties to adopt or maintain consumer protection laws to proscribe the use in trade of misleading practices, or false or misleading descriptions. The Chapter recognises the importance of consumer protection policy and enforcement to the creation of efficient and competitive markets and to enhancing consumer welfare. The Chapter recognises the value of the Parties making their competition enforcement policies as transparent as possible.
34. The Transparency Chapter (Chapter 19) promotes greater transparency in the making and implementation of laws, regulations and government decisions to facilitate predictability and ease of doing business. It requires Parties to establish or maintain impartial and independent

tribunals or procedures for the review of final administrative actions. Australia already complies with the Chapter's requirements.

General exceptions

35. IA-CEPA includes a number of exceptions to ensure the Parties preserve their ability to take measures considers necessary for their essential security. An FTA-wide exception allows Australia and Indonesia to take any action they consider necessary for the protection of their essential security interests relating to a number of issues, including to protect critical infrastructure and fulfil their obligations under the United Nations Charter for the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security. There are also specific exceptions in the e-commerce chapter (to allow restrictions on data transfers and data localisation requirements). Australia's schedule of services and investment commitments also includes a broad carve-out from the key Investment and Services Chapter obligations to allow any action Australia considers necessary for the protection of its essential security.
36. The General Exceptions Chapter (Chapter 17) includes a series of public policy exceptions to allow Parties to adopt or enforce measures otherwise inconsistent with the Agreement in certain circumstances (such as to protect human, animal or plant life or health). The Chapter also permits the Parties to impose temporary safeguard measures in the event (or threat) of serious balance of payments and external financial difficulties. Taxation measures are also exempt from the Agreement, with some limited exceptions.

Legal and Institutional

37. The legal and institutional chapters establish the administrative provisions necessary for the operation and review of the Agreement, including the processes by which the Agreement will enter into force, may be subsequently amended or terminated, and how the Agreement will co-exist with existing treaties between the Parties. The legal and institutional chapters also establish a binding State-to-State dispute settlement mechanism, drawing on previous FTAs and the WTO system, and a committee structure to manage the ongoing implementation of the Agreement.

Side Letters and MOU

38. Alongside IA-CEPA, Australia negotiated two treaty-level side letters:

Side Letter between Australia and Indonesia on Economic Cooperation under IA-CEPA

- a. This side letter and its attachment set out the medium term objectives for cooperation between Indonesia and Australia under IA-CEPA. These commitments will be taken forward by the IA-CEPA Committee on Economic Cooperation.

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) side letter

- b. This letter provides that Indonesia and Australia will use the provisions of IA-CEPA to undertake mutually agreed economic cooperation in the TVET sector in order to help Indonesia build a highly-skilled, industry-ready workforce. It proposes to develop a Government of Indonesia TVET Committee responsible for national TVET standards that would work to incentivise Indonesian industry to participate in the vocational education and training system. It confirms that Indonesia agrees to allow Australians to own 67 per cent of investments in the Work Training sector in Indonesia without geographical limitations.

39. There are three other associated side letters and two Memoranda of Understanding (MOU), all of less than treaty status:

Health side letter

- a. This letter outlines Australia and Indonesia's mutual agreement to undertake actions that strengthen their economic partnership in the health sector, undertaking work on

strengthening Health Professional standards and competitiveness in the Indonesian health sector and encouraging Australian investment in the Indonesian health sector.

Indonesia Working Holiday Visa letter

- b. This letter outlines Australia's offer to increase the current annual cap of Work and Holiday visas for Indonesian Nationals to 4,100 on the first day of the month after IA-CEPA enters into force, and to increase the cap to 5,000 over the following five years.

Side letter on Mutual Recognition Arrangements in Engineering

- c. This letter outlines Australia's and Indonesia's mutual agreement to facilitate cooperation between their relevant bodies on assisting Indonesia to reach internationally benchmarked standards for engineering education, with a view to facilitating mutual recognition of the qualifications of professional mining engineers in the future.

Workplace-based training MOU

- d. This MOU commits Australia to granting annually up to 200 visas to Indonesian nationals allowing temporary stay for a period of up to six months for the purpose of undertaking workplace-based training in specified sectors. The participants must be sponsored by an approved Australian enterprise and meet all visa eligibility requirements.

Skills Exchange MOU

- e. This MOU sets out the details of the reciprocal skills exchange between Australia and Indonesia. In the first year, the exchange will allow a maximum of 100 participants each from Australia and Indonesia to work in the other country for a maximum of six months. The sectors available for the exchange will be limited to: financial and insurance services; mining, engineering and related technical services; and, information media and telecommunications services. The maximum number of participants from each country would increase by 100 per year to a maximum of 500 per year in the fifth year. Each rise in annual intake would be subject to the Participants' mutual approval following a review each year. The total maximum number of participants over five years would be 1500 eligible Australians and 1500 eligible Indonesians.

40. Each of these will take effect on the date that IA-CEPA enters into force for both Australia and Indonesia.

ATTACHMENT 4 – SPECIFIC GOODS MARKET ACCESS OUTCOMES IN DETAIL

1. The following table illustrates the duty that would be saved on imports from Australia into Indonesia should IA-CEPA enter into force.
2. Note, this is based on several assumptions;
 - a. Trade is based on average Indonesian imports from Australia in 2015-2017. Should these increase in future years, savings are likely to be higher.
 - b. It assumed that goods are able to claim all tariffs, that is, they meet the relevant rules of origin under the Agreement.
 - c. The IA-CEPA rate was compared to the lower of the 2017 MFN Rate or the AANZFTA rate for each year of IA-CEPAs tariff reductions from 2018 through to 2036.
 - d. For goods subject to TRQs, analysis of certain TRQs is provided after this table, on the basis of full utilisation of the tariff quota. Where the quota is not fully utilised, all of the benefits will not be realised;
 - e. Due to a change in nomenclature in 2017, trade data has been averaged across new Tariff Lines where a tariff line from the previous nomenclature was separated to provide additional detail, such as for 1516.10.20 and 1516.10.90
 - i. In most cases, the tariff outcome across the tariff lines are the same, and where it is, the outcome will not be different, regardless of where the good is now classified.
3. Finally, this information should not be construed as modelling, rather “What if Analysis” to indicate how current trade would benefit from future outcomes. Given the uncertainty in predicting future trade patterns such as responses to currency fluctuations, change in production, change in demand and trade policy of third parties, it is advised to interpret the figures provided below as indicative only.
4. Full descriptions of products can be found by referring to Indonesia’s Schedule of Tariff Commitments annexed to the Agreement.

HS Code 2017	Description of Goods	Indonesian Imports from Australia AUD 2015-2017 Average	Average duty saved per annum 2018-2036
0101.30.90	-- Other	\$666.33	\$31.65
0101.90.00	- Other	\$3,185.00	\$151.29
0102.29.90	--- Other	\$60,698,258.33	\$1,972,693.40
0102.90.90	-- Other	\$36,806.00	\$1,196.20
0201.30.00	- Boneless	\$34,634,462.33	\$173,172.31
0202.20.00	- Other cuts with bone in	\$26,496,059.33	\$1,092,962.45
0204.22.00	-- Other cuts with bone in	\$427,392.67	\$13,890.26
0204.41.00	-- Carcasses and half-carcasses	\$4,270,709.33	\$112,106.12
0204.42.00	-- Other cuts with bone in	\$5,615,979.67	\$231,659.16
0204.43.00	-- Boneless	\$4,002,120.67	\$165,087.48
0204.50.00	- Meat of goats	\$193,534.00	\$5,080.27
0303.89.11	---- Grouper	\$36,752.17	\$334.15
0304.39.00	-- Other	\$5.00	\$0.04

HS Code 2017	Description of Goods	Indonesian Imports from Australia AUD 2015-2017 Average	Average duty saved per annum 2018-2036
0304.87.00	-- Tunas (of the genus <i>Thunnus</i>), skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (<i>Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis</i>)	\$3,866.67	\$0.00
0401.10.10	-- In liquid form	\$26,369.67	\$210.96
0401.20.10	-- In liquid form	\$356.33	\$8.20
0402.10.41	--- In containers of a net weight of 20 kg or more	\$117,124,127.67	\$468,496.51
0402.10.42	--- In containers of a net weight of 2 kg or less	\$1,330,362.50	\$7,982.18
0402.10.49	--- Other	\$1,423,344.83	\$8,540.07
0402.10.91	--- In containers of a net weight of 20 kg or more	\$8,910,793.00	\$35,643.17
0402.10.92	--- In containers of a net weight of 2 kg or less	\$15,122.83	\$90.74
0402.10.99	--- Other	\$15,166.50	\$91.00
0402.21.20	--- In containers of a net weight of 20 kg or more	\$3,988,191.33	\$7,976.38
0402.21.30	--- In containers of a net weight of 2 kg or less	\$143,197.17	\$572.79
0402.21.90	--- Other	\$209,584.83	\$838.34
0402.29.20	--- In containers of a net weight of 20 kg or more	\$90,289.67	\$180.58
0402.29.30	--- In containers of a net weight of 2 kg or less	\$99.00	\$0.20
0402.29.90	--- Other	\$12,016.67	\$24.03
0406.20.10	-- In packages of a gross weight exceeding 20 kg	\$2,589,048.33	\$98,383.84
0406.20.90	-- Other	\$2,169,245.00	\$82,431.31
0409.00.00	Natural honey.	\$457,225.00	\$10,516.18
0702.00.00	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled.	\$247,191.67	\$9,393.28
0704.20.00	- Brussels sprouts	\$26,241.33	\$577.31
0704.90.10	-- Round (drumhead) cabbages	\$32,322.00	\$1,228.24
0704.90.20	-- Chinese mustard	\$46,574.17	\$1,769.82
0704.90.90	-- Other	\$195,610.50	\$7,433.20
0705.11.00	-- Cabbage lettuce (head lettuce)	\$733.33	\$16.13
0706.10.20	-- Turnips	\$48.00	\$0.19
0804.40.00	- Avocados	\$21,728.00	\$478.02
0810.10.00	- Strawberries	\$12,927.00	\$284.39
0810.70.00	- Persimmons	\$1,961.67	\$74.54
0810.90.94	--- Pomegranate (<i>Punica spp.</i>), soursop or sweetsops (<i>Annona spp.</i>), bell fruit (<i>Syzygium spp.</i> , <i>Eugenia spp.</i>), marian plum (<i>Bouea spp.</i>), passion fruit (<i>Passiflora spp.</i>), cottonfruit (<i>Sandoricum spp.</i>), jujube (<i>Ziziphus spp.</i>) and tampoi or rambai (<i>Baccaurea spp.</i>)	\$866,746.67	\$32,936.37
0810.90.99	--- Other	\$1,080,501.00	\$41,059.04

HS Code 2017	Description of Goods	Indonesian Imports from Australia AUD 2015-2017 Average	Average duty saved per annum 2018-2036
1104.12.00	-- Of oats	\$5,640,927.33	\$14,102.32
1104.29.90	--- Other	\$8,682.67	\$21.71
1107.10.00	- Not roasted	\$2,671,894.00	\$18,703.26
1516.10.20	-- Re-esterified	\$15,949.83	\$111.65
1516.10.90	-- Other	\$15,949.83	\$111.65
1601.00.10	- In airtight containers for retail sale	\$28,486.67	\$66.47
1604.14.11	---- Tunas	\$60,289.00	\$1,959.39
1701.14.00	-- Other cane sugar	\$468,773,997.67	\$13,360,058.93
1806.32.00	-- Not filled	\$1,277.33	\$3.19
1806.90.10	-- Chocolate confectionery in tablets or pastilles	\$834.00	\$2.09
1901.20.10	-- Of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing cocoa	\$4,219.33	\$10.55
1901.20.30	-- Other, not containing cocoa	\$1,441,702.00	\$3,604.26
1901.20.40	-- Other, containing cocoa	\$4,087.67	\$10.22
1904.90.10	-- Rice preparations, including pre-cooked rice	\$84.00	\$0.21
1904.90.90	-- Other	\$243,290.67	\$608.23
1905.31.10	--- Not containing cocoa	\$97,215.33	\$243.04
1905.31.20	--- Containing cocoa	\$27,767.33	\$69.42
1905.32.10	--- Waffles	\$2,196.00	\$8.78
1905.32.20	--- Wafers	\$5,332.67	\$21.33
2007.10.00	- Homogenised preparations	\$8,643.33	\$60.50
2008.11.90	--- Other	\$1,214.00	\$8.50
2009.19.00	-- Other	\$16,476.67	\$131.81
2009.50.00	- Tomato juice	\$3,183.00	\$7.96
2009.61.00	-- Of a Brix value not exceeding 30	\$958,764.00	\$2,396.91
2009.69.00	-- Other	\$386,011.00	\$965.03
2009.71.00	-- Of a Brix value not exceeding 20	\$209.67	\$1.47
2009.90.91	--- Ready for immediate consumption	\$220.83	\$0.55
2009.90.99	--- Other	\$282.83	\$0.71
2103.20.00	- Tomato ketchup and other tomato sauces	\$346,192.00	\$865.48
2501.00.10	- Table salt	\$235.67	\$11.19
2501.00.50	- Sea water	\$40.67	\$1.93
3917.21.00	-- Of polymers of ethylene	\$131,278.00	\$1,352.16
3917.22.00	-- Of polymers of propylene	\$3,756.33	\$38.69
3917.23.00	-- Of polymers of vinyl chloride	\$370,248.33	\$17,586.80
3917.29.11	---- Of other addition polymerisation products	\$33,130.19	\$1,573.68
3917.29.12	---- Of amino-resins; of cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetates and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, plasticised; of	\$24,699.85	\$1,173.24

HS Code 2017	Description of Goods	Indonesian Imports from Australia AUD 2015-2017 Average	Average duty saved per annum 2018-2036
	vulcanised fibre; of hardened proteins; of chemical derivatives of natural rubber		
3917.29.19	---- Other	\$29,198.52	\$1,386.93
3917.29.21	---- Of other addition polymerisation products	\$24,695.85	\$1,173.05
3917.29.25	---- Of other condensation or rearrangement polymerisation products	\$24,695.85	\$1,173.05
3917.29.29	---- Other	\$52,144.52	\$2,476.86
3917.31.11	---- Of addition polymerisation products	\$6,879.63	\$326.78
3917.31.12	---- Of amino-resins; of phenolic resins; of vulcanised fibre; of chemical derivatives of natural rubber	\$6,700.96	\$318.30
3917.31.19	---- Other	\$7,327.63	\$348.06
3917.31.21	---- Of addition polymerisation product	\$6,700.96	\$318.30
3917.31.23	---- Of amino-resins; of phenolic resins; of chemical derivatives of natural rubber	\$6,700.96	\$318.30
3917.31.24	---- Of vulcanised fibre	\$6,700.96	\$318.30
3917.31.25		\$6,854.63	\$325.59
3917.31.29	---- Other	\$6,700.96	\$318.30
3917.32.10	--- Sausage or ham casings	\$7,527.67	\$45.54
3917.32.20	-- Thermoplastic hoses for gas stove	\$8,162.81	\$84.08
3917.32.91	----- Of addition polymerisation products; of phenolic resins or amino resins; of chemical derivatives of natural rubber	\$7,811.81	\$80.46
3917.32.92	----- Other	\$24,294.14	\$250.23
3917.32.93	----- Of addition polymerisation products	\$11,218.14	\$115.55
3917.32.94	----- Of amino-resins or phenolic resins; of chemical derivatives of natural rubber	\$7,811.81	\$80.46
3917.32.95	----- Of other condensation or rearrangement polymerisation products; of vulcanised fibre; of cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetates and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, plasticised	\$7,811.81	\$80.46
3917.32.99	----- Other	\$156,187.81	\$1,608.73
3917.33.10	--- Other, further worked than merely surface worked	\$489.63	\$40.64
3917.33.91	---- Of other addition polymerisation products	\$489.63	\$40.64
3917.33.92	---- Of condensation or rearrangement polymerisation products	\$489.63	\$40.64
3917.33.93	---- Of cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetates and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, plasticised	\$1,357.96	\$112.71
3917.33.94	---- Of vulcanised fibre	\$489.63	\$40.64
3917.33.95	---- Of hardened proteins	\$489.63	\$40.64

HS Code 2017	Description of Goods	Indonesian Imports from Australia AUD 2015-2017 Average	Average duty saved per annum 2018-2036
3917.33.96	----- Of chemical derivatives of natural rubber	\$489.63	\$40.64
3917.33.99	----- Other	\$1,424.96	\$118.27
3917.39.11	----- Of addition polymerisation products; of vulcanised fibre	\$95,174.52	\$7,899.49
3917.39.12	----- Of phenolic resins or amino resins; of chemical derivatives of natural rubber	\$48,465.19	\$4,022.61
3917.39.13	----- Of cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetates and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, plasticised	\$48,465.19	\$4,022.61
3917.39.19	----- Other	\$87,640.52	\$7,274.16
3917.39.91	----- Of addition polymerisation products; of vulcanised fibre	\$48,465.19	\$4,022.61
3917.39.92	----- Of phenolic resins or amino resins; of chemical derivatives of natural rubber	\$48,465.19	\$4,022.61
3917.39.93	----- Of other condensation or rearrangement polymerisation products	\$48,465.19	\$4,022.61
3917.39.94	----- Of cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetates and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, plasticised	\$48,465.19	\$4,022.61
3917.39.99	----- Other	\$91,741.19	\$7,614.52
3918.10.19	--- Other	\$7,630.33	\$820.26
3918.10.90	-- Other	\$25,144.67	\$2,703.05
3920.20.91	--- Plates and sheets	\$150,812.17	\$13,346.88
3920.20.99	--- Other	\$154,953.83	\$13,713.41
3920.30.91	--- Plates and sheets, rigid	\$12,633.22	\$1,200.16
3920.30.92	--- Other, plates and sheets	\$12,633.22	\$1,200.16
3920.30.99	--- Other	\$14,496.89	\$1,377.20
3920.51.11	----- Rigid	\$11,915.00	\$971.07
3920.51.19	----- Other	\$11,915.00	\$971.07
3920.51.90	--- Other	\$22,107.67	\$1,801.77
3920.59.11	----- Rigid	\$25,938.33	\$2,113.97
3920.59.19	----- Other	\$25,831.33	\$2,105.25
3920.59.90	--- Other	\$25,831.33	\$2,105.25
3920.94.91	----- Plates and sheets	\$2,753.83	\$261.61
3920.94.99	----- Other	\$4,047.17	\$384.48
3920.99.21	----- Plates and sheets	\$14,321.33	\$86.64
3920.99.29	----- Other	\$14,105.00	\$85.34
3920.99.31	----- Plates and sheets	\$14,105.00	\$85.34
3920.99.39	----- Other	\$14,105.00	\$85.34
3920.99.90	--- Other	\$31,008.00	\$187.60
3923.50.00	- Stoppers, lids, caps and other closures	\$815,549.33	\$67,282.82
4008.11.90	--- Other	\$10,545.00	\$26.36
4008.19.00	-- Other	\$98,374.00	\$245.94

HS Code 2017	Description of Goods	Indonesian Imports from Australia AUD 2015-2017 Average	Average duty saved per annum 2018-2036
4008.21.30	- - - Water stop	\$143,396.11	\$358.49
4008.21.40	- - - Rubber soling sheet	\$128,004.44	\$320.01
4008.21.90	- - - Other	\$266,795.11	\$666.99
4008.29.00	- - Other	\$44,140.67	\$110.35
4115.10.00	- Composition leather with a basis of leather or leather fibre, in slabs, sheets or strip, whether or not in rolls	\$26,109.00	\$104.44
4202.21.00	- - With outer surface of leather or of composition leather	\$6,546.00	\$310.94
4202.22.00	- - With outer surface of sheeting of plastics or of textile materials	\$13,582.00	\$645.15
4202.29.00	- - Other	\$50,494.00	\$2,398.47
4202.32.00	- - With outer surface of sheeting of plastics or of textile materials	\$5,180.00	\$246.05
4202.92.10	- - - Toiletry bags, of sheeting of plastics	\$665.33	\$31.60
4203.10.00	- Articles of apparel	\$6,709.33	\$318.69
4203.29.10	- - - Protective work gloves	\$21,157.67	\$1,004.99
4205.00.20	- Industrial safety belts and harnesses	\$49,665.33	\$2,359.10
4205.00.90	- Other	\$1,213.33	\$57.63
4415.10.00	- Cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings; cable-drums	\$140,435.67	\$351.09
4415.20.00	- Pallets, box pallets and other load boards; pallet collars	\$67,545.33	\$168.86
6101.20.00	- Of cotton	\$510.67	\$24.26
6102.20.00	- Of cotton	\$122.67	\$5.83
6103.22.00	- - Of cotton	\$907.33	\$43.10
6103.32.00	- - Of cotton	\$52.33	\$2.49
6103.42.00	- - Of cotton	\$237.67	\$11.29
6104.32.00	- - Of cotton	\$112.33	\$5.34
6104.42.00	- - Of cotton	\$707.00	\$33.58
6104.52.00	- - Of cotton	\$5.00	\$0.24
6104.62.00	- - Of cotton	\$295.33	\$14.03
6105.10.00	- Of cotton	\$583.33	\$27.71
6106.10.00	- Of cotton	\$310.67	\$14.76
6107.11.00	- - Of cotton	\$80.33	\$3.82
6108.19.30	- - - Of cotton	\$12.33	\$0.59
6108.21.00	- - Of cotton	\$127.00	\$6.03
6108.31.00	- - Of cotton	\$73.67	\$3.50
6109.10.10	- - For men or boys	\$20,166.33	\$957.90
6109.10.20	- - For women or girls	\$3,333.67	\$158.35
6110.20.00	- Of cotton	\$82,994.67	\$3,942.25
6111.20.00	- Of cotton	\$46.00	\$2.19
6114.20.00	- Of cotton	\$1,572.00	\$74.67

HS Code 2017	Description of Goods	Indonesian Imports from Australia AUD 2015-2017 Average	Average duty saved per annum 2018-2036
6115.29.90	--- Other	\$354.33	\$8.86
6117.10.10	-- Of cotton	\$64.00	\$3.04
6201.12.00	-- Of cotton	\$57.00	\$2.71
6203.19.19	---- Other	\$319.00	\$15.15
6203.32.90	--- Other	\$2.00	\$0.10
6203.42.90	--- Other	\$30,488.00	\$1,448.18
6204.12.90	--- Other	\$1,098.00	\$52.16
6204.22.90	--- Other	\$67.67	\$3.21
6204.32.90	--- Other	\$480.67	\$22.83
6204.42.90	--- Other	\$1,200.67	\$57.03
6204.52.90	--- Other	\$206.67	\$9.82
6204.62.00	-- Of cotton	\$151.67	\$7.20
6205.20.20	-- Barong Tagalog	\$1,848.83	\$87.82
6205.20.90	-- Other	\$3,426.17	\$162.74
6206.30.90	-- Other	\$666.67	\$31.67
6207.91.00	-- Of cotton	\$89.00	\$4.23
6208.91.10	--- Printed by traditional batik process	\$41.33	\$1.96
6208.91.90	--- Other	\$41.33	\$1.96
6209.20.30	-- T-shirts, shirts, pyjamas and similar articles	\$712.00	\$33.82
6209.20.40	-- Suits, pants and similar articles	\$107.33	\$5.10
6209.20.90	-- Other	\$235.33	\$11.18
6211.32.90	--- Other	\$241.67	\$11.48
6211.42.90	--- Other	\$140.67	\$2.67
6212.10.19	--- Other	\$113.67	\$5.40
6213.20.90	-- Other	\$126.33	\$6.00
6304.11.00	-- Knitted or crocheted	\$170.00	\$8.08
6309.00.00	Worn clothing and other worn articles.	\$35,997.00	\$1,709.86
6504.00.00	Hats and other headgear, plaited or made by assembling strips of any material, whether or not lined or trimmed.	\$3,245.00	\$154.14
7101.10.00	- Natural pearls	\$495.67	\$0.00
7101.22.00	-- Worked	\$34,222.33	\$0.00
7117.19.20	--- Other imitation jewellery	\$32,085.67	\$1,524.07
7117.19.90	--- Parts	\$2,349.00	\$111.58
7208.10.00	- In coils, not further worked than hot-rolled, with patterns in relief	\$199.67	\$4.74
7208.26.00	-- Of a thickness of 3 mm or more but less than 4.75 mm	\$7,682.67	\$182.46
7208.27.11	---- Containing by weight 0.6 % or more of carbon	\$433.83	\$10.30
7208.27.19	---- Other	\$433.83	\$10.30

HS Code 2017	Description of Goods	Indonesian Imports from Australia AUD 2015-2017 Average	Average duty saved per annum 2018-2036
7208.40.00	- Not in coils, not further worked than hot-rolled, with patterns in relief	\$29,645.33	\$704.08
7208.51.00	-- Of a thickness exceeding 10 mm	\$313,741.00	\$14,902.70
7208.52.00	-- Of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more but not exceeding 10 mm	\$138,019.67	\$3,277.97
7208.53.00	-- Of a thickness of 3 mm or more but less than 4.75 mm	\$50,690.00	\$2,407.78
7208.90.10	-- Corrugated	\$756.89	\$17.98
7208.90.20	-- Other, containing by weight less than 0.6 % of carbon and of a thickness of 0.17 mm or less	\$756.89	\$17.98
7208.90.90	-- Other	\$756.89	\$17.98
7210.49.11	----- Coated with zinc by the iron-zinc alloyed coating method, containing by weight less than 0.04 % of carbon and of a thickness not exceeding 1.2 mm	\$65.33	\$2.04
7211.13.11	----- Hoop and strip; universal plates	\$57.00	\$1.35
7211.14.13	----- Hoop and strip; universal plates	\$7,437.90	\$353.30
7211.14.15	----- Coils for re-rolling	\$795.90	\$37.81
7211.14.19	----- Other	\$795.90	\$37.81
7211.14.91	----- Hoop and strip; universal plates	\$1,068.90	\$50.77
7211.14.92	----- Corrugated	\$795.90	\$37.81
7211.14.93	----- Coils for re-rolling	\$795.90	\$37.81
7211.14.99	----- Other	\$795.90	\$37.81
7211.19.13	----- Hoop and strip; universal plates	\$2,080,541.50	\$98,825.72
7211.19.91	----- Hoop and strip; universal plates	\$1,385,339.83	\$65,803.64
7214.91.19	----- Other	\$1,789.00	\$84.98
7214.91.21	----- Containing by weight less than 1.15 % of manganese	\$135,734.83	\$6,447.40
7214.91.29	----- Other	\$150,282.50	\$7,138.42
7214.99.19	----- Other	\$233.00	\$11.07
7214.99.91	----- Containing by weight less than 0.38 % of carbon, not more than 0.05 % of phosphorus and not more than 0.05 % of sulphur	\$797.00	\$37.86
7214.99.92	----- Containing by weight 0.38 % or more of carbon and less than 1.15 % of manganese	\$797.00	\$37.86
7214.99.93	----- Containing by weight 0.17 % or more but less than 0.46 % of carbon and 1.2 % or more but less than 1.65 % of manganese	\$797.00	\$37.86
7214.99.99	----- Other	\$4,436.67	\$210.74
7216.10.00	- U, I or H sections, not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn or extruded, of a height of less than 80 mm	\$85,871.67	\$4,078.90
7216.21.10	--- Containing by weight less than 0.6 % of carbon	\$55,262.17	\$2,624.95
7216.21.90	--- Other	\$39,869.17	\$1,893.79

HS Code 2017	Description of Goods	Indonesian Imports from Australia AUD 2015-2017 Average	Average duty saved per annum 2018-2036
7216.31.10	- - - Containing by weight 0.6 % or more of carbon	\$85,069.50	\$4,040.80
7216.31.90	- - - Other	\$50,896.17	\$2,417.57
7216.33.11	- - - - Thickness of the flange not less than thickness of the web	\$77.56	\$3.68
7216.33.19	- - - - Other	\$77.56	\$3.68
7216.33.90	- - - Other	\$187,240.22	\$8,893.91
7216.40.10	- - Containing by weight 0.6 % or more of carbon	\$24,871.00	\$1,181.37
7216.40.90	- - Other	\$31,429.00	\$1,492.88
7216.50.91	- - - Containing by weight 0.6 % or more of carbon	\$5,314.83	\$252.45
7216.50.99	- - - Other	\$13,491.50	\$640.85
7301.20.00	- Angles, shapes and sections	\$6,646.33	\$315.70
7303.00.11	- - Hubless tubes and pipes	\$417.00	\$18.77
7303.00.19	- - Other	\$101,049.33	\$4,799.84
7303.00.99	- - Other	\$33,864.33	\$1,608.56
7304.22.90	- - - Other	\$25,455.67	\$1,209.14
7304.23.90	- - - Other	\$404,678.00	\$19,222.21
7305.90.00	- Other	\$176,670.67	\$530.01
7306.61.90	- - - Other	\$438,304.33	\$1,314.91
7310.10.99	- - - Other	\$178,028.33	\$534.09
7310.29.10	- - - Of a capacity of less than 1 l	\$4,581.33	\$13.74
7310.29.99	- - - - Other	\$40,446.67	\$121.34
7311.00.29	- - Other	\$886.33	\$39.89
7311.00.94	- - Of a capacity of 30 l or more, but less than 110 l	\$2,879.67	\$136.78
7311.00.99	- - Other	\$47,146.00	\$2,239.44
7312.10.10	- - Locked coils, flattened strands and non-rotating wire ropes	\$22,826.00	\$1,084.24
7312.10.20	- - Plated or coated with brass and of a diameter not exceeding 3 mm	\$1,630.67	\$77.46
7312.10.91	- - - Stranded steel wires for prestressing concrete	\$176,099.00	\$4,182.35
7312.10.99	- - - Other	\$5,902,463.67	\$125,427.35
7312.90.00	- Other	\$2,492,605.33	\$112,167.24
7314.20.00	- Grill, netting and fencing, welded at the intersection, of wire with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of 3 mm or more and having a mesh size of 100 cm ² or more	\$13,148,150.67	\$558,796.40
7314.31.00	- - Plated or coated with zinc	\$3,062,375.67	\$145,462.84
7314.39.00	- - Other	\$63,367.00	\$2,693.10
7314.49.00	- - Other	\$260,065.33	\$12,353.10
7315.11.99	- - - - Other	\$219,686.33	\$1,098.43
7315.81.00	- - Stud-link	\$14,139.67	\$600.94

HS Code 2017	Description of Goods	Indonesian Imports from Australia AUD 2015-2017 Average	Average duty saved per annum 2018-2036
7315.82.00	-- Other, welded link	\$82,012.00	\$3,895.57
7318.11.00	-- Coach screws	\$3,431.00	\$162.97
7318.12.10	--- Having a shank of an external diameter not exceeding 16 mm	\$869.00	\$41.28
7318.12.90	--- Other	\$1,084.67	\$51.52
7318.13.00	-- Screw hooks and screw rings	\$21,859.33	\$1,038.32
7318.14.10	--- Having a shank of an external diameter not exceeding 16 mm	\$28,339.67	\$1,346.13
7318.14.90	--- Other	\$34,354.67	\$1,631.85
7318.19.10	--- Having a shank of an external diameter not exceeding 16 mm	\$970,671.67	\$46,106.90
7318.19.90	--- Other	\$1,070,838.33	\$50,864.82
7318.21.00	-- Spring washers and other lock washers	\$66,167.67	\$3,142.96
7318.22.00	-- Other washers	\$1,143,066.67	\$54,295.67
7318.23.10	--- Having an external diameter not exceeding 16 mm	\$21,093.83	\$1,001.96
7318.23.90	--- Other	\$26,428.50	\$1,255.35
7318.24.00	-- Cotters and cotter-pins	\$1,043,456.00	\$49,564.16
7319.40.10	-- Safety pins	\$267,401.00	\$12,701.55
7319.40.20	-- Other pins	\$396,820.33	\$18,848.97
7320.10.11	--- Suitable for use on motor vehicles of heading 87.02, 87.03 or 87.04	\$548,537.33	\$2,742.69
7320.10.12	--- Suitable for use on other motor vehicles	\$85,367.50	\$426.84
7320.10.19	--- Other	\$95,366.83	\$476.83
7320.10.90	-- Other	\$137,509.67	\$687.55
7320.20.11	--- For motor vehicles	\$8,950.56	\$44.75
7320.20.12	--- For earth-moving machinery	\$5,452.22	\$27.26
7320.20.19	--- Other	\$19,711.56	\$98.56
7320.20.90	-- Other	\$445,647.67	\$2,228.24
7403.11.00	-- Cathodes and sections of cathodes	\$91,613,378.00	\$3,252,274.92
8203.10.00	- Files, rasps and similar tools	\$48,675.33	\$730.13
8402.20.20	-- Not electrically operated	\$70,606.67	\$3,353.82
8404.10.19	--- Other	\$11,605.00	\$220.50
8407.34.71	----- Of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 2,000 cc	\$271.00	\$1.36
8407.34.72	----- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 2,000 cc but not exceeding 3,000 cc	\$666.67	\$3.33
8407.34.73	----- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 3,000 cc	\$99,298.33	\$496.49
8407.34.95	----- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 2,000 cc but not exceeding 3,000 cc	\$10,310.33	\$51.55
8407.90.10	-- Of a power not exceeding 18.65 kW	\$6,997.33	\$27.99
8408.90.99	--- Other	\$1,199,954.00	\$35,998.62
8413.19.10	--- Electrically operated	\$640,506.67	\$24,339.25

HS Code 2017	Description of Goods	Indonesian Imports from Australia AUD 2015-2017 Average	Average duty saved per annum 2018-2036
8413.19.20	--- Not electrically operated	\$566,415.67	\$21,523.80
8413.60.31	--- Electrically operated	\$261.33	\$1.57
8413.60.32	--- Not electrically operated	\$125,957.33	\$897.45
8413.60.40	-- Water pumps, with a flow rate exceeding 8,000 m ³ /h but not exceeding 13,000 m ³ /h	\$506.67	\$3.04
8413.60.90	-- Other	\$725,838.33	\$4,355.03
8413.81.13	--- Water pumps with a flow rate not exceeding 8,000 m ³ /h, electrically operated	\$37,923.33	\$720.54
8413.81.15	--- Water pumps, with a flow rate exceeding 8,000 m ³ /h but not exceeding 13,000 m ³ /h	\$70,857.33	\$1,346.29
8413.81.19	--- Other	\$3,584,391.33	\$68,103.44
8413.82.10	--- Electrically operated	\$561,538.33	\$21,338.46
8415.10.90	-- Other	\$234.33	\$11.13
8415.90.13	--- Of a kind used in aircraft or railway rolling stock	\$3,003.79	\$12.02
8415.90.14	--- Evaporators or condensers for air-conditioning machines for motor vehicles	\$33,421.05	\$1,270.00
8415.90.19	--- Other	\$33,375.12	\$66.75
8415.90.24	---- Of a kind used in aircraft or railway rolling stock	\$3,003.79	\$12.02
8415.90.25	---- Other	\$8,745.83	\$332.34
8415.90.26	---- Of a kind used in aircraft or railway rolling stock	\$3,003.79	\$114.14
8415.90.29	---- Other	\$19,833.83	\$753.69
8415.90.34	---- Of a kind used in aircraft or railway rolling stock	\$3,003.79	\$114.14
8415.90.35	---- Other	\$10,932.83	\$415.45
8415.90.36	---- Of a kind used in aircraft or railway rolling stock	\$3,003.79	\$114.14
8415.90.39	---- Other	\$7,546.50	\$286.77
8415.90.44	---- Of a kind used in aircraft or railway rolling stock	\$3,003.79	\$12.02
8415.90.45	---- Other	\$7,815.50	\$107.23
8415.90.46	---- Of a kind used in aircraft or railway rolling stock	\$3,003.79	\$12.02
8415.90.49	---- Other	\$307,363.50	\$4,217.03
8418.10.11	--- Of a capacity not exceeding 230 l	\$232.00	\$11.02
8418.21.10	--- Of a capacity not exceeding 230 l	\$5,579.67	\$265.03
8418.61.00	-- Heat pumps other than air conditioning machines of heading 84.15	\$1,006,507.67	\$6,039.05
8418.69.10	--- Beverage coolers	\$769.00	\$3.08
8419.31.40	--- Other, electrically operated	\$30,956.67	\$220.57
8419.50.92	--- Not electrically operated	\$215,216.67	\$860.87
8419.81.10	--- Electrically operated	\$88,872.33	\$2,110.72

HS Code 2017	Description of Goods	Indonesian Imports from Australia AUD 2015-2017 Average	Average duty saved per annum 2018-2036
8424.10.90	-- Other	\$11,086.33	\$526.60
8424.20.11	- - - Agricultural or horticultural	\$39,192.33	\$195.96
8424.20.19	--- Other	\$348,114.33	\$16,535.43
8424.20.21	- - - Agricultural or horticultural	\$18,549.33	\$46.37
8424.20.29	--- Other	\$46,361.33	\$2,202.16
8426.12.00	- - Mobile lifting frames on tyres and straddle carriers	\$528,210.33	\$23,769.47
8426.49.00	-- Other	\$9,458.33	\$224.64
8427.20.00	- Other self-propelled trucks	\$312,794.00	\$11,886.17
8427.90.00	- Other trucks	\$313,061.00	\$11,896.32
8428.10.40	- - Skip hoists	\$8,195.67	\$20.49
8429.19.00	-- Other	\$4,442.33	\$22.21
8429.20.00	- Graders and levellers	\$33,178.00	\$165.89
8429.40.40	- - Vibratory smooth drum rollers, with a centrifugal force drum not exceeding 20 t by weight	\$5,336.00	\$253.46
8429.40.50	- - Other vibratory road rollers	\$108,206.67	\$5,139.82
8429.40.90	-- Other	\$972.67	\$46.20
8429.51.00	- - Front-end shovel loaders	\$391,796.67	\$18,610.34
8429.52.00	- - Machinery with a 360° revolving superstructure	\$234,579.67	\$11,142.53
8429.59.00	- - Other	\$413,267.33	\$2,066.34
8431.39.10	--- Of goods of subheading 8428.20.10, 8428.32.10, 8428.33.10 or 8428.39.10	\$134,790.92	\$6,065.59
8431.39.40	- - - Of automated machines for the transport, handling and storage of printed circuit boards, printed wiring boards or printed circuit assemblies	\$29,888.07	\$709.84
8431.39.50	--- Other, of goods of subheading 8428.90	\$9,435.40	\$424.59
8431.39.90	--- Other	\$5,352,082.25	\$53,953.58
8432.29.00	-- Other	\$49,695.67	\$2,236.31
8437.80.20	- - Rice hullers and cone type rice mills, not electrically operated	\$390.00	\$55.58
8437.80.40	- - Industrial type coffee and corn mills, not electrically operated	\$60.33	\$8.60
8437.90.19	--- Other	\$2,958.67	\$23.33
8437.90.29	--- Other	\$218.33	\$1.72
8481.80.22	--- Having inlet or outlet internal diameters exceeding 2.5 cm	\$2,402.33	\$6.01
8484.90.00	- Other	\$1,389,520.00	\$52,801.76
8487.10.00	- Ships' or boats' propellers and blades therefor	\$99,386.00	\$3,776.67
8487.90.00	- Other	\$148,147.56	\$1,752.52
8501.10.49	---- Other	\$62,529.00	\$2,376.10
8501.20.29	--- Other	\$38,139.33	\$1,811.62

HS Code 2017	Description of Goods	Indonesian Imports from Australia AUD 2015-2017 Average	Average duty saved per annum 2018-2036
8501.31.30	--- Motors of a kind used for the goods of heading 84.15, 84.18, 84.50, 85.09 or 85.16	\$5,977.67	\$283.94
8501.31.40	--- Other motors	\$547,551.33	\$26,008.69
8501.40.21	--- Of a kind used for the goods of heading 84.15, 84.18, 84.50, 85.09 or 85.16	\$1,221.33	\$58.01
8501.40.29	--- Other	\$30,244.67	\$1,436.62
8501.53.00	-- Of an output exceeding 75 kW	\$1,002,513.33	\$47,619.38
8502.11.00	-- Of an output not exceeding 75 kVA	\$121,163.00	\$5,755.24
8502.39.20	--- Of an output exceeding 10 kVA but not exceeding 10,000 kVA	\$13,567.67	\$33.92
8504.22.93	---- Of a high side voltage of 66 kV or more, but less than 110 kV	\$290.33	\$1.74
8504.22.99	---- Other	\$794.67	\$4.77
8525.80.31	--- Of a kind used in broadcasting	\$490.33	\$23.29
8525.80.39	--- Other	\$218,219.67	\$10,365.43
8528.49.10	--- Colour	\$15,742.17	\$747.75
8528.59.10	--- Colour	\$103,842.33	\$4,932.51
8528.69.10	--- Having the capability of projecting onto a screen diagonally measuring 300 inches or more	\$4,362.67	\$207.23
8528.69.90	--- Other	\$8,659.83	\$411.34
8528.71.99	---- Other	\$3,689.00	\$87.61
8528.72.92	---- Liquid crystal devices (LCD), light-emitting diodes (LED) and other flat panel display type	\$38,804.67	\$1,843.22
8528.72.99	---- Other	\$105,801.33	\$5,025.56
8536.70.10	-- Of ceramics	\$353.67	\$8.40
8536.70.20	-- Of copper	\$1,062.00	\$25.22
8536.70.90	-- Other	\$394,032.00	\$9,358.26
8537.10.11	--- Control panels of a kind suitable for use in distributed control systems	\$297,629.67	\$11,309.93
8537.10.12	--- Control panels fitted with a programmable processor	\$96,740.00	\$3,676.12
8537.10.13	--- Other control panels of a kind suitable for goods of heading 84.15, 84.18, 84.50, 85.08, 85.09 or 85.16	\$379.00	\$14.40
8537.10.19	--- Other	\$827,659.00	\$31,451.04
8537.10.20	-- Distribution boards (including back panels and back planes) for use solely or principally with goods of heading 84.71, 85.17 or 85.25	\$577,610.00	\$3,465.66
8537.20.21	---- Incorporating electrical instruments for breaking, connecting or protecting electrical circuits for a voltage of 66 kV or more	\$17,736.00	\$70.94
8537.20.29	--- Other	\$254,168.67	\$1,016.67
8537.20.90	-- Other	\$2,737,273.33	\$104,016.39

HS Code 2017	Description of Goods	Indonesian Imports from Australia AUD 2015-2017 Average	Average duty saved per annum 2018-2036
8703.23.57	----- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 2,000 cc but not exceeding 2,500 cc	\$27,314.00	\$68.29
8703.23.64	----- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 2,500 cc	\$9,089.89	\$22.72
8703.33.62	----- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 3,000 cc	\$2,195.56	\$65.87
8703.33.72	----- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 3,000 cc	\$2,195.56	\$65.87
8703.40.76	---- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 2,500 cc but not exceeding 3,000 cc	\$9,089.89	\$22.72
8703.40.77	---- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 3,000 cc	\$17,132.33	\$331.23
8703.40.96	---- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 2,500 cc but not exceeding 3,000 cc	\$59,962.67	\$1,077.33
8703.50.67	---- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 3,000 cc	\$2,195.56	\$46.82
8703.50.77	---- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 3,000 cc	\$2,195.56	\$46.82
8703.60.76	---- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 2,500 cc but not exceeding 3,000 cc	\$9,089.89	\$22.72
8703.60.96	---- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 2,500 cc but not exceeding 3,000 cc	\$59,962.67	\$1,077.33
8703.70.67	---- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 3,000 cc	\$2,195.56	\$46.82
8703.70.77	---- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 3,000 cc	\$2,195.56	\$46.82
8704.31.29	---- Other	\$12,494.33	\$224.90
8707.10.90	-- Other	\$8.67	\$0.13
8707.90.40	-- Driver's cabin for dumpers designed for off-highway use	\$26,852.50	\$88.61
8707.90.90	-- Other	\$29,974.50	\$296.75
8708.29.15	---- Door armrests for vehicles of heading 87.03	\$7,273.17	\$36.37
8708.29.16	---- Other, for vehicles of heading 87.03	\$6,473.83	\$32.37
8708.29.17	---- For vehicles of subheading 8704.10	\$76,866.00	\$384.33
8708.29.18	---- For vehicles of heading 87.02 or other vehicles of heading 87.04	\$41,246.33	\$206.23
8708.29.19	---- Other	\$56,258.67	\$281.29
8708.29.93	----- Interior trim fittings; mudguards	\$3,615.00	\$18.08
8708.29.95	----- Other	\$179,567.33	\$897.84
8708.29.96	----- Interior trim fittings; mudguards	\$131.33	\$0.66
8708.29.98	----- Other	\$104,472.33	\$522.36
8708.29.99	---- Other	\$1,130,524.67	\$5,652.62
8708.30.21	--- Brake drums, brake discs or brake pipes	\$172,065.00	\$860.33
8708.30.29	--- Other	\$960,720.33	\$4,803.60
8708.50.11	--- For vehicles of heading 87.03	\$28,589.67	\$142.95
8708.93.70	--- For vehicles of heading 87.04 or 87.05	\$6,778.67	\$33.89

HS Code 2017	Description of Goods	Indonesian Imports from Australia AUD 2015-2017 Average	Average duty saved per annum 2018-2036
8708.93.90	- - - Other	\$786,236.67	\$3,931.18
8715.00.00	Baby carriages and parts thereof.	\$901.67	\$4.51
9403.90.90	- - Other	\$212.00	\$8.06
9603.50.00	- Other brushes constituting parts of machines, appliances or vehicles	\$50,078.67	\$2,378.74
9619.00.99	- - Other	\$589.67	\$28.01
	Total	\$923,408,383.47	\$23,657,469.93

TRQ 1: Live cattle

1. Indonesia has committed to a quota for Live bovine animals – Other than pure-bred breeding animals - Male cattle – Other than oxen (Indonesia HS Code 0102.29.19) that increases from 575,000 to 700,000 over the first five years of the Agreement. During the sixth year of the Agreement, both Parties will review the implementation of the TRQ.
2. For cattle exported within the quota, these imports will receive duty free access. For imports outside the quota, the tariff is set at 2.5 per cent.
3. As a comparison, the AANZFTA rate currently being applied is 5 per cent, being reduced to 2.5 percent in 2025, while the MFN rate faced by these exports is 5 per cent.
4. Given the trade value and volumes below, Australia exporters are expected to benefit greatly from the certainty in volumes provided by the IA-CEPA as well as the reduction in tariff.
5. Should Australia fill the quota in the first year, even at the conservative unit price of 2018 YTD below, exporters would be not be met with A\$29.8 million in tariffs.
6. By the sixth year of the Agreement, and using the same unit price, Australian exports of live male cattle will avoid A\$38.9 million dollars in tariffs if the quota is fully utilised.
7. This works out to be a saving in the order of A\$200 million over 6 years on Australian exports to Indonesia worth A\$4.0 billion.
8. In order to claim the preferences under the Agreement, the exporter needs to be able to demonstrate that the cattle are Wholly Produced or Obtained, that is, the animal is born and raised in Australia.

	2015	2016	2017	2018 YTD ¹³
Breeder (number)	1,947	1,000	2,385	2,765
Feeder (number)	565,653	593,881	498,511	410,870
Prod Heifer Indonesia (number)	3,111			
Productive (number)		21,823	11,975	4,473
Slaughter (number)	42,447			4,163
Total (number)	613,158	616,704	512,871	422,271
Total value of Exports (A\$ million) from Australia to Indonesia	544.46	688.77	578.48	438.30
Average unit price (A\$ per cattle)	887.96	1,116.85	1,127.92	1,037.95
Volume male cattle imported by Indonesia (kg) ¹⁴	191.07	186.10	136.83	122.70
Average size of feeder cattle (kg each)	337.79	313.36	274.47	298.65

Table 6 - Australian exports of live cattle to Indonesia

Source: <http://www.agriculture.gov.au/export/controlled-goods/live-animals/live-animal-export-statistics/livestock-exports-by-market>

¹³ 2018 YTD for live cattle exports is until September 2018

¹⁴ Sourced from https://www.bps.go.id/all_newtemplate.php

TRQ 2: Potatoes

9. Indonesia has committed to a quota for potatoes – other than seed potatoes and granola, median, nadia and blis potatoes (Indonesia HS Code 0701.10.10 and 0701.90.10) that increases from 10,000 tonnes to 12,500 in the sixth year of the Agreement. The volume of the quota will continue to grow at 2.5 per cent each year thereafter.
10. The in-quota tariff will start at 10 per cent and reduce to 5 per cent in year six. The out of quota tariff rate will be the AANZFTA rate, which is currently 25 per cent, falling to 18.75 per cent in 2025. As of 2017, the MFN rate is 20 per cent, and this would apply where the out of quota tariff was higher.
11. While the overall value of the market for potatoes into Indonesia is relatively constrained, Australia is a major supplier in to Indonesia.
12. Should Australia fill the quota in the first year, even at the unit price of 2018 YTD below, exporters would save 10 per cent, the difference between the MFN and the IA-CEPA Tariff Rate. This would result in a reduction in tariffs of over \$750,000.
13. After year six, with the volume increasing and the tariff further decreasing, imports of Australian Potatoes into Indonesia would face a 5 per cent IA-CEPA tariff, as opposed to the 18.75 per cent AANZFTA rate. This would result in a reduction in tariffs of over \$1.3 million should the quota be filled.
14. The annual increase in the quota would further increase the benefits with tariffs of A\$1.5 million saved in 2030
15. Over the first six years tariffs of A\$5.2 million dollars would be avoided on A\$48.2 million of exports.

	2015	2016	2017	2018 YTD¹⁵
Value of potatoes exported from Australia to Indonesia (A\$)	822,918	3,025,476	2,128,117	1,355,723
Volume of Potatoes exported from Australia to Indonesia (Tonnes)	1,265	4,319	2,875	1,756
Average unit price Australia to Indonesia (A\$ per Tonne)	650.53	700.50	740.21	772.05
Value Potatoes imported by Indonesia from World (US\$) ¹⁶	3,058,457.37	2,750,621.70	2,896,017.72	1,974,723.50
Volume Potatoes imported by Indonesia (Tonne) ¹⁷	5,484.31	4,307.13	3,928.74	2,870.69
Average unit price Indonesia from World (US\$ per Tonne)	887.96	1,116.85	1,127.92	1,037.95

¹⁵ 2018 YTD for live cattle exports is until September 2018

¹⁶ Sourced from https://www.bps.go.id/all_newtemplate.php

¹⁷ Sourced from https://www.bps.go.id/all_newtemplate.php

TRQ 3: Carrots

16. Indonesia has committed to a quota for carrots (Indonesia HS Code 0706.10.10) that increases from 5,000 tonnes to 7,500 in the sixth year of the Agreement further increasing to 10,000 in the eleventh year of the agreement. The quota will be eliminated in the sixteenth year, with all imports from Australia being eligible for duty free treatment.
17. The in-quota tariff will start at 12.5 per cent and reduce to 10 per cent in year six before being eliminated in year 11. The out of quota tariff rate will be the 12.5 per cent, half the current AANZFTA and MFN rate which is 25 per cent. The out of quota rate will reduce to 10 percent in year 6, when the AANZFTA rate is 12.5 percent. Finally the out of quota rate falls to 7.5 per cent in year 11, and is eliminated in year 16.
18. Should Australia fill the quota in the first year, at the unit price of 2016 (the last year with significant trade) below, exporters would save 15 per cent, the difference between the AANZFTA/MFN and the IA-CEPA Tariff Rate. This would result in a reduction in tariffs of nearly A\$900,000.
19. After year six, with the volume increasing and the tariff further decreasing, imports of Australian carrots into Indonesia would face a 5 per cent IA-CEPA tariff, as opposed to the 12.5 per cent AANZFTA rate. This would result in a reduction in tariffs of over \$650,000 should the quota be filled. This is when compared to AANZFTA, when compared with the MFN rate, the annual reduction in tariff is over A\$1.3 million.
20. The increase in the quota in year 11 and elimination of the in-quota tariff, would further increase the benefits with tariffs of nearly A\$1.5 million saved in when compared with using AANZFTA. In comparison to the MFN rate, the annual reduction in tariff would be over A\$2.0 million
21. Over the fifteen years tariffs of A\$15.0 million dollars would be avoided in comparison to AANZFTA, and A\$21.2 million in comparison to the MFN rate, on A\$131.7 million of exports.

	2015	2016	2017	2018 YTD¹⁸
Value of Carrots exported from Australia to Indonesia (A\$)	612,609.00	2,645,409.00	43,641.00	1,174.00
Volume of Carrots exported from Australia to Indonesia (Tonnes)	211.31	2,259.36	1.57	0.59
Average unit price Australia to Indonesia (A\$ per Tonne)	2,899.10	1,170.87	27,743.80	1,993.21
Value Carrots imported by Indonesia from World (US\$) ¹⁹	3,058,457.37	2,750,621.70	2,896,017.72	1,974,723.50
Volume Carrots imported by Indonesia (Tonne) ²⁰	5,484.31	4,307.13	3,928.74	2,870.69
Average unit price Indonesia from World (US\$ per Tonne)	887.96	1,116.85	1,127.92	1,037.95

¹⁸ 2018 YTD for live cattle exports is until September 2018

¹⁹ Sourced from https://www.bps.go.id/all_newtemplate.php

²⁰ Sourced from https://www.bps.go.id/all_newtemplate.php

TRQ 5: Mandarins, Clementines, Wilkings and similar citrus hybrids

22. Indonesia has committed to a quota for Mandarins, Clementines, Wilkings and similar citrus hybrids (Indonesia HS Code 0805.21.00, 0805.22.00 and 0805.29.00) that increases from 7,500 tonnes to 10,000 in the sixteenth year of the Agreement. From the twenty first year imports will be quota and duty free.
23. The in-quota tariff will start at 10 per cent and reduce to 5 per cent in year eleven before being eliminated in the Sixteenth year. The out of quota tariff rate will be 18.75%, lower than the AANZFTA rate, which is currently 25 per cent and falling to falling to 18.75 per cent in 2025. The out of quota rate will be reduced to 10 per cent in the 11th year and further reduced to 5 per cent in the sixteenth year. As of 2017, the MFN rate is 20 per cent which is lower than the current AANZFTA rate.
24. Should Australia fill the quota in the first year, even at the unit price of 2018 YTD below, exporters would save 10 per cent, the difference between the MFN and the IA-CEPA Tariff Rate. This would result in a reduction in tariffs of nearly A\$1.3 million.
25. By the twentieth year, with the volume increasing and the tariff further decreasing, imports of Australian mandarins, etc into Indonesia would be duty free, as opposed to the 18.75 per cent AANZFTA rate. This would result in a reduction in tariffs of nearly A\$3.2 million should the quota be filled.
26. Over twenty years, Australia exports of tariffs of Mandarins, Clementines, Wilkings and similar citrus hybrids would avoided tariffs worth A\$36.9 million dollars on A\$275.3 million of exports.

	2015	2016	2017	2018 YTD ²¹
Value of mandarins etc. exported from Australia to Indonesia (A\$)	6,926,117	9,632,762	6,989,946	4,286,708
Volume of mandarins etc. exported from Australia to Indonesia (Tonnes)	4,183	4,870	3,298	2,530
Average unit price Australia to Indonesia (A\$ per Tonne)	1655.94	1977.89	2119.55	1694.39
Value Potatoes imported by Indonesia from World (US\$) ²²	104,069,655	51,319,036	104,213,564	60,753,598
Volume Potatoes imported by Indonesia (Tonne) ²³	82,313	39,561	77,009	42,586
Average unit price Indonesia from World (US\$ per Tonne)	1264.31	1297.21	1353.27	1426.62

²¹ 2018 YTD for live cattle exports is until September 2018

²² Sourced from https://www.bps.go.id/all_newtemplate.php

²³ Sourced from https://www.bps.go.id/all_newtemplate.php

ATTACHMENT 5 – DFAT STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIONS

1. ACIL Tasman
2. AGR Matthey
3. ANZ
4. Apple and Pear Australia
5. Architects Accreditation Council of Australia
6. Australia Indonesia Business Council
7. Australia-ASEAN Business Council
8. Australian Aluminium Council
9. Australian Bankers Association
10. Australian Chamber of Commerce & Industry
11. Australian Council for International Development
12. Australian Council for Private Education and Training
13. Australian Council of Trade Unions
14. Australian Council of Wool Exporters and Processors / Private Treaty Wool Merchants of Australia
15. Australian Dairy Farmers
16. Australian Digital Alliance
17. Australian Distillers Association
18. Australian Fair Trade and Investment Network
19. Australian Fodder Industry Association Ltd
20. Australian Food & Grocery Council
21. Australian Forest Products Association
22. Australian Home Entertainment Distributors' Association
23. Australian Horticultural Exporters' Association
24. Australian Industry Group
25. Australian Information Industry Association
26. Australian Institute of Architects
27. Australian Livestock Exporters' Council
28. Australian Manufacturing Workers' Union
29. Australian Meat Industry Council
30. Australian Medical Services
31. Australian Nursing and Midwifery Accreditation Council
32. Australian Peak Shippers Association
33. Australian Petroleum Production & Exploration Association
34. Australian Pharmacy Council
35. Australian Pork Limited
36. Australian Recording Industry Association
37. Australian Services Roundtable
38. Australian Steel Association
39. Australian Steel Institute
40. Australian Sugar Industry Alliance
41. Australian Sugar Milling Council
42. Australian Wool Innovation Limited
43. Ausveg
44. BlueScope
45. BMW Group Australia
46. Business Council of Australia
47. Campbell Bridge SC
48. Canegrowers
49. Cattle Council of Australia
50. Chamber of Commerce and Industry WA
51. Citrus Australia
52. Coca-Cola Amatil
53. Coca-Cola Amatil Indonesia
54. Commonwealth Bank of Australia
55. Communications Alliance
56. Compassion in World Farming

57. Complementary Medicines Australia
58. Consult Australia
59. Copyright Agency Limited
60. Cotton Australia
61. Customs Brokers and Forwarders Council of Australia Inc.
62. Cycad International
63. D. Orriell Seed Exporters
64. Dairy Australia
65. Dairy Industry Association of Australia
66. Dairy Trade Reference Group
67. Department of Agriculture and Food: WA Government
68. Distilled Spirits Industry Council of Australia
69. Electronic Frontiers Australia Inc.
70. Export Council of Australia
71. Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries
72. Financial Sector Union
73. Financial Services Council
74. First State Investments
75. Fisheries Research and Development Corporation
76. Food and Beverage Importers Association
77. Food Innovation Australia Limited
78. Ford Motor Company of Australia
79. Freight & Trade Alliance
80. Future Fund
81. Generic and Biosimilar Medicines Association
82. GM Holden Ltd
83. Government of Western Australia
84. Grain Growers Australia
85. Grains Industry Market Access Forum
86. Group of Eight
87. Horticulture Innovation Australia
88. Humane Society International
89. Indonesia-Australia Business Partnership Group
90. Institute of Public Accountants
91. Institute of Public Accountants
92. Insurance Council of Australia
93. International Education Association of Australia
94. International Legal Services Advisory Council
95. Law Council of Australia
96. Liberty OneSteel
97. Livecorp
98. Manufacturers Trade Alliance
99. Meat & Livestock Australia
100. Media, Entertainment and Arts Alliance
101. Minerals Council of Australia
102. Monash University
103. Motion Picture Association of Australia
104. Music Council of Australia
105. National Farmers' Federation
106. National Farmers' Federation Trade Committee
107. Nursing and Midwifery Council
108. Oxiana
109. Perth USAsia Centre
110. Plantation Products and Paper Industry Council
111. PT ETI Fire Systems
112. Public Health Association of Australia
113. Qantas
114. Queensland Citrus Growers Association
115. Red Meat Advisory Council
116. RMIT University
117. Ronstan
118. Screen Australia
119. Selandia Baru Service

120. Sheep Producers Australia
121. South Australian Government
122. Standards Australia
123. Summerfruit Australia
124. SunRice
125. Sutherland Shire Environment Centre
126. Swisse Wellness
127. TAFE Directors Australia
128. TAFE NSW
129. TAFE Queensland
130. Telstra
131. Torrens University
132. Toyota
133. United Voice
134. Universities Australia
135. University of Sydney
136. Victorian Government
137. Visa
138. Vocus (Nextgen)
139. Weathertex
140. Wellard Rural Exports Limited
141. Wine Australia
142. Winemakers' Federation of Australia
143. World Society for the Protection of
Animals

**ATTACHMENT 6 – INDONESIA-AUSTRALIA BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP GROUP
(IABPG)**

Australian Members:

1. Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
2. Australia-Indonesia Business Council (AIBC)
3. Ai Group

IA-BPG-consulted Australian stakeholders:

1. Advisian Worley Parsons Group
2. AFS Intercultural Program Australia
3. Australia Indonesia Business Council
4. AIBC IA-CEPA Forum - Adelaide
5. AIBC IA-CEPA Forum - Brisbane
6. AIBC IA-CEPA Forum - Melbourne
7. AIBC IA-CEPA Forum - Perth
8. Air Asia X
9. ANZ
10. Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
11. Australian Sugar Industry Alliance
12. BlueScope
13. Chamber of Commerce of the Northern Territory
14. Charles Sturt University
15. Christian Teo and Partners
16. Darwin Port
17. Euromonitor
18. Export Council of Australia
19. GrainGrowers
20. International Energy Agency
21. Lowy Institute
22. Meat and Livestock Australia
23. Minor Hotels
24. Minter Ellison
25. National Farmers' Federation
26. Perth USAsia Centre
27. Standards Australia

ATTACHMENT 7 – ADDITIONAL REPORTS

Joint Standing Committee on Trade and Investment Growth (2017)

1. Inquiry into the growth potential in Australia's trade and investment relationship with Indonesia
Leveraging our advantages

https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Trade_and_Investment_Growth/IndonesiaTrade/Report_1

Indonesia – Australia Business Partnership Group (2016)

2. Two Neighbours, Partners in Prosperity - Indonesia-Australia Business Partnership Group
Submission towards the IA-CEPA

https://www.australianchamber.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/2016_ia-bpg_submissions_towards_the_ia-cepa-final_complete.pdf

Indonesia – Australia Business Partnership Group (2012)

3. Position Paper on Considerations towards the Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IA-CEPA)

<https://dfat.gov.au/trade/agreements/not-yet-in-force/iacepa/Documents/ia-bpg-position-paper.pdf>

Centre for International Economics (2009)

4. Estimating the impact of an Australia–Indonesia trade and investment agreement

https://dfat.gov.au/trade/agreements/not-yet-in-force/iacepa/Documents/aus-indon_fta_cie.pdf

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia and the Ministry of Trade, Republic of Indonesia (2007)

5. Australia – Indonesia Free Trade Agreement Joint Feasibility Study

https://dfat.gov.au/trade/agreements/not-yet-in-force/iacepa/Documents/aus-indon_fta_jfs.pdf

INDONESIA-AUSTRALIA

COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT










Key Outcomes for Australia

GOODS

Building on the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement, IA-CEPA will provide better and more certain access to the Indonesian market for Australian exporters

- **Over 99% of Australian goods exports by value** to Indonesia will enter duty free or under significantly improved preferential arrangements by 2020 (compared with 85% under AANZFTA).
- Indonesia will **guarantee automatic issue of import permits** for key products such as live cattle, frozen beef, sheep meat, feed grains, rolled steel coil, citrus products, carrots and potatoes (import licences are a major irritant for many Australian exporters into Indonesia)

Goods market access – highlights

Product	Treatment at entry into force	Longer term outcome
 Live male cattle	Duty free (from 5% tariff) access for 575,000 cattle in year one	4% annual growth in volume reaching 700,000 by year 6. A review for subsequent increases
 Frozen beef	Tariff cut to 2.5% (from 5%) and access for unlimited volume	Elimination of tariff after 5 years
 Sheep meat	Tariff cut to 2.5% (from 5%) and guaranteed access for unlimited volume	Elimination of tariff after 5 years
 Feed grains	Duty free access for 500,000 tonnes in year one	5% annual growth in volume thereafter
 Sugar	Locked in 2017 "early outcome" of reduction of tariff to 5%	Ongoing
 Dairy	Elimination or reduction of tariffs across a number of dairy lines	Removal of all remaining tariffs on dairy lines
 Citrus	<i>Mandarins</i> – tariff cut to 10% (from 25%) for 7,500 tonnes per year <i>Oranges</i> – duty free access for 10,000 tonnes in year one.	Tariff reduced to 0% over 20 years. Duty free access for unlimited volume thereafter. 5% annual growth in volume thereafter




Fact sheet last update: 31.08.2018

More information on the Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement is available at www.dfat.gov.au/fta/iacepa



Australian Government



		<i>Lemons</i> – duty free access for 5,000 tonnes in year one	2.5% annual growth in volume thereafter
	Vegetables	<i>Potatoes</i> – tariff cut to 10% (from 25%) for 10,000 tonnes per year for five years	After five years, 5% tariff for 12,500 tonnes per year 2.5% annual growth in volume thereafter
		<i>Carrots</i> – tariff cut to 10% (from 25%) for 5,000 tonnes per year	Tariff progressively reduced to 0% over 15 years. Unlimited volume permitted at 0 tariff after that
	Hot and cold rolled steel coil	Duty free access (from between 2.5% to 11.25%) for 250,000 tonnes in year one	5% annual growth in volume thereafter
	Copper cathodes	Tariff eliminated	

Goods – other key outcomes

Trade facilitation - Improvements in administrative procedures for exporters and importers to facilitate goods trade

Non-tariff measures - Dedicated chapter on non-tariff measures (NTMs) with bilateral co-operative mechanism enabling regular discussion of NTMs – a first for an Australian FTA





SERVICES AND INVESTMENT









Market access outcomes on services and investment will provide increased certainty to Australian businesses and services suppliers in the Indonesian market, including guaranteed levels of Australian ownership. Indonesia's commitments are much stronger than they have ever agreed to before in a trade agreement. Indonesia will not be able to limit the level of Australian ownership – or require that ownership be divested – below the percentages agreed (with limited exceptions).

IA-CEPA also contains a set of high-quality, modern rules governing the treatment of services and investment, as well as modern rules on digital trade.

Obligations are balanced with robust safeguards to preserve Australia's right to regulate in the public interest.

Services and investment - highlights

	Sector	New level of binding for market access
	Work training	Australian ownership up to 67% for supplying certain technical and vocational training
	University education	Automatically locks in future liberalisation for Australian universities setting up in Indonesia – Indonesia intends to open its higher education sector further in the future
	Mining and related services	Australian ownership up to 67% of contract mining services and mine site preparation services
	Hospitals and in-hospital pathology, paramedic and specialist medical and dental clinics	Australian ownership up to 67% of large hospitals and, within large hospitals, up to 67 per cent of pathology, paramedic and medical and dental specialist clinic services. No geographic limitations

	Aged care services	Australian ownership up to 67% of aged care facilities
	Telecommunications	Australian ownership up to 67% of telecommunications
	Tourism	100% Australian ownership for 3, 4 and 5 star hotels and resorts, no geographical limits; 67% Australian ownership of most other accommodation, restaurants, cafes and bars, as well as tour operator services and tourism consultancy services; 51% marinas.
	Professional services	Australian ownership up to 67% of architectural, urban planning and most engineering and surveying services
	Construction services	Australians ownership up to 67 % most construction-related work
	Energy	Indonesia committed to allow Australian ownership up to: 95% of power plants (more than 10 megawatts) 75% of oil and gas platform construction 67% for electrical power construction, installation, operation and maintenance 55% for electrical power installation constructions. 51% of geothermal power plants (10 megawatts or less); geothermal surveying, drilling and operations; and offshore oil and gas drilling
	Wastewater management	Australians ownership up to 67% of wastewater management
	Transport	Australian ownership up to 67% for highways, bridges, tunnel concessions and parking services and 51% for operation of railways

Key outcomes for Indonesia

GOODS

Building on the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement, Australia will immediately eliminate all remaining tariffs on Indonesian imports into Australia.

In response to a specific Indonesian request, Australia has provided the most liberal origin requirements for Indonesian electric motor vehicles of any Australian trade agreement.

SERVICES AND INVESTMENT

Australia's services and investment commitments in IA-CEPA lock in Australia's existing open policy settings, similar to those in other trade agreements. These commitments include exceptions that preserve policy flexibility in sensitive areas such as:

- public health and education
- social services
- culture and broadcasting
- indigenous policy
- maritime transport.

Australia's open investment settings will be set out in IA-CEPA, encouraging further investment from Indonesia. Indonesian investment in Australia will be subject to Australia's foreign investment policy, including screening by the Foreign Investment Review Board.

SKILLS PACKAGE

As part of an overall skills package, Australia and Indonesia have agreed to a reciprocal Skills Exchange, allowing professionals from both countries to gain 6 months experience in the other's market.

Australia has also committed to allow a certain number of Indonesians (200) to engage in 6 month work training opportunities in Australia – this will help build the capacity of Indonesia's workforce in key sectors, including those of interest to Australian investors.

Indonesia will also receive an increase in the number of Australian work and holiday visas (from 1000 today to 4100 in year one, growing to 5000 over six years). This will provide useful work experience for young Indonesians as well as assist regional Australia to meet seasonal labour requirements.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION

IA-CEPA includes a framework for trade and investment-related cooperation through a jointly-funded work program. The joint work program will support technical assistance and capacity building activities across a range of trade-related areas to strengthen commercial links and help stimulate two-way investment.