

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON TREATIES
KOREA-AUSTRALIA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT
QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

**Response by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Department of
Immigration and Border Protection**

29 August 2014

457 LMT exemptions and KAFTA

- 1. What specific concessions on the Movement of Natural Persons has Australia made in KAFTA that are over and above the concessions by Australia in the 1995 WTO GATS? In particular, which categories are not subject to LMT in KAFTA but were under WTO GATS?**

Response:

We note that the Joint Standing Committee on Treaties (JSCOT) has sought information on “concessions” made in relation to movement of natural persons (Mode 4). We understand that “concessions” in this context relates to specific Australian commitments on service suppliers.

The current commitments Australia made under the World Trade Organization (WTO) General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) are found in Australia’s GATS schedules. The key horizontal commitments are attached ([Attachment A - GATS/SC/6/Suppl.2](#)). This document contains the relevant service supplier definitions. Each service supplier definition identifies which categories of service suppliers are subject to labour market testing.

By way of comparison, the service supplier commitments made under KAFTA are at Annex 10-A in KAFTA. Further, Article 10.3 provides

“Neither Party shall impose or maintain any limitations on the total number of visas to be granted to natural persons of the other Party under this Chapter, unless otherwise specified in Annex 10-A.³⁴

34. For greater certainty, for Australia the term 'limitations' includes numerical quotas or the requirement of an economic needs test.”

- 2. The KAFTA provides that Australia will not impose Labour Market Testing (or any ‘economic needs test’) on several categories of Korean nationals including ‘Contractual Service Suppliers of Korea’.**

- a) Explain what this provision will mean for the treatment of Korean nationals in relation to the 457 visa program, in particular whether employers (who are Standard Business Sponsors) will be exempt from the LMT requirement in the 457 visa program where the worker nominated is a Korean national in an occupation currently subject to the LMT requirement (i.e. Skill level 3, engineering and nursing).**

Response:

The *Migration Act 1958* (Cth) contains provisions which require Labour Market Testing to apply to certain sponsors, but only where it would not be inconsistent with international trade obligations specified in a legislative instrument (*Determination of International Trade Obligations Relating to Labour Market Testing* (IMMI 12/138) at [Attachment B](#)).

This Determination will be updated to include commitments under KAFTA should it enter into force.

- b) Does KAFTA grant LMT-exempt status to all Korean nationals in all occupations in the 457 visa program under a Standard Business Sponsorship as is currently declared to be the case for nationals of Thailand and Chile and NZ by virtue of their FTAs, according to the DIBP website?**

Response:

Yes, should KAFTA enter into force, natural persons falling within the scope of the definitions in Annex 10-A of that Agreement will be exempt from LMT.

- c) The definition of Contractual Service Suppliers of Korea in 11(b) refers to persons ‘engaged by an enterprise lawfully and actively operating in Australia in order to supply a service under a contract within Australia’; and this group is not subject to LMT in the 457 visa program.**

- i) Does this definition mean that all Korean nationals seeking to supply a service that is merely their labour to all lawful employers in Australia are Contractual Service Suppliers of Korea, for the purpose of KAFTA?**

Response:

No. A “contractual service supplier of Korea” must satisfy all of the requirements in Annex 10-A, not just paragraph 11(b), namely:

“Contractual Service Suppliers of Korea

10. Entry and temporary stay shall be granted to contractual service suppliers of Korea for a period of up to one year, with the possibility of further stay.

11. A contractual service supplier of Korea means a natural person of Korea who has trade, technical or professional skills and experience and who is assessed as having the necessary qualifications, skills and work experience accepted as meeting Australia’s standards for their nominated occupation and is:

- (a) an employee of an enterprise of Korea that has concluded a contract for the supply of a service within Australia and which does not have a commercial presence within Australia; or

(b) engaged by an enterprise lawfully and actively operating in Australia in order to supply a service under a contract within Australia.”

- ii) **If yes, explain the difference between a Korean national seeking employment in Australia and a Contractual Service Supplier of Korea. If no, explain in detail exactly what is meant by ‘Contractual Service Suppliers of Korea’.**

Response:

The definition of “Contractual Service Suppliers of Korea” under KAFTA is addressed in the response to 2(c)(i).

- iii) **Explain the basis for the answers to a) to c) above.**

Response:

As referred to in each of the responses to (a)-(c), the bases for the answers include KAFTA Chapter 10: Movement of Natural Persons, the *Migration Act 1958* and *Determination of International Trade Obligations Relating to Labour Market Testing* (IMMI 12/138).

- iv) **Has DFAT advised the Department of Immigration and Border Protection of DFAT’s interpretation of this provision in the KAFTA? If yes, provide a copy of that advice.**

Response:

Under the Administrative Arrangement Orders, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) has portfolio responsibility for “treaties, including trade agreements”, as well as “bilateral, regional and multilateral trade policy”. This responsibility includes the provision of legal advice, alongside the Attorney-General’s Department (AGD). The Department can confirm that it has not provided legal advice in relation to this issue.

Legal advice provided to Commonwealth agencies by DFAT and AGD is subject to legal professional privilege. As such, DFAT is not able to disclose any such advice.

- d) **Contractual Service Suppliers of Korea are to be granted LMT-exempt entry for Australia ‘for up to one year’. Does this mean these persons will have to leave Australia after the one year period, or can they extend their stay on a 457 visa beyond one year?**

Response:

Under KAFTA, where Contractual Service Suppliers of Korea are granted a visa stay period of up to one year, they can apply for an extension to their stay by applying for another visa.

- e) **The fact that Australia is giving up the right to impose LMT on Korean nationals while Korea is reserving that right in relation to Australian nationals raises serious questions. Has Australia's concessions in the 457 visa program been made in return for extracting concessions for greater market access to Korea by Australian businesses and industries such as agriculture and the financial services sectors?**

Response:

Both Australia and Korea agreed not impose or maintain any limitation on the total number of visas to be granted under the Movement of Natural Persons Chapter (Article 10.3.3). Korea scheduled an exception to this obligation in relation to Australian contractual services suppliers. Korea's commitments through Article 10.3.3 apply to Australian business visitors, intra-corporate transferees and independent executives.

KAFTA reflects the balance of a negotiated outcome. It is not practice to comment on specific areas of the Agreement which were discussed during the negotiating process.

- f) **Chapter 10, Article 10.8: Definitions says 'temporary entry means entry by a natural person covered by this Chapter, without the intent to establish permanent residence.' Explain how Australia will determine that Korean nationals covered by KAFTA do not have 'the intent to establish permanent residence', given that some 50% of all 457 visa holders obtain permanent residence visas.**

Response:

Commitments are for 'temporary entry' only and do not confer any obligation on Australia to provide permanent migration outcomes.

- g) **Are Korean nationals in Australia on other temporary visas (eg Working Holiday, Overseas students) covered by KAFTA? DIBP data shows there are some 51,200 Koreans onshore at 31 March 2014.**

Response:

No. Only categories of service suppliers provided for in Australia's specific commitments are covered under KAFTA.

3. **Is the Government offering to include the same or similar provisions as in KAFTA, in the FTAs it is currently negotiating with China, and Indonesia; or any other country or group of countries such as via the TPPA?**

Response:

Movement of Natural Persons issues are generally included in Australia's free trade agreement negotiations. We are unable to comment on or provide information with respect to current negotiations so as not to prejudice our negotiating position.

4. **In relation to the FTAs with Chile and Thailand - The DIBP website states that the exemption from LMT in the 457 visa program applies to all citizens of Chile and Thailand. That is a very significant and far-reaching exemption. It effectively confers on all Thai and**

Chilean nationals the same status as Australian citizens and permanent residents, for the purpose of the 457 visa program. In practical terms, it means that LMT is currently not required by sponsoring employers (who are Standard Business Sponsors) nominating Thai or Chilean citizens to jobs in all Skill Level 3 occupations, nursing and engineering. If more occupations are added to the list requiring LMT, presumably the LMT-exemption applies to these as well.

Response:

The LMT exemption under the 457 programme that applies to Chilean and Thai service suppliers (see [Attachment B](#)) does not confer them with the same status as Australian citizens and permanent residents. The subclass 457 visa is a temporary visa and its requirements do not apply to Australian citizens and permanent residents. The LMT exemption for Chilean and Thai service suppliers under the 457 programme applies to any occupations that fall within the scope of those definitions under Australia's specific commitments. In practical terms, this means that Chilean and Thai nationals within those categories at [Attachment B](#) would continue to be exempt from LMT even if it were applied to more occupations.

a) When did DFAT advise the Department of Immigration of its view that the Chile and Thailand FTAs provided a 457 LMT exemption to all Thai and Chilean citizens? Was that advice provided by DFAT or another Commonwealth govt agency such as the Attorney-General's Department? Please provide a copy of that advice.

Response:

The Department can confirm that it did provide legal advice in relation to this issue, in consultation with the Attorney-General's Department.

Legal advice provided to Commonwealth agencies by DFAT and AGD is subject to legal professional privilege. As such, DFAT is not able to disclose that advice.

b) Explain precisely how these provisions create a total exemption from 457 LMT for all citizens of Chile and Thailand respectively.

Response:

Please see [Attachment C](#) for a Question on Notice response from the Department of Immigration and Border Protection in relation to a Supplementary Budget Estimates Hearing on 19 November 2013 which answers this question.

c) Has this total exemption from 457 LMT for all citizens of Chile and Thailand previously been advised to the Australian Parliament? If yes, provide details of when this advice was explicitly provided, including Hansard references.

Response:

Yes. In addition to the Question on Notice response in [Attachment C](#), the *Determination of International Trade Obligations Relating to Labour Market Testing* at [Attachment B](#) was tabled in Parliament as indicated in [Attachment D](#).

5. The view that the Chile FTA provides a 457 LMT exemption to all citizens of Chile appears in conflict with evidence given by a senior DFAT officer to the 2008 Joint Standing Committee on Treaties (JSCOT) inquiry into the Australia-Chile FTA.

...contractual service suppliers, who are people with high-level technical and professional qualifications, skills and experience who are already employed by a contractual service supplier of the other country. So it is not a question of forming an employment relationship directly. Somebody has pointed out that this chapter does not apply to measures affecting nationals seeking access to the employment market.

This statement appears to limit the definition of ‘contractual service suppliers’ to persons who are already employed by an entity outside Australia, and exclude persons who are not so employed but are seeking employment with an Australian based employer. Explain how this 2008 DFAT evidence is consistent with the current view that the Chile and Thailand FTAs provide a 457 LMT exemption to all citizens of Thailand and Chile.

Response:

We have reviewed the evidence provided by the senior DFAT official in the context of the excerpt provided in the question. The evidence supports what is provided for in the definition of contractual service supplier in the Australia-Chile Free Trade Agreement (ACI-FTA) (Article 13.1). That definition provides:

“(c) **contractual service supplier** means a national:

(i) who has high level technical or professional qualifications, skills and experience and:

(A) who is an employee of an enterprise of a Party that has concluded a contract for the supply of a service within the other Party and which does not have a commercial presence within that Party; or

(B) who is engaged by an enterprise lawfully and actively operating in the other Party in order to supply under a contract within that Party; and

(ii) who is assessed as having the necessary qualifications, skills and work experience accepted as meeting the domestic standard in the granting Party for their nominated occupation.

Nothing in (A) or (B) above shall preclude a Party from requiring an employment contract between the national and the enterprise operating in the granting Party.”

On the basis of the above Article (in particular Article 13.1(c)(i)(B)), in the context of the official’s evidence, we are unable to identify any elements which support the conclusion reached in the second paragraph of the question. We refer the Committee to Attachment C for the basis of the LMT exemptions in Australia’s FTAs.

WORLD TRADE

RESTRICTED

GATS/SC/6/Suppl.2

28 July 1995

ORGANIZATION

(95-2218)

Trade in Services

AUSTRALIA

Schedule of Specific Commitments

Supplement 2

(This is authentic in English only)

This text replaces the entries relating to the Movement of Natural Persons section contained on pages 2 to 6 of document GATS/SC/6.

AUSTRALIA - SCHEDULE OF SPECIFIC COMMITMENTS

Modes of supply: 1) Cross-border supply 2) Consumption abroad 3) Commercial presence 4) Presence of natural persons

Sector or subsector	Limitations on market access	Limitations on national treatment	Additional commitments
	<p>(4)Unbound except for measures concerning the entry and temporary stay of natural persons in the following categories:</p> <p>(a)Executives and senior managers, as intra-corporate transferees, for periods of initial stay up to four years. Executives and senior managers being natural persons who are employees of a company operating in Australia, and who will be responsible for the entire or a substantial part of that company's operations in Australia, receiving general supervision or direction principally from higher level executives, the board of directors or stockholders of the business, including directing the company or a department or subdivision of it; supervising and controlling the work of other supervisory, professional or managerial employees; and having the authority to establish goals and policies of the department or</p>	<p>(4)Unbound except for measures concerning the categories of natural persons referred to in the market access column.</p>	

Modes of supply: 1) Cross-border supply 2) Consumption abroad 3) Commercial presence 4) Presence of natural persons

Sector or subsector	Limitations on market access	Limitations on national treatment	Additional commitments
	subdivision of the company.		
	<p>(b)Independent executives, without requiring compliance with labour market tests, for periods of initial stay up to a maximum of two years. Independent executives being natural persons who meet the criteria of executives and senior managers who intend, or are responsible for the establishment in Australia, of a new business of a service supplier with its head of operations in the territory of another Member and which has no other representative, branch or subsidiary in Australia.</p> <p>(c)Service sellers, as business visitors, without requiring compliance with labour market tests, for periods of initial stay of up to six months.</p>		

Service sellers being natural persons not based in Australia who are (sales) representatives of a service supplier and are seeking temporary entry for the purpose of negotiating for the sale of services or entering into agreements to sell services for that service supplier, where those representatives will not be engaged in making direct sales to the general public or in supplying services themselves. Applicants for business visitor visas are natural persons seeking to travel to Australia for business purposes and not intending to engage in work that might otherwise be carried out by an Australian citizen or permanent resident. This requirement will be satisfied where the service seller's remuneration and financial support for the duration of the visit are derived entirely from sources outside Australia.

This requirement would also normally be regarded as being satisfied in cases where the person seeking a business visit visa had won a contract to provide a service in Australia.

	<p>(d) Specialists, subject to individual compliance to labour market testing, for periods of initial stay up to a maximum of two years with provision of extension provided the total stay does not exceed four years. Specialists, being natural persons with trade, technical or professional skills who are responsible for or employed in a particular aspect of a company's operations</p> <p>in Australia. Skills are assessed in terms of the applicant's employment experience, qualifications and suitability for the position. Labour market testing is not required for (i) natural persons who have specialised knowledge at an advanced level of a proprietary nature of the company's operations and have been employed by the company for a period of not less than two years and (ii) if the position in question is within a labour agreement in force at the time of application. A labour agreement is an agreement between the Australian Government, employers or industry organizations and unions for the entry of specialists from overseas.</p> <p>The above commitments do not apply in cases of labour/management dispute.</p>		
--	--	--	--

Source: <https://www.dfat.gov.au/trade/negotiations/services/>

LDND 13/138



Commonwealth of Australia

Migration Act 1958

**DETERMINATION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE OBLIGATIONS
RELATING TO LABOUR MARKET TESTING**

(Section 140GBA(2))

I, *MICHAELLA CASH*, Assistant Minister for Immigration and Border Protection, acting under section 140GBA of the *Migration Act 1958* ('the Act') hereby:

DETERMINE for the purposes of subsection 140GBA(2) of the Act the following obligations arising under international trade agreements under which the imposition of labour market testing would be inconsistent with those obligations:

- (a) the Protocol on Trade in Services to the Australia-New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement:
 - (i) Executives and Senior Managers as Intra-Corporate Transferees;
 - (ii) Specialists as Intra-Corporate Transferees;
 - (iii) Independent Executives;
 - (iv) Contractual Service Suppliers.

- (b) the General Agreement on Trade in Services at Annex 1B to the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization:
 - (i) Executives and Senior Managers as Intra-Corporate Transferees;
 - (ii) Independent Executives;
 - (iii) Specialists who have been nominated following two years full-time employment in Australia with the same nominating employer.

- (c) the Singapore-Australia Free Trade Agreement:
 - (i) Executives and Senior Managers as Intra-Corporate Transferees;
 - (ii) Specialists as Intra-Corporate Transferees;
 - (iii) Independent Executives;
 - (iv) Specialists who have been nominated following two years full-time employment in Australia with the same nominating employer.

IMMI 13/138

- (d) the Thailand-Australia Free Trade Agreement:
 - (i) Executives and Senior Managers as Intra-Corporate Transferees;
 - (ii) Specialists as Intra-Corporate Transferees;
 - (iii) Independent Executives;
 - (iv) Contractual Service Suppliers.

- (e) the Australia-United States Free Trade Agreement:
 - (i) Executives and Senior Managers as Intra-Corporate Transferees;
 - (ii) Independent Executives;
 - (iii) Specialists who have been nominated following two years full-time employment in Australia with the same nominating employer.

- (f) the Australia-Chile Free Trade Agreement:
 - (i) Executives and Senior Managers as Intra-Corporate Transferees;
 - (ii) Specialists as Intra-Corporate Transferees;
 - (iii) Independent Executives;
 - (iv) Contractual Service Suppliers.

- (g) the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement:
 - (i) Executives and Senior Managers as Intra-Corporate Transferees;
 - (ii) Specialists as Intra-Corporate Transferees;
 - (iii) Independent Executives;
 - (iv) Specialists who have been nominated following two years full-time employment in Australia with the same nominating employer.

- (h) the Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement:
 - (i) Executives and Senior Managers as Intra-Corporate Transferees;
 - (ii) Specialists as Intra-Corporate Transferees;
 - (iii) Independent Executives;
 - (iv) Specialists who have been nominated following two years full-time employment in Australia with the same nominating employer.

This Instrument, IMMI 13/138, commences on 23 November 2013 immediately after the commencement of the *Migration Amendment (Temporary Sponsored visas) Act 2013*.

Source: <http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2013L01954/Download>

QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET ESTIMATES HEARING: 19 November 2013

IMMIGRATION AND BORDER PROTECTION PORTFOLIO

(SE13/0312) PROGRAMME – 1.1: Visa and Migration

Senator Carr (Written) asked:

Please provide the precise references to the text in each of the relevant international trade obligations listed below, which justify the claim on the Department's website that: "LMT will not need to occur where it would conflict with Australia's international trade obligations, in any of the following circumstances:

- The worker you nominate is a citizen of Chile or Thailand, or is a Citizen/Permanent Resident of New Zealand.
- The worker you nominate is a current employee of a business that is an associated entity of your business that is located in an Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) country (Brunei, Myanmar, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam), Chile or New Zealand.
- The worker you nominate is a current employee of an associated entity of your business who operates in a country that is a member of the World Trade Organisation, where the nominated occupation is listed below as an "Executive or Senior Manager" and the nominee will be responsible for the entire or a substantial part of your company's operations in Australia.
- Your business currently operates in a World Trade Organisation member country and is seeking to establish a business in Australia, where the nominated occupation is listed below as an "Executive or Senior Manager".
- The worker you nominate is a citizen of a World Trade Organisation member country and has worked for you in Australia on a full-time basis for the last two years."

Answer:

Australia's international trade obligations, with which the imposition of labour market testing would be inconsistent, are specified in Legislative Instrument F2013/1954. The obligations are contained in several international agreements and are the combined effect of multiple parts of each agreement. The agreements are available on the website of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade at www.dfat.gov.au/trade/. References which contain the obligations are specified below.

- *The worker you nominate is a citizen of Chile or Thailand, or is a Citizen/Permanent Resident of New Zealand.*

Chile-Australia Free Trade Agreement: Articles 9.2.1(d), 9.5(a)(i), 9.5(a)(iv), 13.1(c), 13.1(e), 13.1(i), 13.2, 13.4; Annex 13-A Section 2

Thailand-Australia Free Trade Agreement: Articles 809.1, 809.2(a), 809.2(d), 1001(a), 1002(b), 1002(c), 1002(e), 1002(f), 1002(h), 1003(1), 1005; Annex 8 Horizontal Commitments on Temporary Entry

Protocol on Trade in Services to the Australia-New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement: Articles 2(3), 2(4), 3, 4, 5, 7

- *The worker you nominate is a current employee of a business that is an associated entity of your business that is located in an Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) country (Brunei, Myanmar, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam), Chile or New Zealand.*

ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement: Chapter 8 Articles 4.1, 4.2(a), 4.2(d); Chapter 9 Articles 1(a), 2, 5; Annex 4 Australia's Schedule of Movement of Natural Persons Commitments

Chile-Australia Free Trade Agreement: Articles 9.2.1(d), 9.5(a)(i), 9.5(a)(iv), 13.1(c), 13.1(e), 13.1(i), 13.2, 13.4; Annex 13-A Section 2

Protocol on Trade in Services to the Australia-New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement: Articles 2(3), 2(4), 3, 4, 5, 7

- *The worker you nominate is a current employee of an associated entity of your business who operates in a country that is a member of the World Trade Organisation, where the nominated occupation is listed below as an "Executive or Senior Manager" and the nominee will be responsible for the entire or a substantial part of your company's operations in Australia.*

The General Agreement on Trade in Services at Annex 1B to the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization: Articles XVI:1, XVI:2(a), XVI:2(d), XX; Australia's Schedule of Specific Commitments 28 July 1995 (GATS/SC/6/Suppl.2)

- *Your business currently operates in a World Trade Organisation member country and is seeking to establish a business in Australia, where the nominated occupation is listed below as an "Executive or Senior Manager".*

The General Agreement on Trade in Services at Annex 1B to the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization: Articles XVI:1, XVI:2(a), XVI:2(d), XX; Australia's Schedule of Specific Commitments 28 July 1995 (GATS/SC/6/Suppl.2)

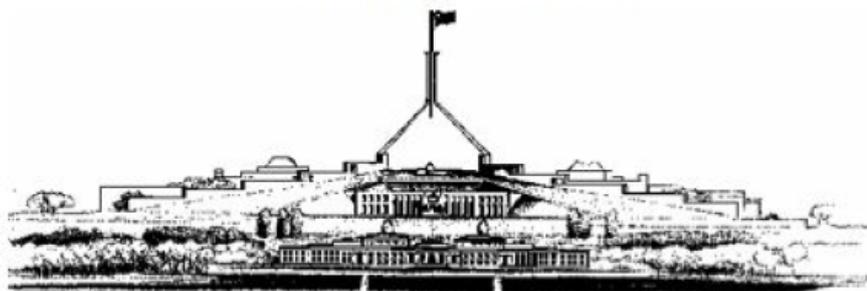
• *The worker you nominate is a citizen of a World Trade Organisation member country and has worked for you in Australia on a full-time basis for the last two years.*”

The General Agreement on Trade in Services at Annex 1B to the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization: Articles XVI:1, XVI:2(a), XVI:2(d), XX: Australia’s Schedule of Specific Commitments 28 July 1995 (GATS/SC/6/Suppl.2)



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES



THE SENATE

DOCUMENTS

Tabling

PROCEDURAL TEXT

Monday, 2 December 2013

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SENATE

<p>Legislation Amendment (AusAID) Regulation 2013—Select Legislative Instrument 2013 No. 242 [F2013L01972].</p> <p><i>Federal Court of Australia Act 1976</i>—Federal Court Amendment (Electronic Court File Measures No. 1) Rules 2013—Select Legislative Instrument 2013 No. 256 [F2013L01970].</p> <p><i>Fisheries Management Act 1991</i>—Heard Island and McDonald Islands Fishery Management Plan 2002—Heard Island and McDonald Islands Fishery Total Allowable Catch Determination 2013 [F2013L01996].</p> <p><i>Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975</i>—Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Amendment (Public Moorings and Infrastructure) Regulation 2013—Select Legislative Instrument 2013 No. 244 [F2013L01973].</p> <p><i>Health Insurance Act 1973</i>—</p> <p>Health Insurance (Diagnostic Imaging Services Table) Regulation 2013—Select Legislative Instrument 2013 No. 247 [F2013L01979].</p> <p>Health Insurance (General Medical Services Table) Regulation 2013—Select Legislative Instrument 2013 No. 248 [F2013L01980].</p> <p>Health Insurance Legislation Amendment (Various Measures) Regulation 2013—Select Legislative Instrument 2013 No. 250 [F2013L01982].</p> <p>Health Insurance (Pathology Services Table) Regulation 2013—Select Legislative Instrument 2013 No. 249 [F2013L01978].</p> <p><i>Higher Education Support Act 2003</i>—</p> <p>Higher Education Provider Approval No. 6 of 2013 [F2013L01985].</p> <p>VET Provider Approvals—</p> <p>No. 63 of 2013 [F2013L01931].</p> <p>No. 64 of 2013 [F2013L01932].</p> <p>No. 65 of 2013 [F2013L01934].</p> <p>No. 66 of 2013 [F2013L01935].</p> <p>No. 67 of 2013 [F2013L01936].</p> <p>No. 68 of 2013 [F2013L01948].</p> <p>No. 69 of 2013 [F2013L01946].</p>	<p><i>Migration Act 1958</i>—</p> <p>Determination of International Trade Obligations Relating to Labour Market Testing—IMMI 13/138 [F2013L01954].</p> <p>Migration Amendment (Internet Applications and Related Matters) Regulation 2013—Select Legislative Instrument 2013 No. 252 [F2013L01962].</p> <p>Migration Amendment (Visa Application Charge and Related Matters No. 2) Regulation 2013—Select Legislative Instrument 2013 No. 253 [F2013L01963].</p> <p>Migration Regulations 1994—Visas Attracting a Non-Internet Application Charge—IMMI 13/145 [F2013L01937].</p> <p>Regional Processing Arrangements under section 198AJ—Report for 2012-13.</p> <p>Specification of Occupations Exempt from Labour Market Testing—IMMI 13/137 [F2013L01952].</p> <p>Specified Period in Which Labour Market Testing Must be Undertaken—IMMI 13/136 [F2013L01953].</p> <p><i>National Health Act 1953</i>—</p> <p>National Health (Concession or entitlement card fee) Amendment Determination 2013 (No. 1)—PB 86 of 2013 [F2013L01955].</p> <p>National Health (Paraplegic and Quadriplegic Program) Special Arrangement Amendment Instrument 2013 (No. 3)—PB 87 of 2013 [F2013L01947].</p> <p>National Health (Price and Special Patient Contribution) Amendment Determination 2013 (No. 7)—PB 75 of 2013 [F2013L02007].</p> <p><i>Radiocommunications Act 1992</i>—</p> <p>Radiocommunications (Spectrum Access Charges—2.3 GHz Band) Determination 2013 [F2013L01994].</p> <p>Radiocommunications (Spectrum Access Charges—1800 MHz Band) Determination 2013 (No. 1) [F2013L02006].</p> <p>Radiocommunications (Spectrum Access Charges—1800 MHz Band) Determination 2013 (No. 2) [F2013L01995].</p> <p><i>Social Security Act 1991</i>—</p> <p>Social Security (Disaster Recovery Allowance)</p>
--	---
