

**National Interest Analysis [2012] ATNIA 17
with attachments**

**Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement
done at Kuala Lumpur on 22 May 2012**

[2012] ATNIF 9

Attachments:

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Attachment II	Regulation Impact Statement, including Annex summarising key provisions in individual MAFTA Chapter texts
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NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS: CATEGORY 1 TREATY

SUMMARY PAGE

Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement done at Kuala Lumpur on 22 May 2012 [2012] ATNIF 9

Nature and timing of proposed treaty action

1. The proposed treaty action is to bring into force the *Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement* (MAFTA), which was signed by the Australian and Malaysian Governments on 22 May 2012.
2. Pursuant to its Article 21.8, MAFTA will enter into force 45 days after the Parties exchange written notifications that their internal procedures have been completed, or after a period agreed by the Parties. It is proposed that Australia provide such notification as soon as practicable following consideration by the Joint Standing Committee on Treaties and passage of necessary legislative amendments. Both governments have agreed to aim for MAFTA to enter into force on 1 January 2013.

Overview and national interest summary

3. The trade and investment linkages in MAFTA will build upon Australia's and Malaysia's already substantial commitments in the regional *Agreement Establishing the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia and New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA, [2010] ATS 1)*, which entered into force for Australia and Malaysia on 1 January 2010. Entry into force of MAFTA will deliver additional benefits to Australian producers, exporters, consumers and investors and provide a platform for securing further trade and investment liberalisation in the future.
4. Malaysia is Australia's 10th largest trading partner and third largest among ASEAN countries. Two-way goods and services trade with Malaysia was \$16 billion in 2011, representing 2.6 per cent of Australia's total trade in goods and services.
5. Entry into force of MAFTA will enhance the integration of the Australian economy into the region by building on AANZFTA and complementing Australia's two existing bilateral free trade agreements (FTAs) with individual ASEAN countries (Thailand and Singapore). MAFTA will also strengthen Australia's broader bilateral relationship with Malaysia, support Australia's objectives for progressing its AANZFTA built-in liberalisation agenda and, at a regional level, deepen Australia's engagement with the Asia-Pacific.

Reasons for Australia to take the proposed treaty action

6. MAFTA will provide greater certainty for Australian exporters and investors. This will be achieved through commitments on goods and services market access and the temporary movement of skilled personnel, as well as MAFTA's provisions to enhance the transparency and predictability of regulatory regimes, including through consultation and cooperation mechanisms.

7. Much of the goods trade between Australia and Malaysia already takes place at low or zero tariffs. On entry into force, MAFTA will eliminate all Australian tariffs on Malaysian imports (under AANZFTA, Australia will not eliminate all tariffs until 2020). MAFTA will safeguard Australia's market position against the risk of tariff increases on 99 per cent of Malaysia's current imports from Australia (based on 2009-11 data). MAFTA will achieve a higher level of tariff elimination by Malaysia, and at a faster pace for a range of products, than delivered under AANZFTA. Under the terms of MAFTA, Malaysia will bind tariff free access on 94.8 per cent of tariff lines on entry into force, covering 97.6 per cent of Australian goods imported into Malaysia. This will increase each year to reach 98.6 per cent of tariff lines in 2016 (covering 98.9 per cent of imports from Australia), 98.8 per cent in 2020 and 98.9 per cent in 2026. Areas where Malaysia's tariff commitments under MAFTA improve on its AANZFTA commitments on products of priority interest to Australia include: elimination, immediately on MAFTA's entry into force, of virtually all tariffs on auto parts; elimination of tariffs on smaller cars by 2016; for iron and steel, 96.4 per cent of 2009-11 imports into Malaysia from Australia will be tariff-free by 2016, rising to 99.9 per cent by 2017 and 100 per cent by 2020; elimination, on entry into force, of virtually all tariffs for plastics, chemicals, and a range of processed foods and manufactured products; Australian milk exporters will be able to access additional quota, including for higher value products; and Australian rice exporters will benefit from open access from 2023, including on retail product, with complete elimination of all tariffs by 2026.

8. MAFTA will deliver benefits in goods trade through trade-facilitating rules of origin that provide business with simpler documentary requirements. (Rules of origin are the criteria that determine whether a particular product is eligible for preferential tariff treatment under MAFTA.) For the majority of goods, MAFTA will provide 'co-equal' rules of origin similar to those in AANZFTA, with exporters able to use either the Change in Tariff Classification methodology or the Regional Value Content approach. For Australian exporters, MAFTA originating status - and consequent eligibility for preferential tariff treatment - will be based on a written declaration of origin by the exporter or producer completed on either a commercial invoice or on a company letterhead. This will be a more business-friendly arrangement than the certificate of origin issued by a third party that is required under AANZFTA. Certificates of origin will still need to be obtained by exporters from Malaysia. The rules of origin also have business-friendly requirements on issues such as consignment that allow the use of distribution hubs.

9. Non-tariff measures remain a matter of concern to a number of Australian industry sectors, including the automotive industry. However, MAFTA will address some significant Malaysian non-tariff measures. For example, Malaysia will no longer apply quantitative restrictions to motor vehicle imports from Australia, and there will be a liberalised licensing arrangement which will enable Australian liquid milk exporters to gain access for higher value retail products. MAFTA provides for future consultations on non-tariff measures, and there will also be specific opportunities to discuss automotive-related measures under the Malaysia-Australia Automotive

Industry Dialogue (see paragraph 13 below). For more detail on goods outcomes refer to the sections ‘Broad-based Impacts’, ‘Impacts on Specific Sectors’ and ‘Compliance Costs’ of Attachment II (*Regulation Impact Statement*, paragraphs 43-62 and 114-118) and to *MAFTA Outcomes at a Glance* and the *Trade in Goods Fact Sheet* in Attachment III.

10. MAFTA will also promote greater certainty and transparency for Australian service suppliers and investors. This will be achieved through a range of Malaysian ‘AANZFTA-plus’ market access commitments in sectors of priority trade interest to Australia, improvements to regulatory disciplines that will enhance transparency, and better legal protections for Australian investment in Malaysia.

11. In a wide range of services sectors, Malaysia has committed to giving Australian entities the right to acquire majority ownership in companies supplying services in Malaysia. Areas where Malaysia’s commitments improve on AANZFTA commitments include: 70 per cent Australian ownership in higher education services provided by privately funded institutions, increasing to 100 per cent by 2015, and 70 per cent ownership in a range of other education services; 70 per cent ownership in investment banking and direct insurance services; at least 70 per cent ownership in all telecommunications services; 100 per cent ownership in accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services, and management consulting services (excluding financial management consulting), and 51 per cent ownership in taxation services; and suppliers in other industries such as mining-related services, tourism and travel related services, and research and development services will also be guaranteed the right to majority ownership. Australia’s ‘AANZFTA-plus’ services commitments will take the form of increasing the Foreign Investment Review Board threshold applying to Australia’s specific services commitments from the \$100 million screening threshold bound in AANZFTA to \$244 million in MAFTA, as well as sector-specific commitments on private hospital services and hospital support services, research and development services, and some construction services. For more detail on services market access commitments see ‘Impacts on Specific Sectors – Services Sector’ in Attachment II (*Regulation Impact Statement*, paragraphs 63-81), and *MAFTA Outcomes at a Glance* and the *Trade in Services Fact Sheet* in Attachment III.

12. Under MAFTA, Malaysia has made commitments on the temporary movement of skilled personnel (movement of natural persons) that will benefit Australian service suppliers and investors. MAFTA will allow for more Australian senior managers and specialists to work in Malaysia and to stay for a longer period of up to 10 years; easier access to visas for spouses and dependants of Australians working in Malaysia for 12 months or longer; and Australian goods sellers and investors will be allowed to enter and stay in Malaysia as Business Visitors for up to 90 days. It will also provide a more timely and transparent visa application process for skilled personnel travelling to Malaysia. Australia’s commitments will not require changes to Australia’s skilled business visa framework – Australia’s existing framework already provides an equivalent (or in some cases, greater) level of access for qualifying personnel seeking to enter Australia to supply services. For more detail on temporary movement of skilled personnel commitments see ‘Impacts on Specific Sectors – Movement of Natural Persons’ in Attachment II (*Regulation Impact Statement*, paragraphs 82-86), and *MAFTA Outcomes at a Glance* and the *Temporary Movement of Skilled Personnel Fact Sheet* in Attachment III.

13. Economic and technical cooperation is part of the MAFTA package. MAFTA provides a strategic framework for existing and future economic cooperation. It covers areas of mutual interest and benefit to Australia and Malaysia, and the costs of the cooperation projects will be

shared. MAFTA identifies five priority areas for cooperation and arrangements are in place for projects in each of these areas (outlined in the non-legally binding *Implementing Arrangement for Economic and Technical Cooperation in Agreed Areas* – Attachment IV): automotive, agriculture, tourism, clean coal technology, and electronic commerce. MAFTA will encourage greater integration between the Australian and Malaysian automotive industries through its arrangements for economic and technical cooperation, which includes the establishment of the Malaysia-Australia Automotive Industry Dialogue that will bring together government, industry and research bodies. For more detail on economic cooperation see ‘Impacts on Specific Sectors – Economic and Technical Cooperation in Attachment II’ (*Regulation Impact Statement*, paragraphs 102-110), and the *Economic and Technical Cooperation Fact Sheet* in Attachment III.

14. MAFTA will help to ensure that Australia’s competitiveness in the region is not undermined as Malaysia continues to negotiate FTA arrangements with other trading partners. Malaysia has concluded bilateral FTAs with New Zealand, Japan, Pakistan, India, and Chile, and commenced negotiating an FTA with the European Union in December 2010. Malaysia has concluded a plurilateral FTA with ASEAN and ASEAN-wide FTAs with Australia-New Zealand, China, Japan, Republic of Korea and India. Failure to secure improved access to the Malaysian market for Australian exporters and services suppliers through an FTA, or to build on benefits already flowing to the Australian economy from AANZFTA, would risk seeing Australian industry’s competitiveness erode over time as competitors negotiate better access through their FTAs.

Obligations

15. MAFTA contains wide ranging provisions that will liberalise and facilitate trade and investment between Australia and Malaysia. The Annex to the *Regulation Impact Statement* (Attachment II) provides a detailed summary of the obligations contained in the 21 chapters of MAFTA.

16. Both Parties are obliged to reduce and/or eliminate tariffs applied to the imports of goods from the other Party (Chapter 2) that meet the agreed rules of origin criteria (Chapter 3), as specified in each Party’s Schedule of Tariff Commitments set out at Annex 1 of MAFTA. MAFTA contains rules for trade in goods between the Parties (Chapter 2) and specific provisions in relation to customs procedures and cooperation (Chapter 4), sanitary and phytosanitary measures (protection of human, plant and animal life and health, and quarantine - Chapter 5), standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures (Chapter 6), and trade remedies (Chapter 7). MAFTA contains provisions to ensure that the Parties make publicly available, in a timely manner, versions of the tariff schedule and the rules of origin product specific rules that are updated to reflect the periodically amended Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System. MAFTA also provides for the Parties to respond promptly to any administrative issues raised by implementation of the rules of origin.

17. Each Party is obliged to accord national treatment and grant market access to services and service suppliers of the other Party as specified in each Party’s Schedule of Specific Services Commitments (Chapter 8 and Annex 3). (‘National treatment’ means according to foreign suppliers treatment no less favourable than that accorded to domestic suppliers; ‘market access’ refers to a range of other restrictions on the provision of services in the domestic market.) A range of regulatory disciplines will apply to enhance transparency, particularly in relation to licensing of service suppliers. MAFTA also includes additional disciplines on financial services (Annex to

Chapter 8) and telecommunications (Chapter 9). There is also a chapter on movement of natural persons (Chapter 10), which provides a framework for commitments on temporary movement of services suppliers, investors, goods sellers and other business persons engaged in trade and investment (commitments on movement of natural persons are set out in each Party's Schedule of Movement of Natural Persons Commitments at Annex 4).

18. MAFTA also establishes a framework for developing mutual recognition arrangements on qualifications, registration, licensing and certification requirements for professional service suppliers (Chapter 11). It also provides a regime of legal protections for investments by one Party's investors in the other Party's territory (Chapter 12). These protections cover such matters as transfer of funds, treatment in the event of losses due to civil strife, and compensation in the event of expropriation or nationalisation of the investment. It also contains a work program to enter into discussions on Schedules of Non-Conforming Measures.

19. MAFTA contains more comprehensive obligations than AANZFTA on intellectual property (Chapter 13) and provisions on competition policy (Chapter 14) and electronic commerce (Chapter 15). For more detail see Attachment II (*Regulation Impact Statement*, paragraphs 93-101).

20. MAFTA has a chapter on economic and technical cooperation (Chapter 16) which establishes a framework for such cooperation and for the promotion of capacity building activities in areas of mutual interest. Details of economic and technical cooperation activities are set out in a non-legally binding Implementing Arrangement, which may be easily amended and updated by the Parties in response to evolving needs.

21. MAFTA has provisions on transparency (Chapter 17) which set out the disciplines relating to publication and notification of laws, regulations and administrative rulings of general application in respect of any matter covered by MAFTA; general provisions and exceptions (Chapter 18) which set out a number of World Trade Organization-style general and security exceptions; and establishes institutional provisions for the ongoing review of MAFTA through a Free Trade Agreement Joint Commission (FTA Joint Commission) (Chapter 19). MAFTA also includes a process for consultations and for settlement of disputes between the Parties that may arise under the Agreement (Chapter 20). The final chapter (Chapter 21) governs the way in which MAFTA operates as a treaty, including its relationship to other international agreements to which Australia and Malaysia are both Parties.

22. MAFTA contains three legally binding side letters that are an integral part of the Agreement. A side letter on alcoholic beverages contains a commitment from Malaysia providing for most-favoured-nation treatment for Malaysian imports of Australian wine, ensuring that any reduction or elimination in Malaysia's tariff for any other trading partner will be automatically extended to Australian imports. Side letters on labour and environment confirm both Governments' commitment to environmental protection and to labour standards as members of the International Labour Organisation and under the *Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights to Work and its follow-up (1998)*. Malaysia and Australia have agreed to review the inclusion of labour and environment provisions in MAFTA within two years of MAFTA's entry into force, or as otherwise agreed.

Implementation

23. To complete domestic implementation of MAFTA in Australia, amendments need to be made to the *Customs Act 1901*, the *Customs Tariff Act 1995*, and relevant customs regulations such as the *Customs Regulations 1926*. New customs regulations need to be created and enacted for the product specific rules set out in Annex 2 of MAFTA. The remainder of Australia's obligations under MAFTA do not require any legislative or regulatory amendments. MAFTA will not effect any change to the existing roles of the Commonwealth, State or Territory governments.

Costs

24. There will be no net impact on the Budget from the implementation of MAFTA from 1 January 2013 as the 2012-13 Budget included a provision for the treaty. MAFTA is estimated to reduce tariff revenue by \$80 million over the forward estimates.

Regulation Impact Statement

25. A *Regulation Impact Statement* is provided at Attachment II.

Future treaty action

26. Article 21.6 provides that the Parties may agree, in writing, to amend MAFTA. Article 19.1 establishes the 'FTA Joint Commission' which, among other things, may consider and recommend to the Parties any amendments to MAFTA. Any amendments agreed by the Parties would be subject to Australia's domestic treaty process.

27. Article 12.16 of the Investment Chapter contains a work program for the Parties to enter into discussions on Schedules of Non-Conforming Measures. Unless the Parties otherwise agree, these discussions should commence within three years from the date of entry into force of MAFTA and be concluded within five years from entry into force. Any Schedules that may be agreed between the Parties will be subject to Australia's domestic treaty process and, upon entry into force, will constitute an integral part of MAFTA. MAFTA also contains a range of built-in agendas for future negotiations with less prescriptive detail about the application of any agreed outcome. Article 21.7 provides that there will be a general review of the Agreement within five years of the entry into force of MAFTA and at least every five years thereafter unless otherwise agreed by the Parties. Any proposed treaty amendment arising from such future negotiations would be subject to Australia's domestic treaty process.

Withdrawal or denunciation

28. Under Article 21.8 a Party may terminate MAFTA by written notification to the other Party and such termination will take effect 180 days after the date of the notification.

Contact details

Free Trade Agreement Division
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

**Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement
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CONSULTATION

29. The proposed treaty action will have an impact on the States and Territories, as the obligations in MAFTA apply to all States and Territories (except where specified otherwise in MAFTA). The obligations in Chapter 8 (Trade in Services), Chapter 10 (Movement of Natural Persons) and Chapter 12 (Investment) will be the most significant to State and Territory governments.

30. State and Territory governments were consulted through regular Senior State and Territory Trade Officials Group (STOG) and Commonwealth-State-Territory Standing Committee on Treaties (SCOT) meetings. Consultation also included teleconferences and visits by Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) officials to state and territory capitals. The Minister for Trade and Competitiveness and his predecessor also consulted State Premiers and Territory Chief Ministers on Australia's Schedule of Specific Services Commitments and Schedule of Movement of Natural Persons Commitments and briefed his State and Territory counterparts at the Council of Australian Governments Ministerial Council on International Trade. Premiers and Chief Ministers received a copy of the full text of MAFTA prior to the signing of the Agreement and were consulted prior to its tabling in Parliament.

31. Public submissions were sought in three phases. The first phase was a call for public submissions in 2004 to shape the feasibility study into the possible FTA with Malaysia. During this phase 60 submissions from a range of stakeholders and individuals were received. A second call for public submissions was made prior to the commencement of MAFTA negotiations in May 2005. A further 42 submissions were received (this number included updated submissions received from stakeholders who contributed a submission to the feasibility study). A third call for submissions was made when MAFTA negotiations recommenced in 2009 following the conclusion of AANZFTA. During this phase 14 submissions were received, supplemented by further input from stakeholders including through ongoing consultations.

32. During the negotiation of MAFTA, officials held consultations with relevant Commonwealth departments and agencies, state and territory governments and other stakeholders including industry, union and public interest groups, to ensure that their views informed development of the Government's negotiating objectives. In addition to one-to-one and small group meetings, there were larger roundtable meetings held with peak organisations representing industry, trade unions, professional bodies and other interested groups. Updated industry submissions and consultations undertaken during 2009-12 confirmed high interest by the Australian business sector in a commercially meaningful FTA that addressed bilateral outcomes with Malaysia that fell short of Australia's objectives for AANZFTA by securing improved market access opportunities. For more detail on issues raised by stakeholders, see 'Consultations' in Attachment II (*Regulation Impact Statement*, paragraphs 141-152).

33. The following is a list of submissions received and stakeholders consulted:

LIST OF SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED

1. ACIL Tasman
2. Acuity Funding
3. Alcoa Australia
4. Alex Malik
5. Amalgamated Metal Works Union
6. ANZ Bank
7. ANZIM – P. D. Glover
8. Australian Beverages Council
9. Australian Chicken Meat Federation
10. Australian Cotton Industry Council Ltd
11. Australian Council of Trade Unions
12. Australian Fair Trade and Investment Network
13. Australian Film Commission
14. Australian Industry Group
15. Australian Manufacturing Workers' Union
16. Australian Meat Industry Council
17. Australian Nursing Federation
18. Australian Plantation Products and Paper Industry Council
19. Australian Wheat Board
20. Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation
21. Bestlan Group of Companies
22. BlueScope Steel
23. Building Products Innovation Council
24. Business Council of Australia
25. Carpet Institute of Australia Limited
26. Comasters Law Firm and Notary Public
27. Community And Public Sector Union
28. Copyright Agency Limited
29. Curtin University
30. Dairy Australia Limited
31. Doug Everingham
32. Engineered Wood Products Association of Australasia
33. Engineers Australia
34. Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries
35. Ford Motor Company of Australia Ltd
36. GHD
37. Holden Limited
38. Horticultural Market Access Committee
39. IDP Education Australia Limited
40. Insurance Australia Group
41. International Legal Services Advisory Council (ILSAC)
42. Law Council of Australia
43. Law Institute of Victoria
44. Magic Millions Sales
45. Malaysia Australia Business Council

46. Masterfoods Australia New Zealand Pty Ltd
47. Meat and Livestock Australia
48. Media Entertainment and Arts Alliance
49. Monash University
50. Moonraker
51. Mr John Hyde MLA – Member for Perth
52. Multi Jet Pty Ltd
53. Music Council of Australia
54. National Farmers Federation
55. National Institute of Accountants (now Institute of Public Accountants)
56. New South Wales Government
57. Northern Territory Government
58. Novaris
59. Plastics and Chemicals Industries Association (PACIA)
60. Printing Industries Association of Australia
61. Prof Hock-Lim Tan
62. QBE Insurance Group
63. Queensland Sugar
64. Queensland Government
65. Remote Control Technologies PL
66. Ricegrowers' Association of Australia Inc
67. Robert Turnbull, Attorney and Consultant
68. Royal Australian Institute of Architects (RAIA)
69. Screen Producers' Association
70. South Australian Government
71. Sugar Australia
72. Swinburne University
73. Tasmanian Government
74. Tech Rentals
75. Telstra
76. Textiles and Fashion Industries Association of Australia
77. Timber and Building Materials Association
78. Toll Logistics
79. Toyota Australia Limited
80. Victorian Government
81. Viscopy
82. Western Australian Government
83. Western Australian Fishing Industry Council
84. Winemakers Federation of Australia

LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

State and Territory Governments

Australian Capital Territory

1. Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet

New South Wales

2. Department of Premier and Cabinet
3. Department of Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services (previously Department of State and Regional Development)

Northern Territory

4. Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet
5. Department of Business and Employment, (previously Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development)

Queensland

6. Department of Local Government and Planning
7. Department of Natural Resources and Mines
8. Department of Premier and Cabinet
9. Department of Primary Industries
10. Department of Housing and Public Works
11. Department of State Development and Innovation
12. Department of Tourism, Regional Development and Industry (previously Department of Tourism)
13. Maritime Safety Queensland
14. Department of Treasury and Trade

South Australia

15. Department of Premier and Cabinet
16. SA Health
17. Department of Manufacturing, Innovation and Trade (previously Department of Trade and Economic Development)
18. Department of Education and Children Services (DECS)

Tasmania

19. Department of Economic Development
20. Department of Premier and Cabinet
21. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and the Environment (previously Department of Primary Industries, Water and the Environment)

Victoria

22. Department of Human Services
23. Department of Business and Innovation (previously Department of Innovation, Industry and Regional Development)
24. Department of Premier and Cabinet

25. Department of Primary Industries

Western Australia

26. Department of Premier and Cabinet
27. Department of State Development (previously Department of Industry and Resources)
28. Department of Fisheries
29. Department of Agriculture and Food (previously Department of Agriculture)

Non-Government Stakeholders

30. ACIL Tasman
31. Agriculture Technical Working Group
32. Allens Arthur Robinson
33. ANZ Banking Group
34. Architects Accreditation Council of Australia
35. Austal Ships
36. Australia-Malaysia Business Council
37. Australia Tourism Export Council
38. Australian Automotive Aftermarket Association (AAAA)
39. Australian Cane Growers Council Limited
40. Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ACCI)
41. Australian Chicken Meat Federation
42. Australian Consumer and Specialty Product Association
43. Australia's Cooperative Research Centre for Advanced Automotive Technology Ltd
44. Australian Council for Private Education and Training (ACPET)
45. Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU)
46. Australian Dairy Farmers' Limited
47. Australian Egg Corporation
48. Australian Fair Trade and Investment Network
49. Australian Film Commission
50. Australian Food & Grocery Council
51. Australian Forest Products Association
52. Australian Institute of Export
53. Australian Institute of Petroleum
54. Australian Industry Group (AIG)
55. Australian Manufacturing Workers Union (AMWU)
56. Australian Meat Industry Council
57. Australian Medical Council Limited
58. Australian Nursing Federation
59. Australian Nut Industry Council
60. Australian Paint Manufacturers Federation
61. Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association
62. Australian Private Hospitals Association
63. Australian Services Roundtable
64. Australian Sugar Milling Council
65. Australian Vice Chancellors Committee

66. Auto Skills Australia Ltd
67. AWB Limited
68. Blundstone Australia Pty Ltd
69. Bluescope Steel
70. Building Products Innovation Council
71. Business Council of Australia
72. Canberra Business Council
73. Carpet Institute of Australia Limited
74. Cattle Council of Australia
75. Certified Practicing Accountants Australia
76. Clean Energy Solutions Pty Ltd
77. College of Law Alliance
78. Collex
79. Comasters Law Firm
80. Copyright Agency Limited
81. Council of Australian Law Deans
82. Council of Small Business of Australia
83. Council of Textile and Fashion Industry Associations
84. Curtin University
85. Dairy Australia
86. Deakin University
87. DEM Australia Pty Ltd
88. Distilled Spirits Industry Council
89. Dobson Mitchell and Allport
90. Elders International Australia
91. Engineers Australia
92. Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI)
93. Federation of Automotive Products Manufacturers (FAPM)
94. Flinders University
95. Ford Motor Company of Australia Ltd
96. Freehills
97. Futuris Group of Companies
98. GHD
99. General Motors Holden Ltd
100. Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute
101. Goodman Fielder
102. Grain Growers Limited
103. Grain Producers Australia
104. Grains Industry Market Access Forum
105. Halal Certification Authority
106. Harvey Norman
107. Horticulture Australia Limited
108. IBM
109. IDP Education Australia
110. Institute of Public Accountants (previously National Institute of Accountants)
111. Insurance Australia Group (IAG)
112. Insurance Council of Australia
113. International Legal Services Advisory Council (ILSAC)

114. International Wine Distributors
115. Investment and Financial Services Association
116. Kangan Institute
117. Law Council of Australia
118. Law Institute of Victoria
119. Leighton
120. Live Exports Council
121. Macquarie Bank Ltd
122. Macquarie University
123. Malaysia Australia Business Council
124. McClintock Associates Pty Ltd
125. Meat & Livestock Australia
126. Media Entertainment and Arts Alliance
127. Melbourne Institute of Asian Languages and Societies
128. Melbourne University
129. Minerals Council of Australia
130. Minter Ellison
131. Monash University
132. Moonraker Antenna Systems
133. National Farmers' Federation
134. National Institute of Accountants
135. New South Wales Farmers
136. Novaris
137. Paper Industry Council
138. Plastics and Chemicals Industries Association (PACIA)
139. PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC)
140. Professions Australia
141. QBE Insurance
142. Queensland Sugar
143. Ricegrowers Association of Australia
144. Royal Australian Institute of Architects (RAIA)
145. Screen Producers Association
146. Seafood Services Australia
147. Sheepmeat Council of Australia
148. Sugar Australia
149. Sunrise
150. Swinburne University
151. TAFE Directors Australia
152. Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
153. Tasmanian Seafoods
154. TCF Industries
155. Telstra
156. Textiles Industry Group
157. Toll Logistics
158. Transfield Holdings Pty Ltd
159. Tourism Australia
160. Toyota Motor Corporation Australia Limited
161. Trial Bay Orchards

162. Tyrells Vineyards
163. Universities Australia
164. University of South Australia
165. University of Sydney
166. University of Technology Sydney
167. University of Tasmania
168. Victorian College of the Arts
169. Victorian Farmers Federation
170. Victorian University
171. VETASSESS
172. Viscopy
173. WA Fishing Industry Council
174. Wine Australia
175. Winemaker's Federation of Australia
176. Wool Producers Australia
177. Zeeman Wines

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