



Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Australia–Thailand Free Trade Agreement Benefits for Australian Exporters



Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

HOW TO FIND OUT MORE

Comprehensive information on the agreement is available at www.dfat.gov.au together with details of relevant contacts in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).

DFAT officers are happy to provide advice on the contents of the agreement and its commercial implications. Enquiries can be directed to our e-mail: thailand-fta@dfat.gov.au or phone (02) 6261 2373 or (02) 6261 1251.

If you would like to know more about the practical aspects of exporting to Thailand contact Austrade on **13 28 78** or visit www.austrade.gov.au

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SEIZING EVERY OPPORTUNITY



Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

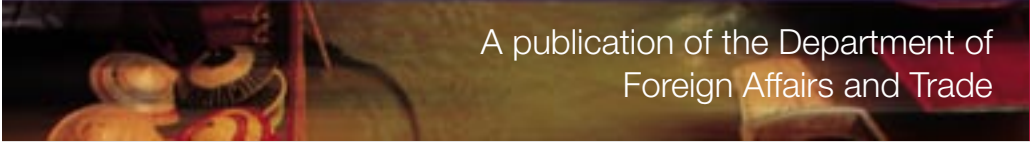


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MINISTER'S FOREWORD



The Australia-Thailand Free Trade Agreement (FTA) offers substantial benefits for Australian exporters. One of the key features of the Agreement is its comprehensive coverage – not only is trade in goods and services covered, but also investment.

More than half of Thailand's five thousand tariffs will be eliminated as soon as the Agreement enters into force. Virtually all the remaining tariffs will be eliminated by 2010. The services framework will establish a strong foundation for an expansion of two-way services trade and represents a significant step forward to the removal or the relaxation of restrictions to services trade.

The Australia-Thailand FTA will also make a genuine contribution to future trade liberalisation in the region. This Agreement is Thailand's first with a developed country. It positions Australian exporters to take advantage of a rapidly growing Thai economy and will also strengthen the linkages between Australia and the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA).

The most successful Australian companies are those who move quickly to take advantage of new opportunities. Thailand is currently negotiating free trade agreements with other countries, but Australian businesses now have a window of opportunity to exploit lower tariffs than their other foreign competitors in the Thai market.

This Agreement reflects the Government's commitment to advancing Australia's trade and economic interests. Through FTA negotiations, the Government aims to secure practical results for Australian businesses and to establish a high benchmark for the multilateral system. This FTA, with the second largest economy in South East Asia, is a further symbol of Australia's close economic integration with the countries of East Asia.

The Government will continue to pursue opportunities such as the Australia-Thailand FTA to help Australians to compete successfully in the global economy.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mark Vaile'. The signature is stylized and cursive.

Mark Vaile

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SUMMARY OF TARIFF ELIMINATION BY THAILAND

In Thailand's offer, tariffs have been classified into three groups:

- those for immediate elimination from the date of entry into force of the FTA. This part of the offer covers 49.4% of tariff lines, making up 78% of Thailand's current imports from Australia (2002);
- those for phased reduction to zero over the proposed transition period (2005-2010). This part of the offer covers 41% of tariff lines, or 17% of current imports;
- those that are considered sensitive, for which Thailand has offered phased reduction to zero over an extended period (2005-2015 or 2010-2020). Thailand will expand access for Australian imports under tariff rate quotas (TRQs) over a transition period that varies according to the product, with the eventual elimination of all TRQ restrictions.

The agreement will contain a safeguard mechanism to apply during the transition period to allow action to be taken should a surge in imports threaten a domestic industry in either country.

Agriculture, including processed food and fibres

Thailand currently maintains high tariffs on a number of agricultural products of particular interest to Australia, including processed food. Tariffs range up to a maximum of 60%. It also has tariff rate quotas on 23 categories of agricultural goods which Thailand considers are sensitive, including certain dairy products such as milk powder, rice, sugar, a range of horticultural products, coffee and tea, pepper, raw silk, some oils, maize, soya beans and coconut products. Access to the market under these TRQs is generally highly restrictive.

Industrials, general

Thailand has tariffs on industrial products of up to 80%. It will reduce all industrial tariffs to a ceiling of no more than 20% immediately upon entry into force (with the exception of small and medium passenger vehicles, below) before phasing to zero. Where not eliminated immediately, tariffs on a range of industrial goods identified by Australia as of specific interest will be halved immediately before phasing to zero.

Industrials, general

Thailand has tariffs on industrial products of up to 80%. It will reduce all industrial tariffs to a ceiling of no more than 20% immediately upon entry into force (with the exception of small and medium passenger vehicles, below) before phasing to zero. Where not eliminated immediately, tariffs on a range of industrial goods identified by Australia as of specific interest will be halved immediately before phasing to zero.

Automotive

Thailand currently maintains an 80% tariff on passenger motor vehicles (PMV). Tariffs on other automotive products, including parts and components vary and are in the range 20%-42%. Thailand will eliminate its tariff for large PMV (over 3,000 cc) on entry into force and to reduce its tariff for medium and smaller vehicles to 30% on entry into force and then phase it down to zero in 2010 in five equal instalments. It will reduce tariffs to a ceiling of 20%, then phase to zero by 2010 for most parts and accessories.

Chemicals

Thailand will phase current tariffs of 10% or 20% on pharmaceuticals to zero in 2009. On products of specific interest, current tariffs of 10% will be halved immediately and eliminated in 2007. Thailand will immediately eliminate current fertiliser tariffs at 5%, and will immediately halve current tariffs of 10% before elimination in 2007.

Metals

Thailand will eliminate the tariff on unwrought copper cathode in 2010. Prior to that, Thailand will bind the rate at no more than 5%, and will apply a tariff of no higher than the rate applied to its ASEAN partners. On copper bars and pipes and unwrought lead and zinc, with current tariffs of 10%, Thailand will either eliminate the tariff immediately or reduce immediately to 5% and eliminate it in 2007. On aluminium bar, sheet and foil, with current tariffs of 10%, Thailand will reduce immediately to 5% the tariff on items of specific interest and eliminate it in 2007, while remaining tariffs will phase to zero in 2009. Thailand will immediately eliminate the current 1% tariff on unwrought aluminium.

Textiles, clothing and footwear

Thailand currently maintains tariffs in this sector up to a maximum of 60%. Thailand will phase out most of its tariffs by 2010. On select items, the tariff will be phased to zero in 2015.

Other

For other products, Thailand maintains tariffs up to a peak of 72%. For these lines, it will immediately eliminate tariffs covering 95% of current imports – including photographic goods and most ceramic goods– and phasing down for the balance.

TARIFF PHASING MODALITIES

Thailand will use the following tariff phasing modalities.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (defined by Thailand as Chapters 1 to 24)

Tariff (x)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
$x > 30$	30	24	18	12	6	0
$24 < x \leq 30$	24	18	18	12	6	0
$18 < x \leq 24$	18	12	12	6	6	0
$12 < x \leq 18$	12	12	6	6	3	0
$6 < x \leq 12$	6	6	6	6	0	0
$x \leq 6$	x or 6%, whichever is lower	x or 6%, whichever is lower	x or 6%, whichever is lower	x or 3%, whichever is lower	0	0

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS (defined by Thailand as Chapters 25 to 97)

Tariff (x)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
$x > 20$	20	16	12	8	5	0
$16 < x \leq 20$	16	12	8	5	5	0
$12 < x \leq 16$	12	8	5	5	0	0
$8 < x \leq 12$	8	8	5	5	0	0
$5 < x \leq 8$	5	5	5	0	0	0
$x \leq 5$	x or 5%, whichever is lower	x or 5%, whichever is lower	0	0	0	0
Except HS8703 (PMV)	30	24	18	12	6	0

Phasing Items in Australia's Specific Request List

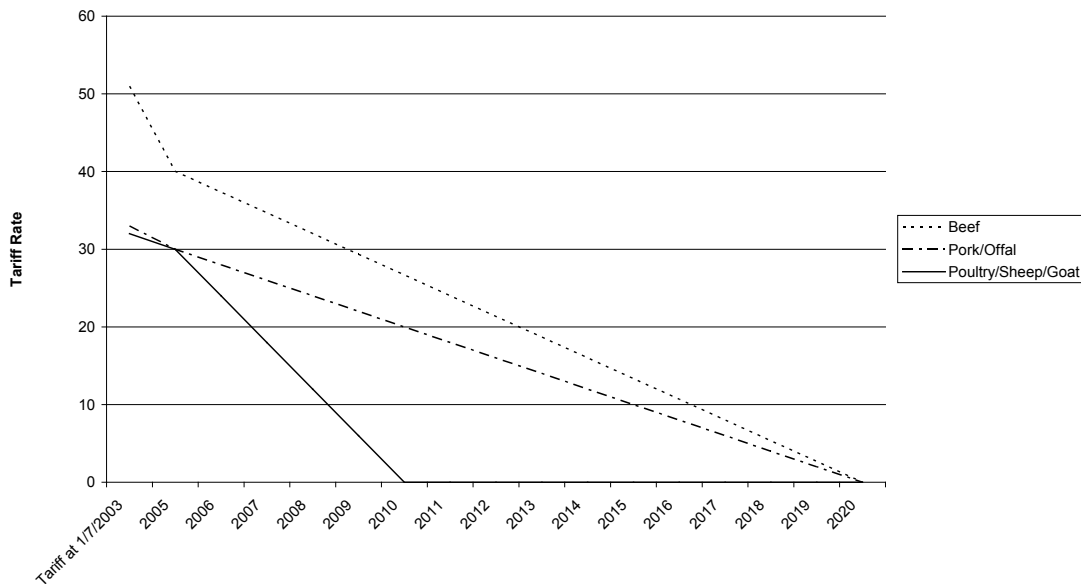
Tariff (x)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
x	½ of x	Then as per above general phasing model for industrial products				

Agricultural Products



MEAT

Phasing of Meat and Offal



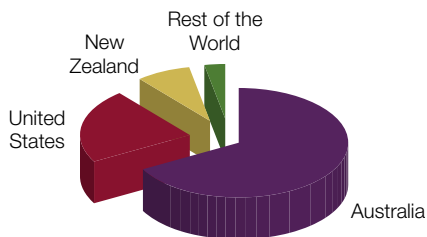
* In 2002, Australia did not export pork or goat meat to Thailand.

* Some Pork and Offal products have a current tariff rate of 42%. These lines will phase down in the manner described for pork and offal above.

* Some Poultry lines have a current tariff rate of 42% or 60%. These lines will phase down in the manner described for poultry above.

Beef Meat

Australian Share of the Market: 67%

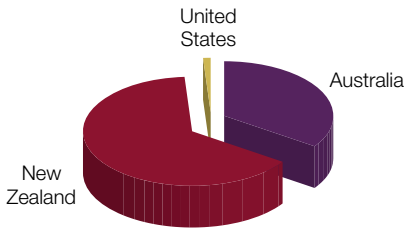


Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 51%
 Thai Offer: Immediate cut to 40%,
 then phase to 0% in 2020.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$4.9m
 (0.1% of Australia's global exports)

Sheep Meat

Australian Share of the Market: 35%



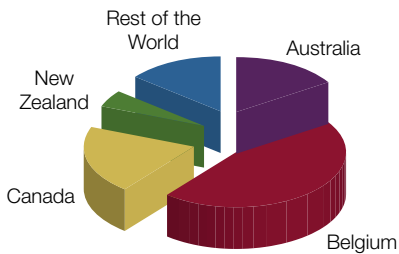
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 32%

Thai Offer: Cut tariff to 30% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$1.3m
(0.1% of Australia's global exports)

Offal

Australian Share of the Market: 16%



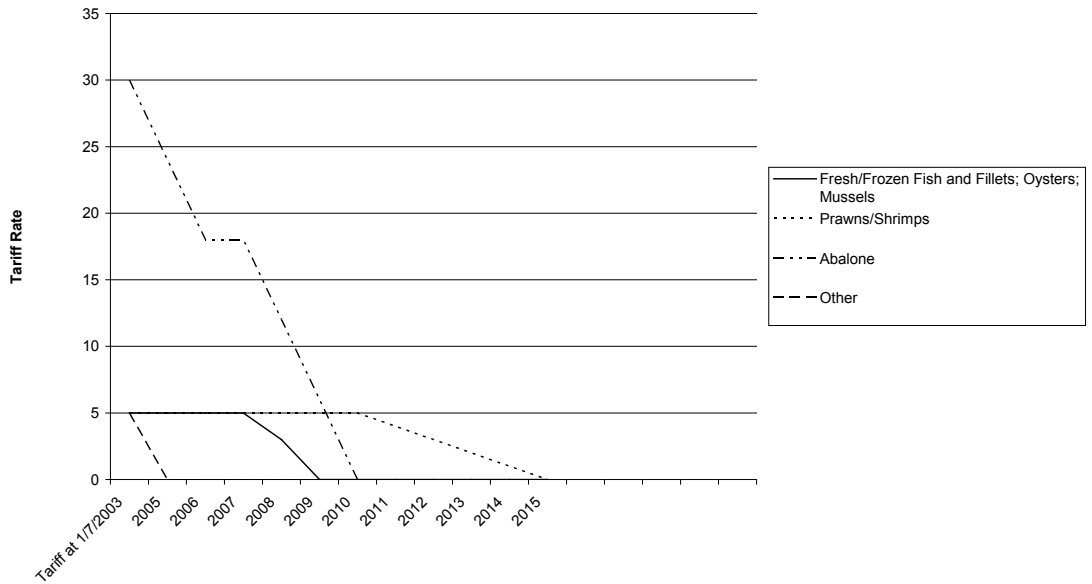
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 33%, 42%

Thai Offer: Cut tariff to 30% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2020.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$0.9m
(0.4% of Australia's global exports)

SEAFOOD

Phasing of Seafood

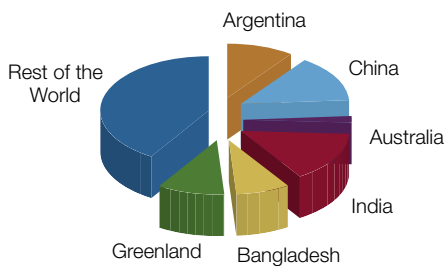


* Plaice, Coalfish and Dogfish will phase down in the same manner as Abalone.

* Mackerel will phase down in the same manner as Prawns and Shrimps.

Frozen Shrimps and Prawns

Australian Share of the Market: 2.3%



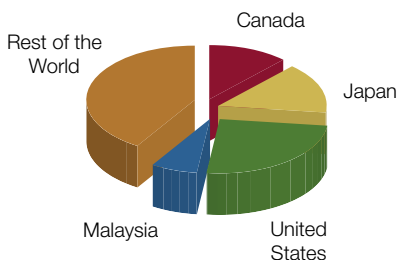
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 5%

Thai Offer: Hold tariff at 5% until 2010, then phase to 0% in 2015.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$8.8m
(4% of Australia's global exports)

Canned Fish

Australian Share of the Market: 0.3%



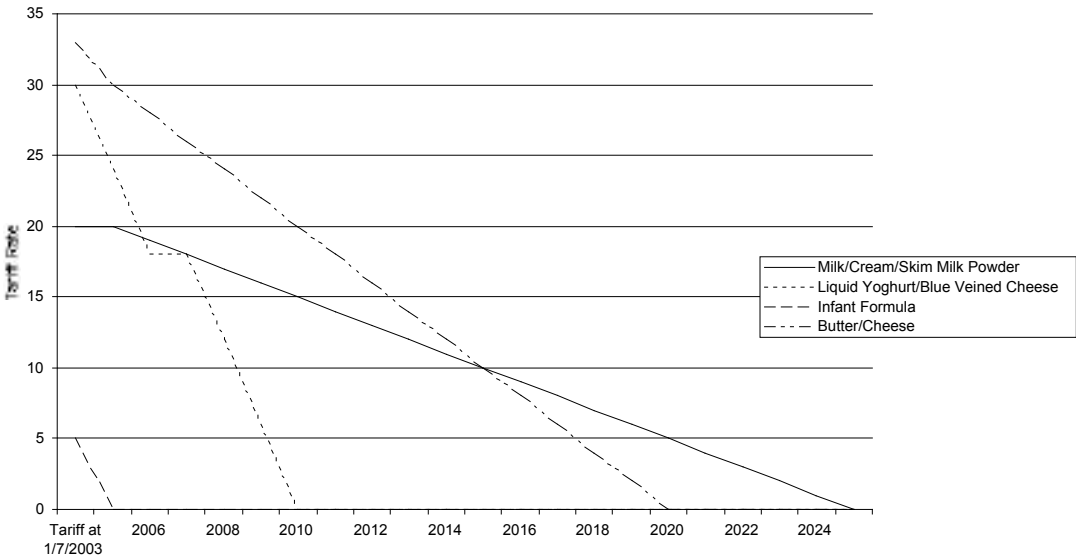
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 10%, 20% and 30%

Thai Offer: Immediate elimination.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$0.08m
(1.9% of Australia's global exports)

DAIRY

Phasing of Dairy Products

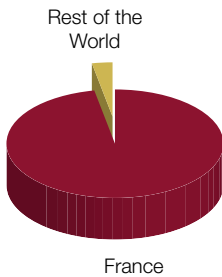


* Tariff rate reductions for milk and cream are on in-quota tariffs.

* In 2002, Australia did not export yoghurt to Thailand.

Milk and cream

Australian Share of the Market: <0.1%



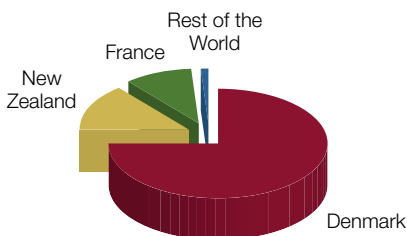
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 20% in quota, 41% out of quota

Thai Offer: Immediate additional quota of 120 tonnes, expanded by 17% at five-yearly intervals until 2025, when all tariffs and quotas will be eliminated.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$1.1m (1.1% of Australia's global exports)

Butter

Australian Share of the Market: <0.1%



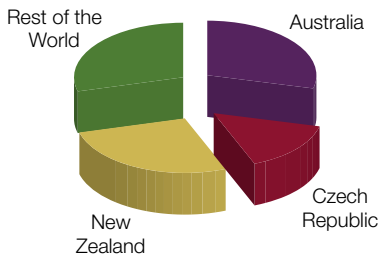
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 33%

Thai Offer: Cut tariff to 30% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2020.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$0.001m (<0.1% of Australia's global exports)

Skim Milk Powder

Australian Share of the Market: 29%



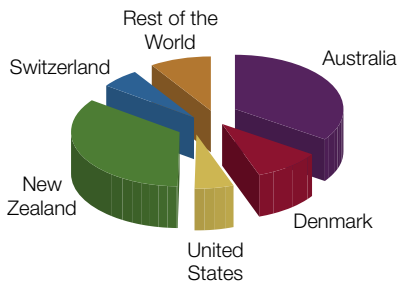
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 20% in-quota, 216% out of quota

Thai Offer: Immediate additional quota of 2,200 tonnes, expanded by 17% at five-yearly intervals until 2025, when all tariffs and quotas will be eliminated.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$64.7m (10.7% of Australia's global exports)

Cheese

Australian Share of the Market: 35.9%



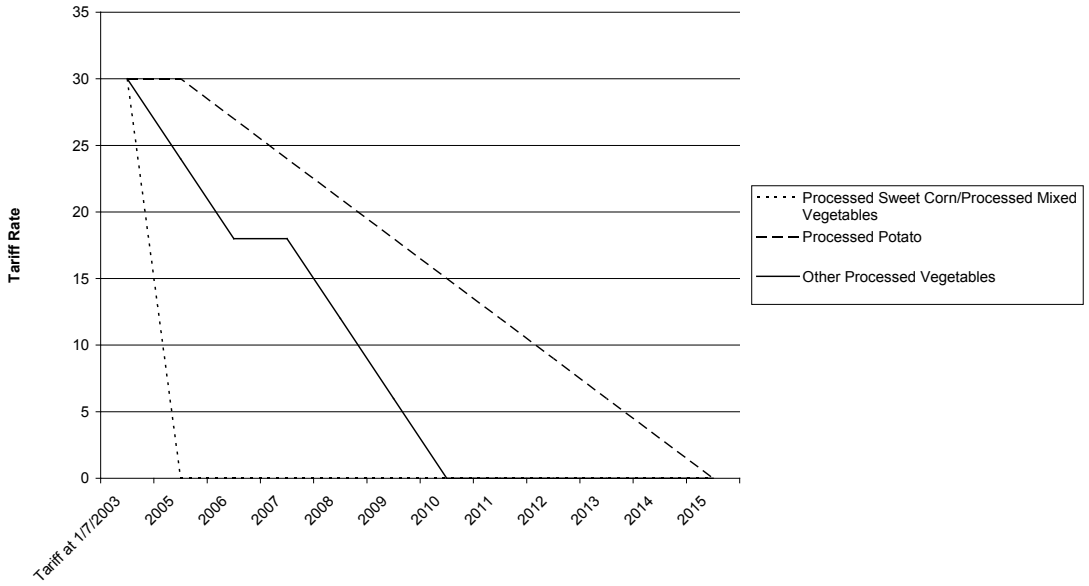
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 30%, 33%

Thai Offer: Cut tariff to 30% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2020. For blue veined cheese, the tariff will be cut to 24% on entry into force, then phased to 0% in 2010.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$4.5m (0.5% of Australia's global exports)

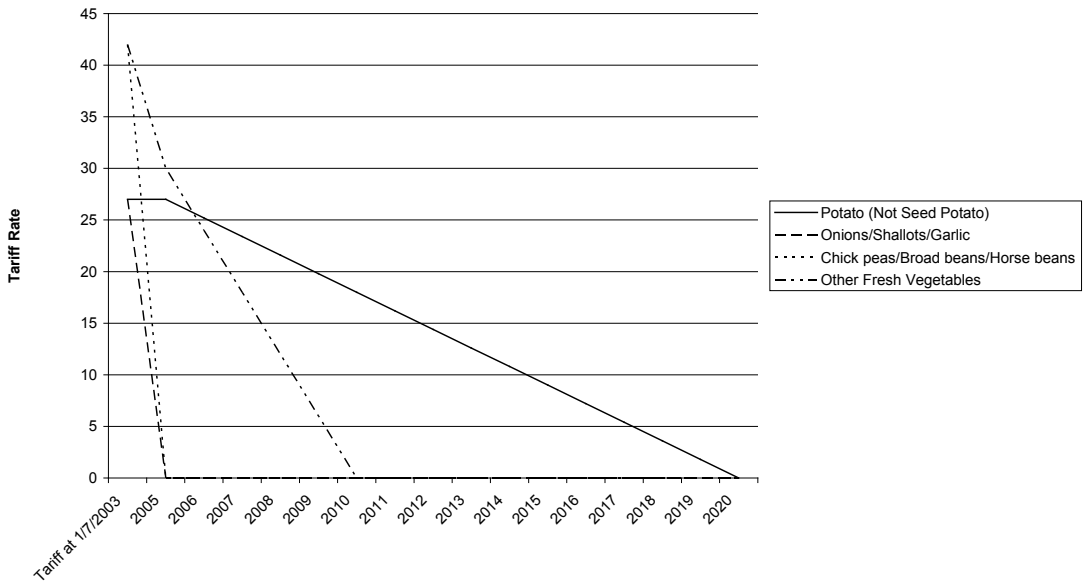
VEGETABLES

Phasing of Processed Vegetables



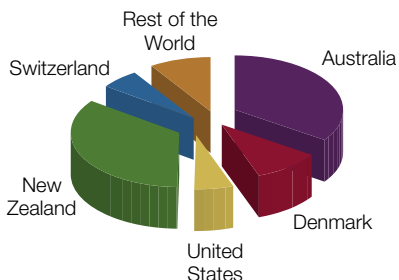
* Tariff rate reductions for Potato (Not Seed Potato) are in-quota tariffs.

Phasing of Fresh Vegetables and Pulses



Fresh Potatoes (Not Seed Potatoes)

Australian Share of the Market: 35.9%



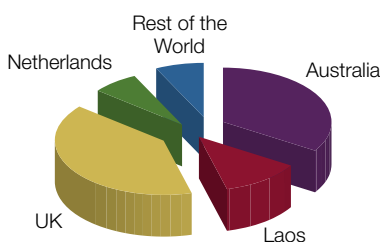
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 27% in quota, 125% out of quota

Thai Offer: Additional quota will be immediately granted, which will expand yearly until 2020, when all tariffs and quotas will be eliminated.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$1.9m (8.9% of Australia's global exports)

Fresh Carrots and Turnips

Australian Share of the Market: 33.7%



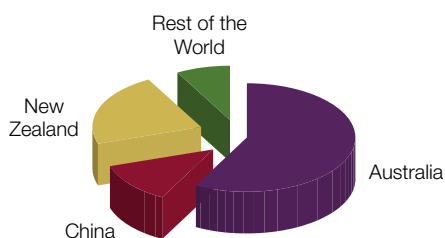
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 42%

Thai Offer: Cut tariff to 30% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$3.3m (7% of Australia's global exports)

Processed Potatoes

Australian Share of the Market: 57.5%



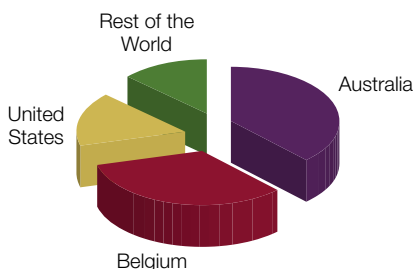
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 30%

Thai Offer: Phase tariff to zero in 2015.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$0.65m (58.7% of Australia's global exports)

Dried Pulses

Australian Share of the Market: 37.9%



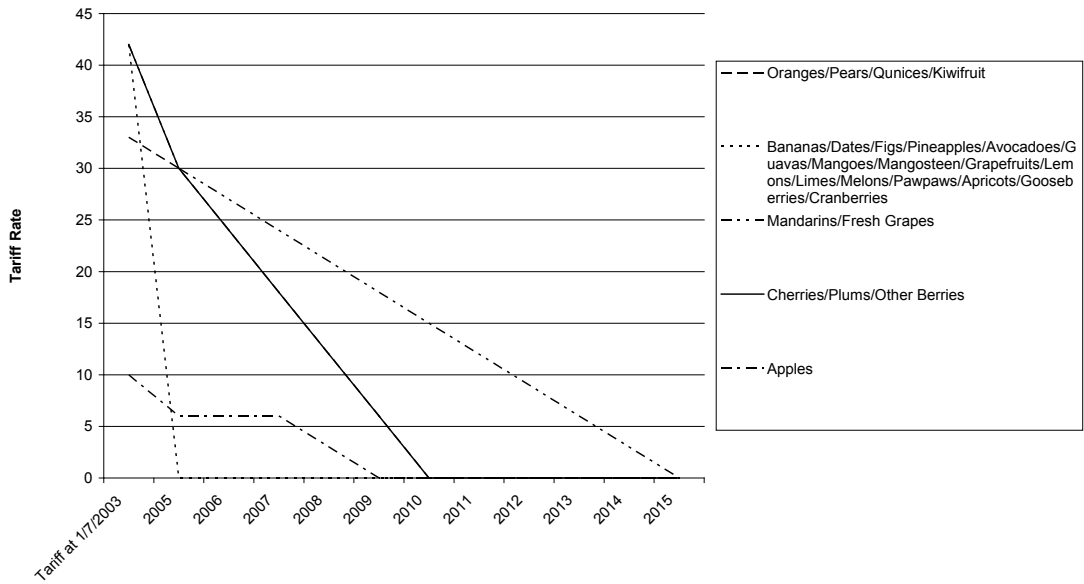
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 33, 42%

Thai Offer: Cut tariff to 30% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010. For chickpeas, immediate elimination of the tariff.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$0.4m (0.1% of Australia's global exports)

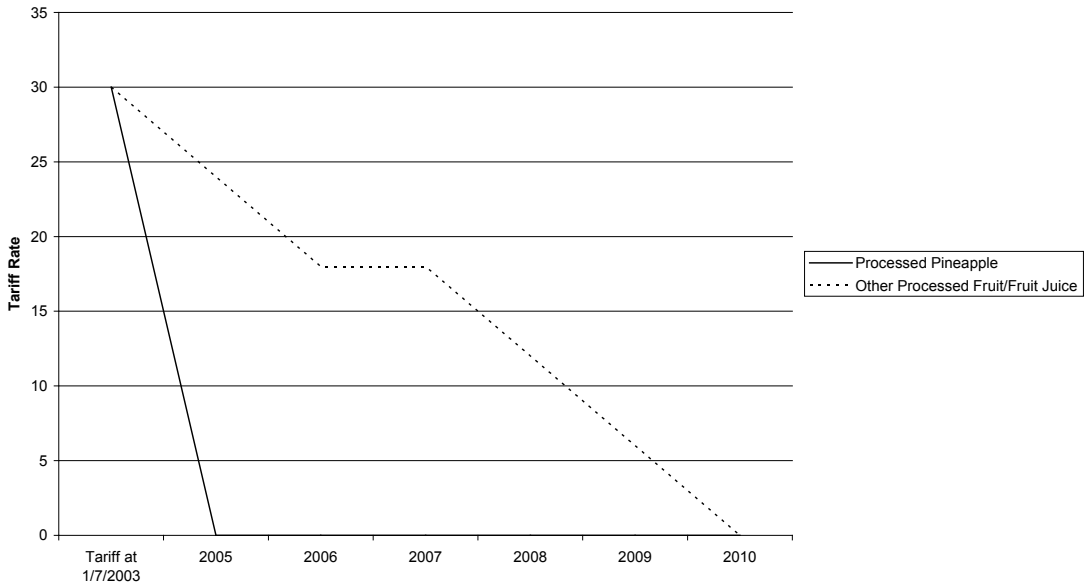
FRUIT

Phasing of Fresh and Dried Fruit



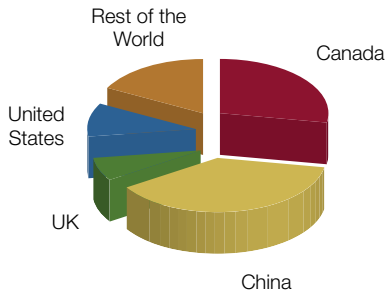
* From 2005, Cherries, Plums and Berries follow the same phase out pattern as Oranges.

Phasing of Processed Fruit



Fresh or Dried Mandarins

Australian Share of the Market: 3.7%



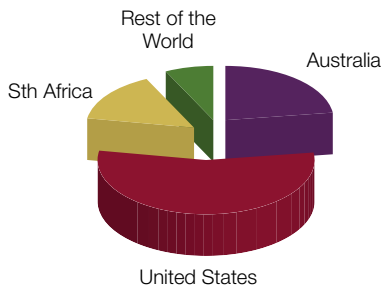
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 42%

Thai Offer: Cut tariff to 30% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2015.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$0.5m
(1.1% of Australia's global exports)

Fresh Grapes

Australian Share of the Market: 23.4%



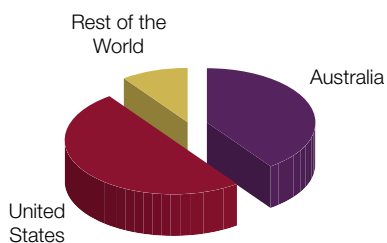
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 33%

Thai Offer: Cut tariff to 30% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2015.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$5m
(3.7% of Australia's global exports)

Fresh Cherries

Australian Share of the Market: 40.2%



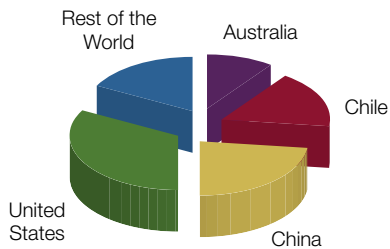
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 42%

Thai Offer: Cut tariff to 30% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$0.5m
(4.3% of Australia's global exports)

Processed Pears

Australian Share of the Market: 10%



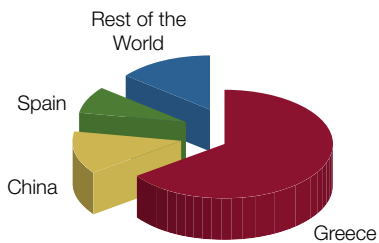
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 30%

Thai Offer: Cut tariff to 24% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$0.4m
(1.4% of Australia's global exports)

Processed Peaches

Australian Share of the Market: 1%



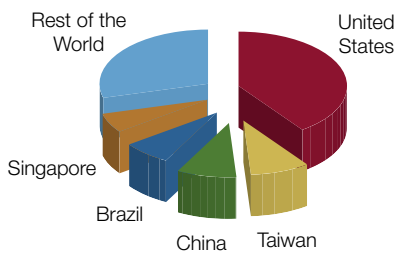
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 30%

Thai Offer: Cut tariff to 24% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$0.3m
(1.4% of Australia's global exports)

Fruit Juice

Australian Share of the Market: 3.7%



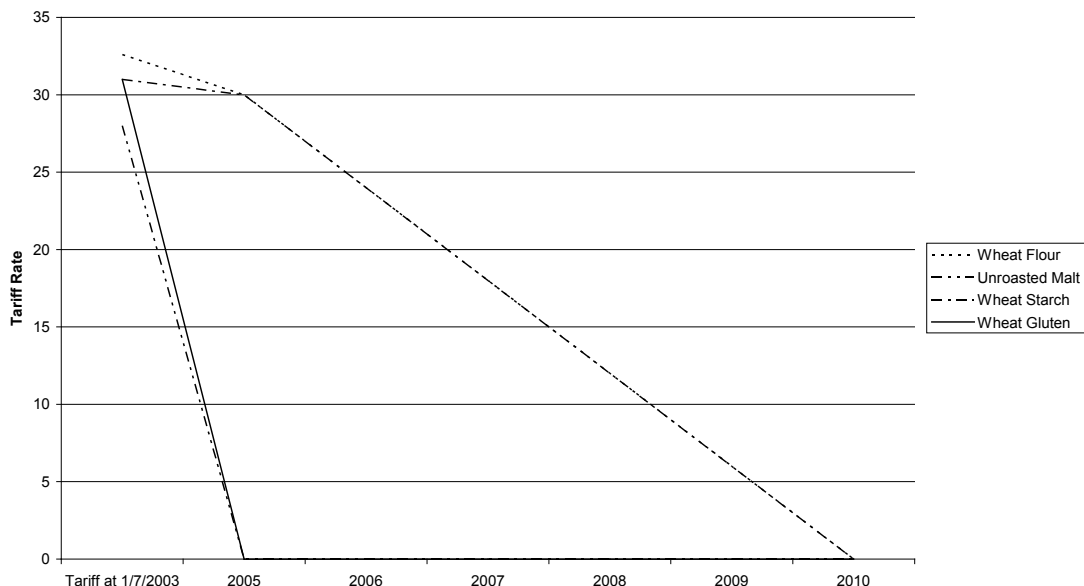
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 30%

Thai Offer: Cut tariff to 24% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$2.6m
(2.6% of Australia's global exports)

GRAINS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

Phasing of Grain Related Products

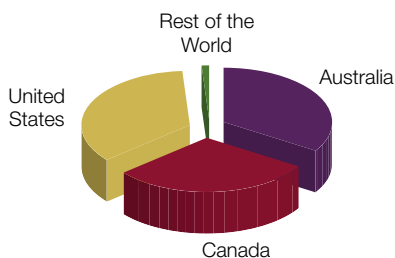


* The current tariff rate quoted for unroasted malt is an ad valorem equivalent.

* The tariffs on most grains will be eliminated immediately upon entry into force of the agreement.

Wheat

Australian Share of the Market: 33.7%

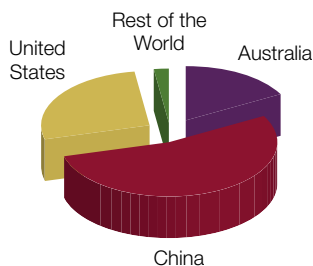


Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: ad valorem equivalent of 12-20%

Thai Offer: Immediate elimination.

Millet

Australian Share of the Market: 17.3%



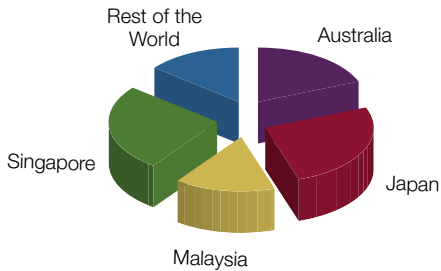
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 2.75 Baht/kg

Thai Offer: Cut to 24% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$0.4m (7.2% of Australia's global exports)

Wheat Flour

Australian Share of the Market: 18.8%



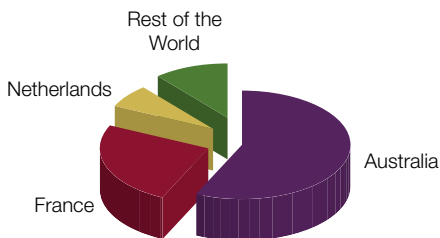
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: ad valorem equivalent of 32.6%

Thai Offer: Cut to 30% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$5.1m (6.4% of Australia's global exports)

Wheat Starch

Australian Share of the Market: 56.6%



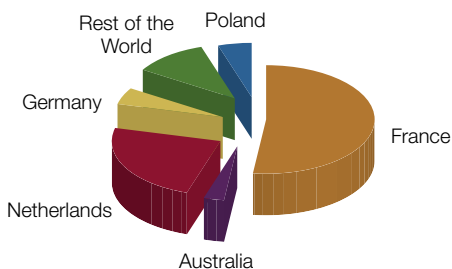
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: ad valorem equivalent of 31%

Thai Offer: Cut to 30% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$1.9m (11.4% of Australia's global exports)

Wheat Gluten

Australian Share of the Market: 3.2%



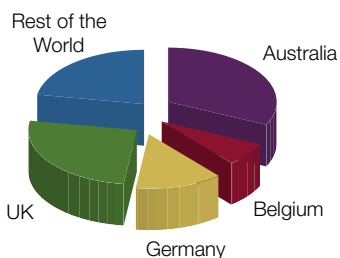
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: ad valorem equivalent of 31%

Thai Offer: Immediate elimination.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$1m (1.4% of Australia's global exports)

Unroasted Malt

Australian Share of the Market: 32%



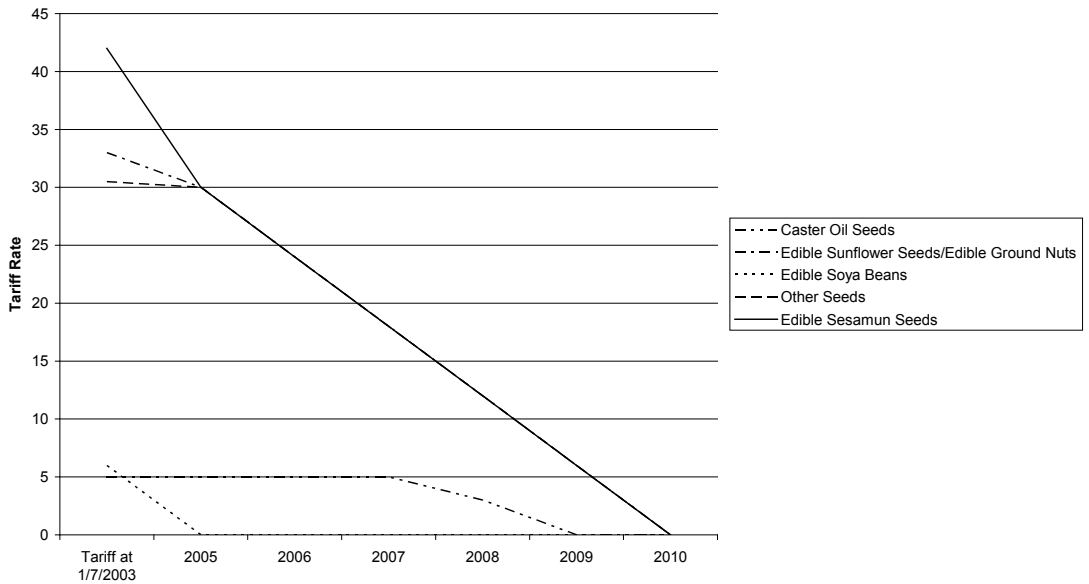
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 2.75 Baht/kg

Thai Offer: Immediate elimination.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$26.9m (10.8% of Australia's global exports)

OILSEEDS

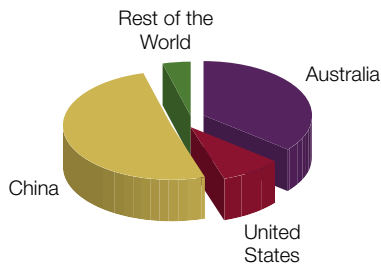
Phasing of Oilseeds



* Soya bean seeds (not edible) have a current tariff of 35% which will be eliminated upon entry into force of the Agreement.

Sunflower Seeds

Australian Share of the Market: 35.8%



Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: Edible: 33%;
Not Edible: 30.5%

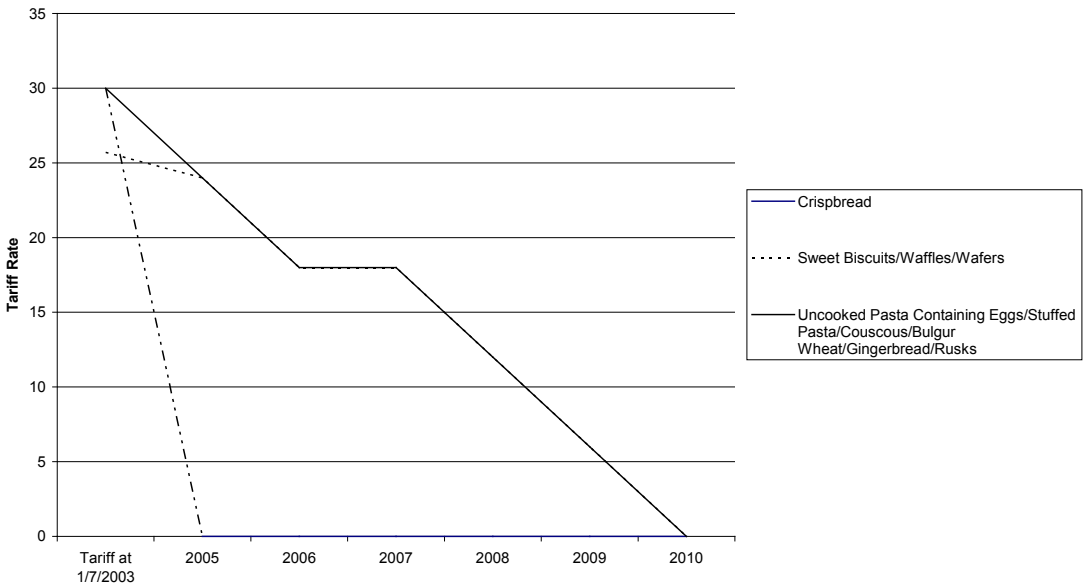
Thai Offer: Edible: Cut to 30% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

Not Edible: Cut to 30% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$0.9m
(13.8% of Australia's global exports)

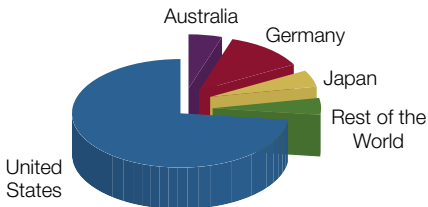
PROCESSED FLOUR PRODUCTS

Phasing of Processed Flour Products



Mixes and Doughs

Australian Share of the Market: 5.3%

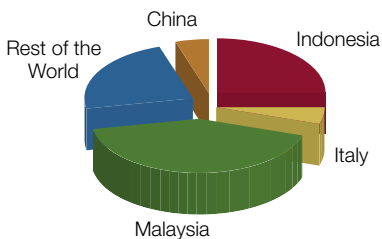


Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 30%
 Thai Offer: Cut to 24% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$0.2m
 (0.7% of Australia's global exports)

Bakery Products

Australian Share of the Market: 1.1%

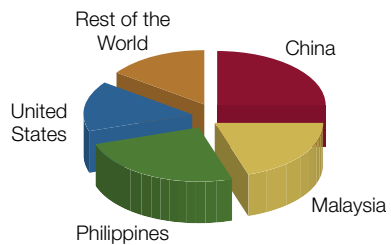


Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 25.7%, 30%
 Thai Offer: Cut to 24% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010. For crispbread, immediate elimination.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$2.1m
 (1.9% of Australia's global exports)

Cereal Products

Australian Share of the Market: 1.5%

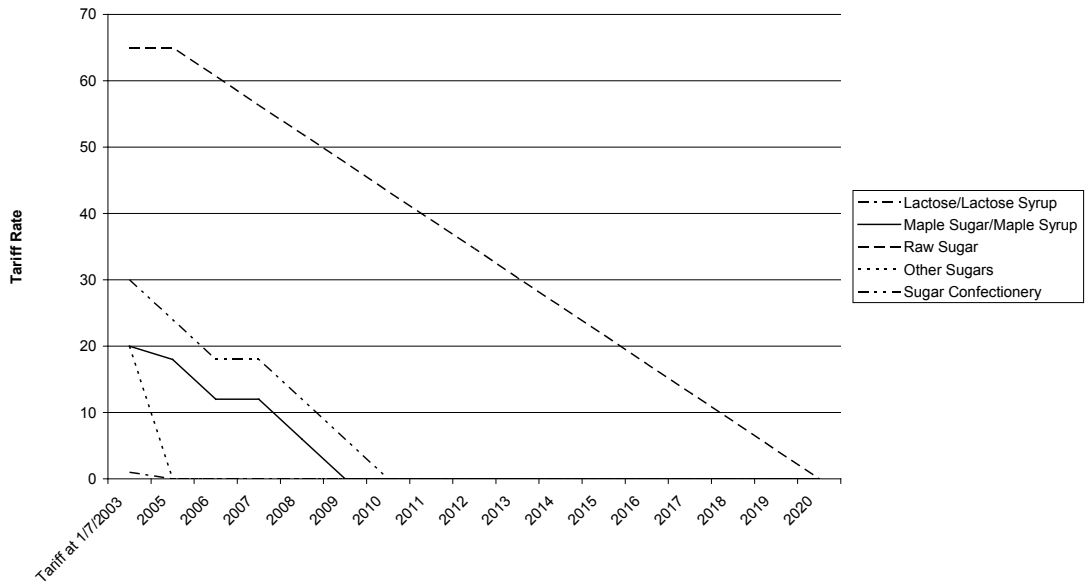


Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 25.7%, 30%
Thai Offer: Generally cut to 24% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$0.8m
(2% of Australia's global exports)

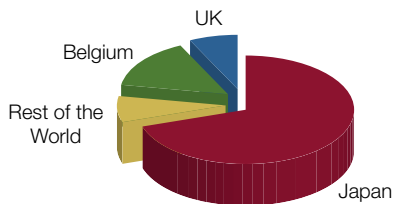
SUGAR AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY

Phasing of Sugar and Sugar Confectionery



Raw Sugar

Australian Share of the Market: 0%

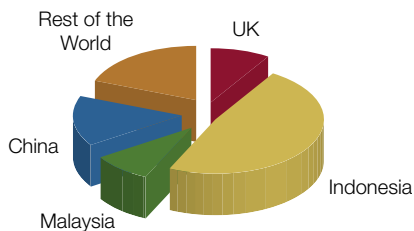


Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 65% in quota, 94% out of quota

Thai Offer: Immediate additional quota, which will expand annually by 10%, until tariff and quota free access in 2020.

Sugar Confectionery

Australian Share of the Market: 0.2%



Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 30%

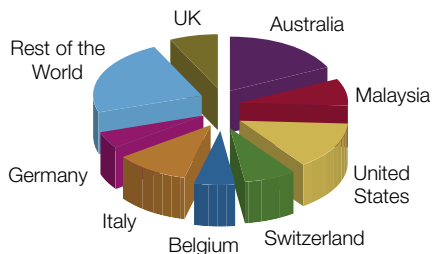
Thai Offer: Cut to 24% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$0.3m (0.3% of Australia's global exports)

MISCELLANEOUS PROCESSED FOOD

Chocolate

Australian Share of the Market: 17.9%

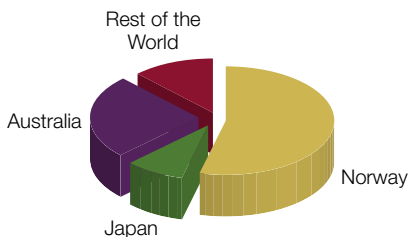


Thai Tariff: ad valorem equivalent of 10%
Thai Offer: Immediate elimination.

Australian exports to Thailand (2002): A\$4.9m
(22.5% of Australia's global exports)

Margarine

Australian Share of the Market: 25%

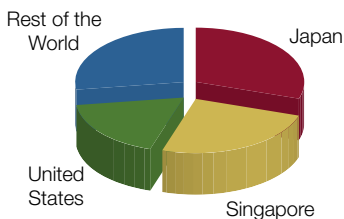


Thai Tariff: ad valorem equivalent of 30%
Thai Offer: Cut to 24% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

Australian exports to Thailand (2002): A\$0.4m
(0.6% of Australia's global exports)

Sauces

Australian Share of the Market: 1.9%

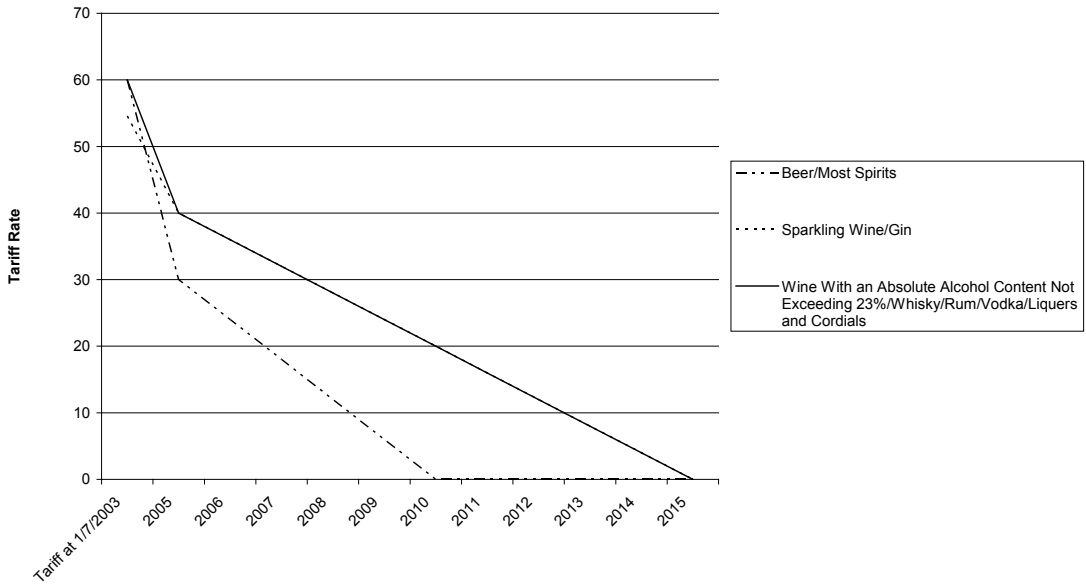


Thai Tariff: 30%
Thai Offer: Immediate elimination.

Australian exports to Thailand (2002): A\$0.2m
(0.2% of Australia's global exports)

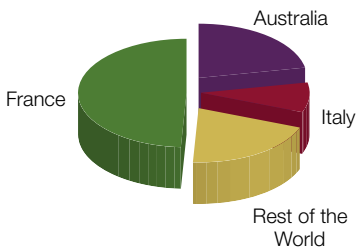
ALCOHOL

Phasing of Alcoholic Beverages



Wine

Australian Share of the Market: 22%

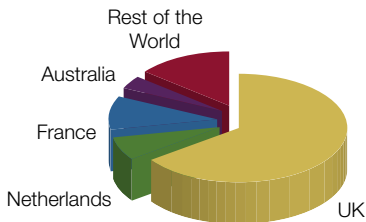


Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 54.6% to 60%
 Thai Offer: Cut to 40% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2015.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$4m
 (0.2% of Australia's global exports)

Spirits

Australian Share of the Market: 3.7%



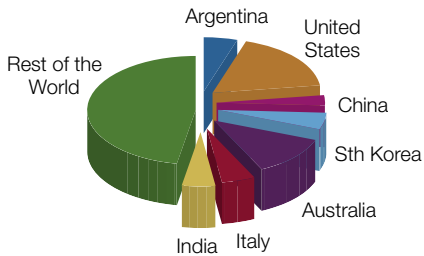
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 54.6%, 60%
 Thai Offer: Cut to 30% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$9.6m
 (16.7% of Australia's global exports)

OTHER

Hides and Skins

Australian Share of the Market: 12%



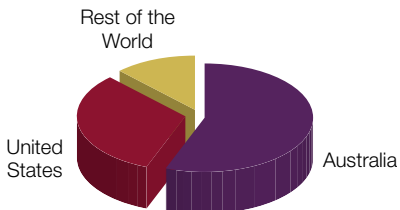
Thai Tariff: 0%, 5%, 10%

Thai Offer: Immediate elimination.

Australian exports to Thailand (2002): A\$16m
(1.3% of Australia's global exports)

Pet Food

Australian Share of the Market: 55.9%



Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 9.1%

Thai Offer: Cut to 6% on entry into force,
then phase to 0% in 2009.

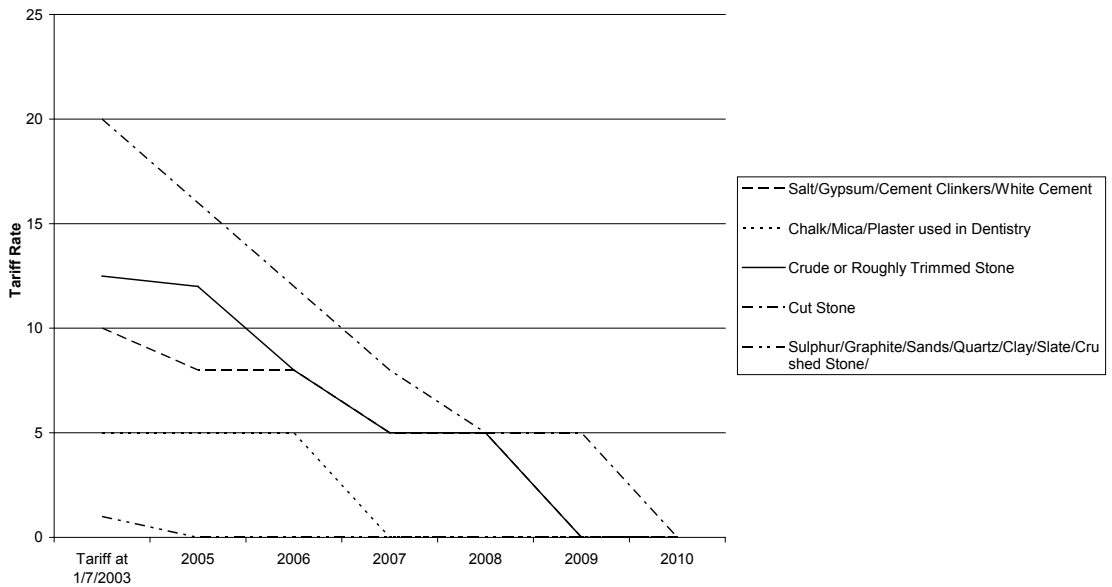
Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$12.3m
(3.3% of Australia's global exports)

Raw Materials



SALT, EARTH AND STONE AND CEMENT

Phasing of Salt, Earth and Stone and Cement



* Aluminous cement, with a current tariff of 10%, will have its tariff eliminated upon entry into force of the Agreement.

Silica Sands and Quartz Sands

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 1%

Thai Offer: Immediate Elimination.

Salt

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 10%

Thai Offer: Cut to 8% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2009.

ORES, SLAG AND ASH

All Ores, Slag and Ash tariff lines have a current tariff of 1%, which will be eliminated upon entry into force of the Agreement.

Zinc Ores and Concentrates

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 1%

Thai Offer: Immediate Elimination.

Tin Ores and Concentrates

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 1%

Thai Offer: Immediate Elimination.

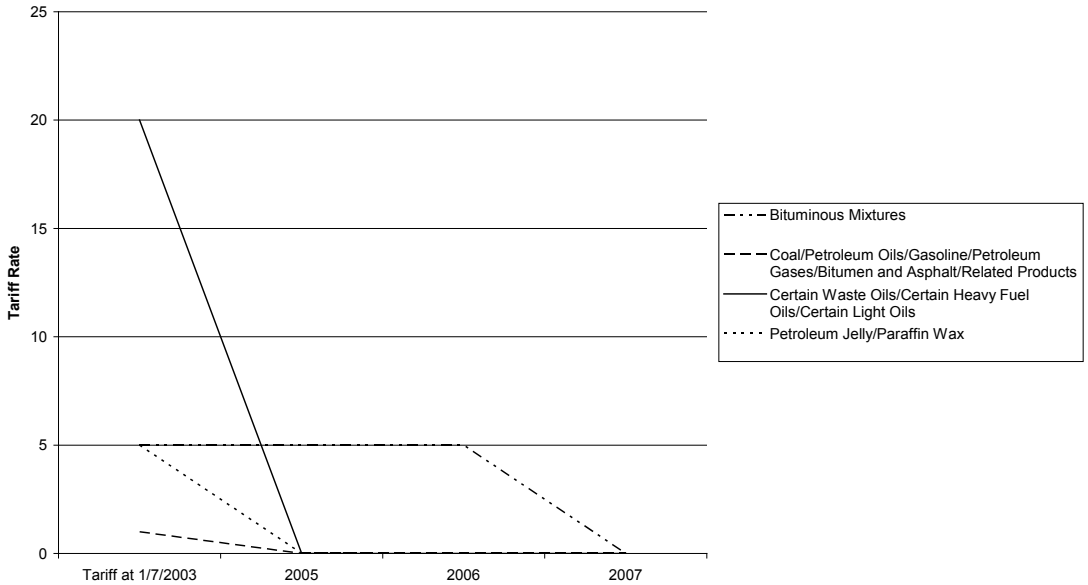
Iron Ores and Concentrates

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 1%

Thai Offer: Immediate Elimination.

MINERAL FUELS, MINERAL OILS AND PRODUCTS OF THEIR DISTILLATION, BITUMINOUS SUBSTANCES AND MINERAL WAXES

Phasing of Mineral Fuels, Oils and Waxes and Related Products



Crude Petroleum Oils

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 1%
 Thai Offer: Immediate Elimination.

Light Oils and Preparations containing by weight 70% or more Petroleum Oils

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 20%
 Thai Offer: Immediate Elimination.

Coal

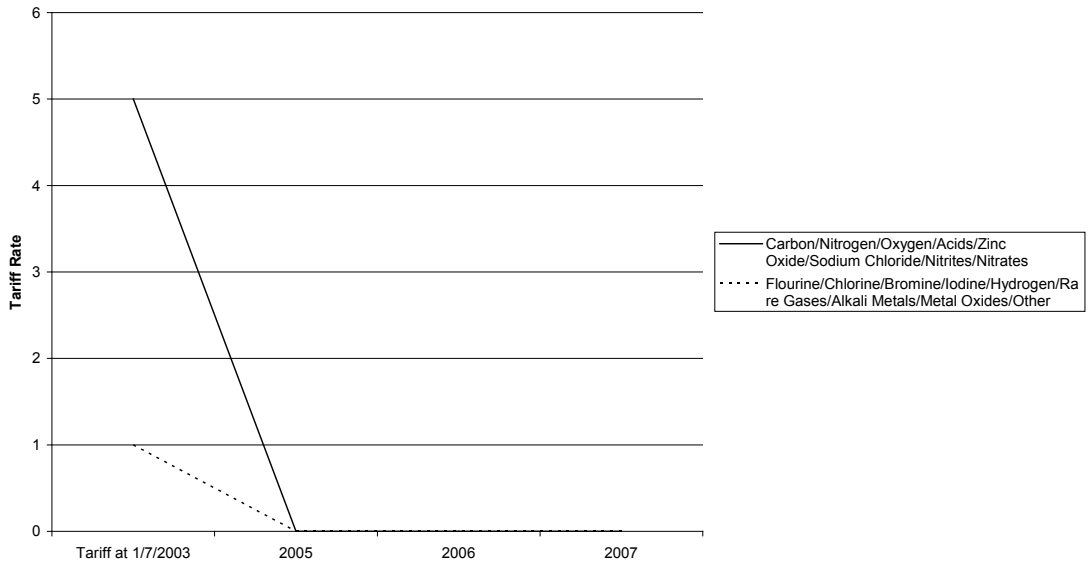
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 1%
 Thai Offer: Immediate Elimination.

Chemicals and their Derivatives



INORGANIC CHEMICALS, COMPOUNDS OF PRECIOUS METALS, RARE-EARTH METALS, RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS OR ISOTOPES

Phasing of Inorganic Chemicals, Compounds of Precious Metals, Rare-Earth Metals, Radioactive Elements or Isotopes



Aluminium Hydroxide

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 1%
Thai Offer: Immediate Elimination.

Sodium Cyanide and Sodium Cyanide Oxides

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 1%
Thai Offer: Immediate Elimination.

Zinc Oxide

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 5%
Thai Offer: Immediate Elimination.

ORGANIC CHEMICALS

The tariff on the majority of organic chemicals is currently 1%, and will be eliminated upon entry into force of the Agreement. Most of the remainder currently have a tariff of 5%, which will either be eliminated immediately or phased to zero in 2008. A small number of lines already have a tariff rate of zero.

Provitamins and Vitamins

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 1%

Thai Offer: Immediate Elimination.

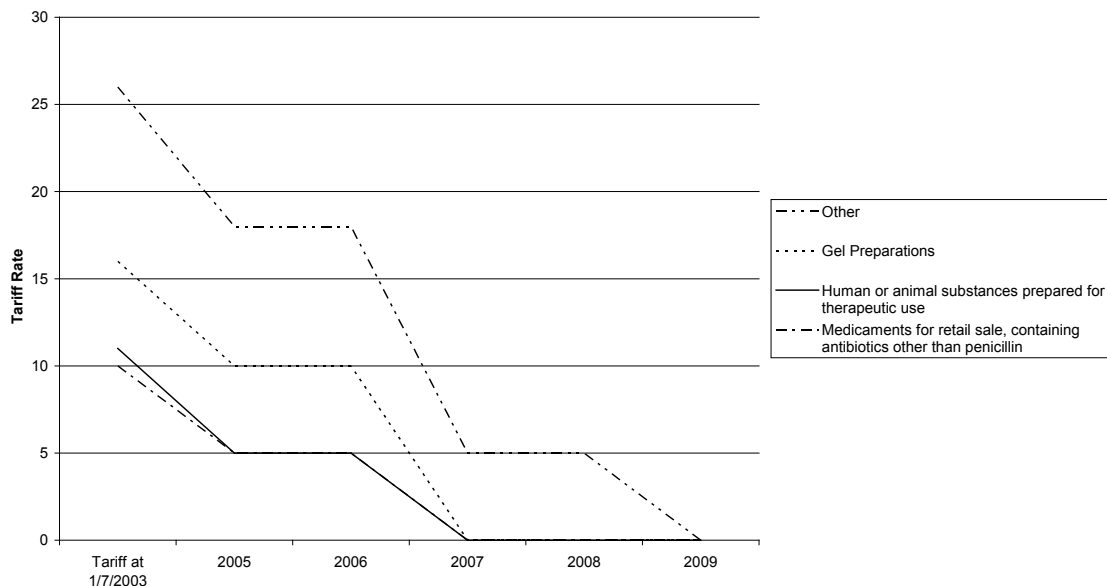
Citric Acid

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 5%

Thai Offer: Immediate Elimination.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

Phasing of Pharmaceutical Products



* Antimalarials, anti-AIDS drugs and Desferals have a current tariff of 0%.

Medicaments for Retail Sale, containing Antibiotics Other Than Penicillin

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 10%

Thai Offer: Cut to 5% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2007.

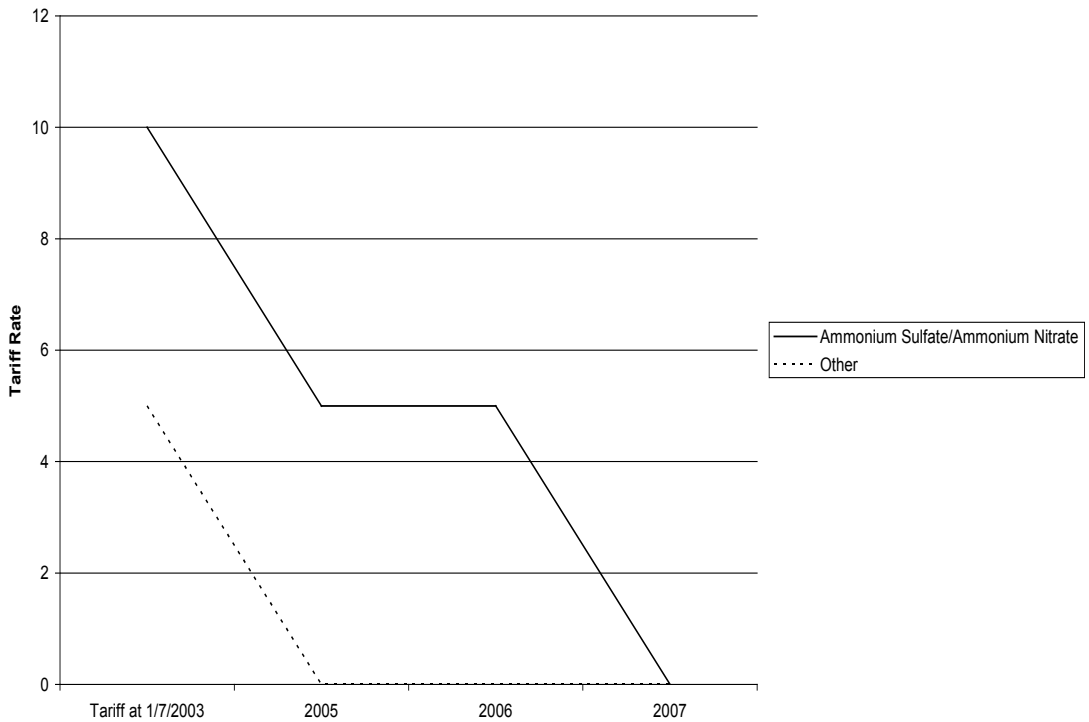
First Aid Boxes and Kits

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 10%

Thai Offer: Cut to 8% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2009.

FERTILISERS

Phasing of Fertilisers



* Animal or Vegetable Fertilisers and Fertilisers Made by the Mixing or Chemical Treating of Animal or Vegetable Products currently have a tariff of zero.

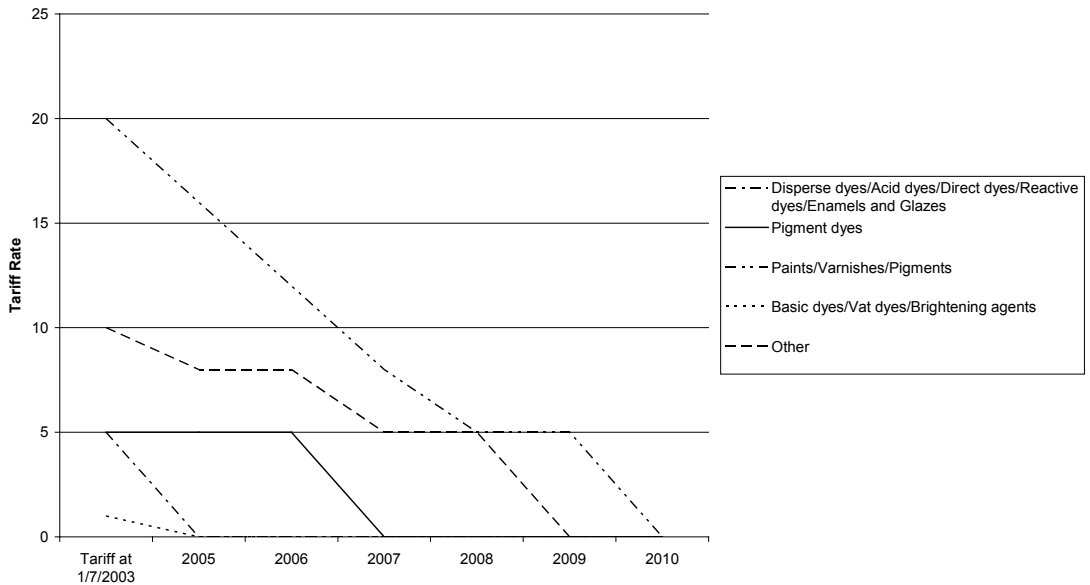
Diammonium Phosphate

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 5%

Thai Offer: Immediate elimination.

COLOURING AGENTS

Phasing of Colouring Agents



Pigments and Preparations containing by weight 80% or more titanium

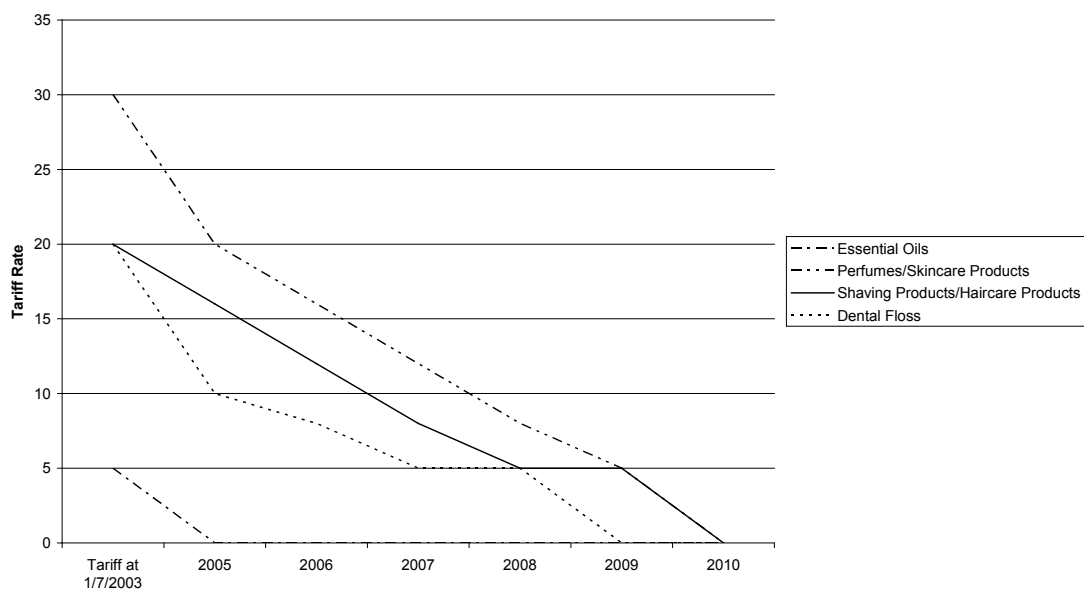
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 1%
 Thai Offer: Immediate elimination.

Paint Colours in Sets

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 20%
 Thai Offer: Cut to 16% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Phasing of Cosmetics and Toiletries



Shampoo

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 20%

Thai Offer: Cut to 16% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

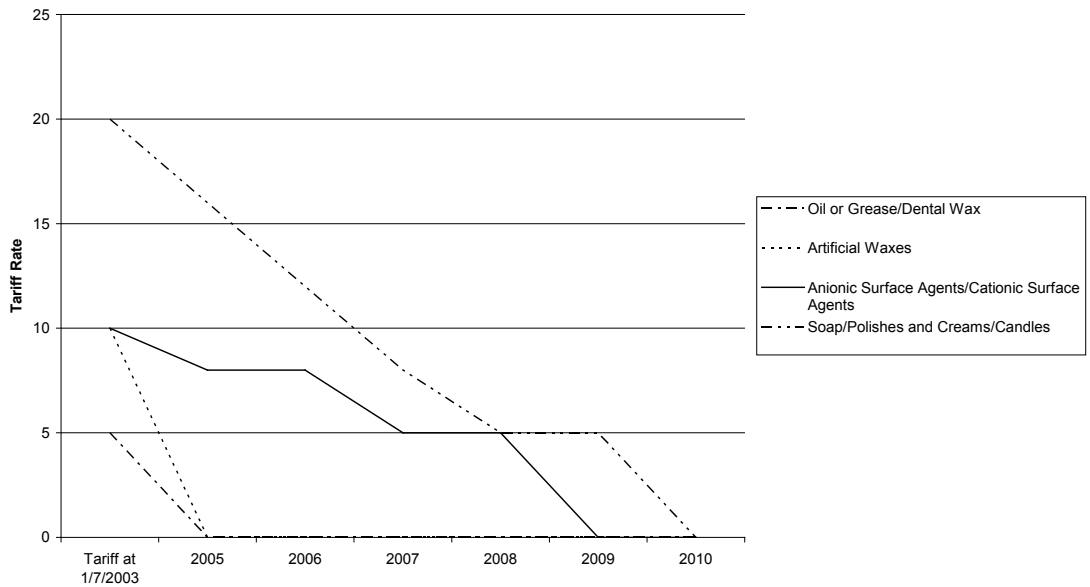
Perfumes

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 30%

Thai Offer: Cut to 20% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

CLEANING PRODUCTS AND WAXES

Phasing of Cleaning Products and Waxes



Leather Polish

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 20%

Thai Offer: Cut to 16% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

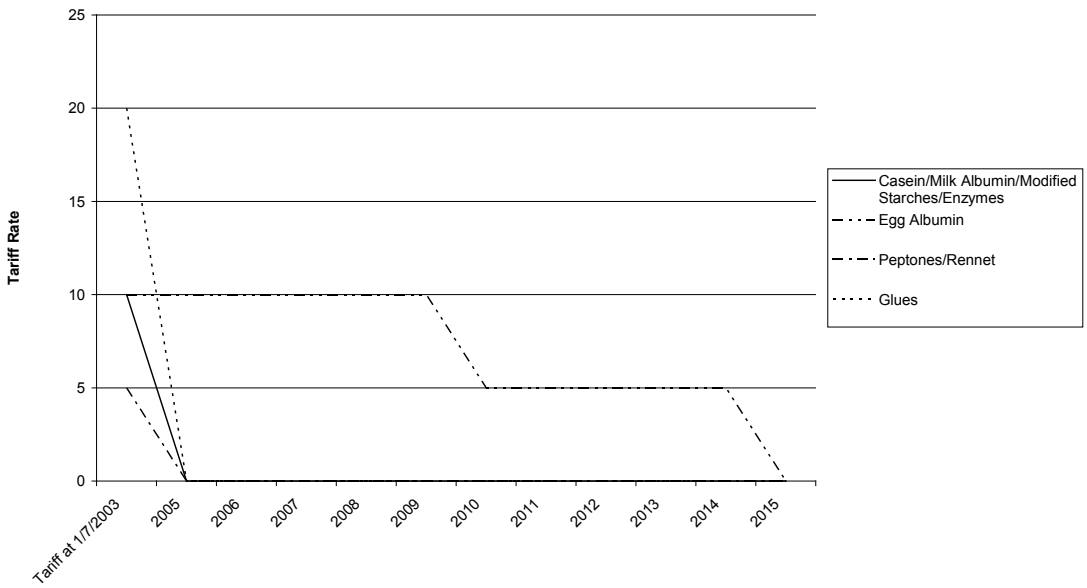
Candles

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 20%

Thai Offer: Cut to 16% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

STARCHES, GLUES AND ENZYMES

Phasing of Starches, Glues and Enzymes



Glues

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 20%

Thai Offer: Immediate Elimination.

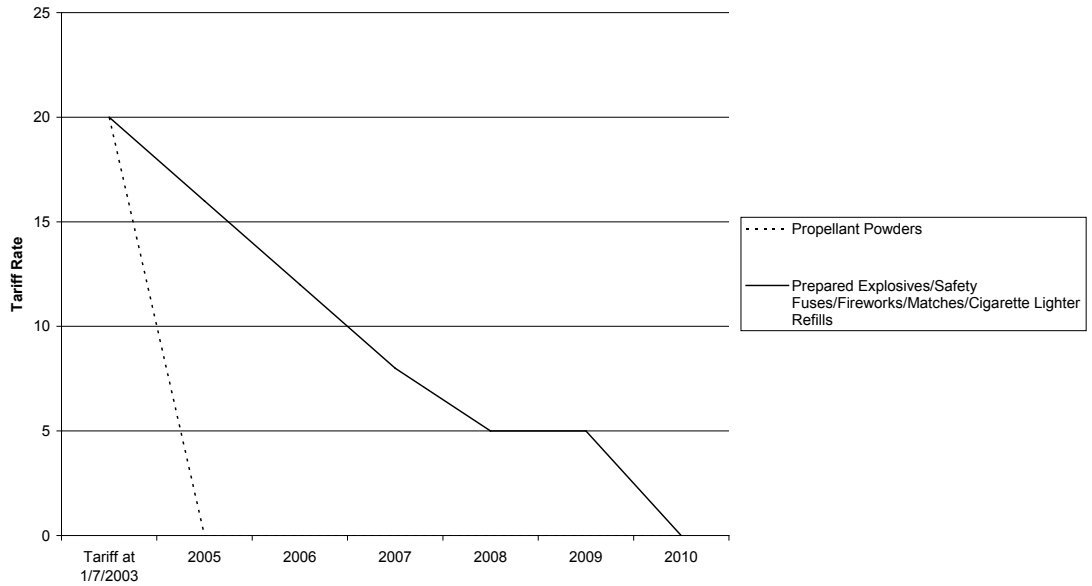
Modified Starches

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 10%

Thai Offer: Immediate Elimination.

EXPLOSIVES AND MATCHES

Phasing of Explosives and Matches



Cigarette Lighter Refills

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 20%

Thai Offer: Cut to 16% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

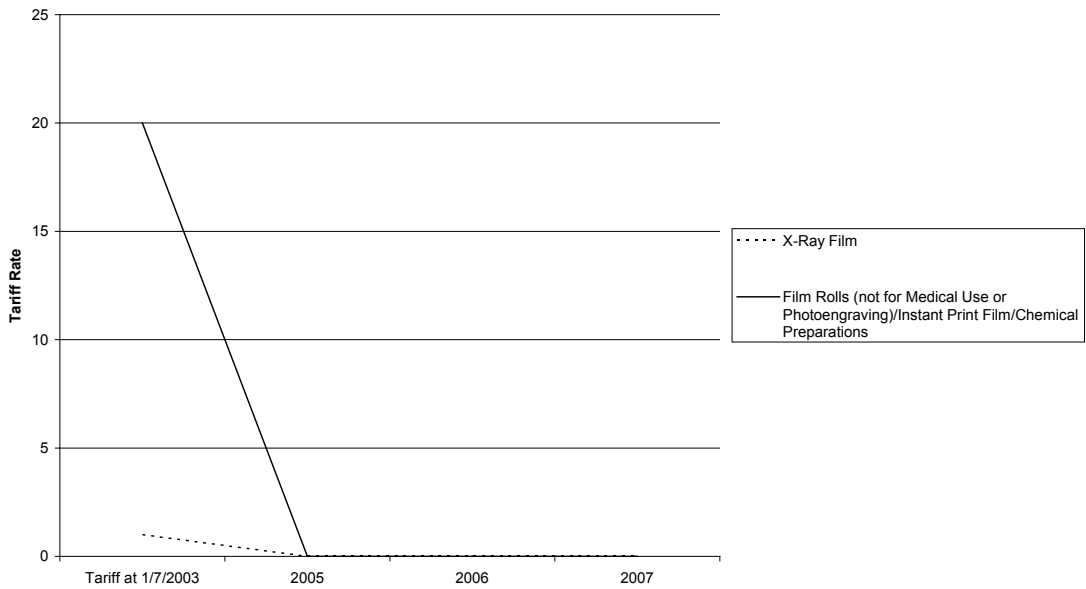
Fireworks

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 20%

Thai Offer: Cut to 16% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND CINEMATOGRAPHIC GOODS

Phasing of Photographic and Cinematographic Goods



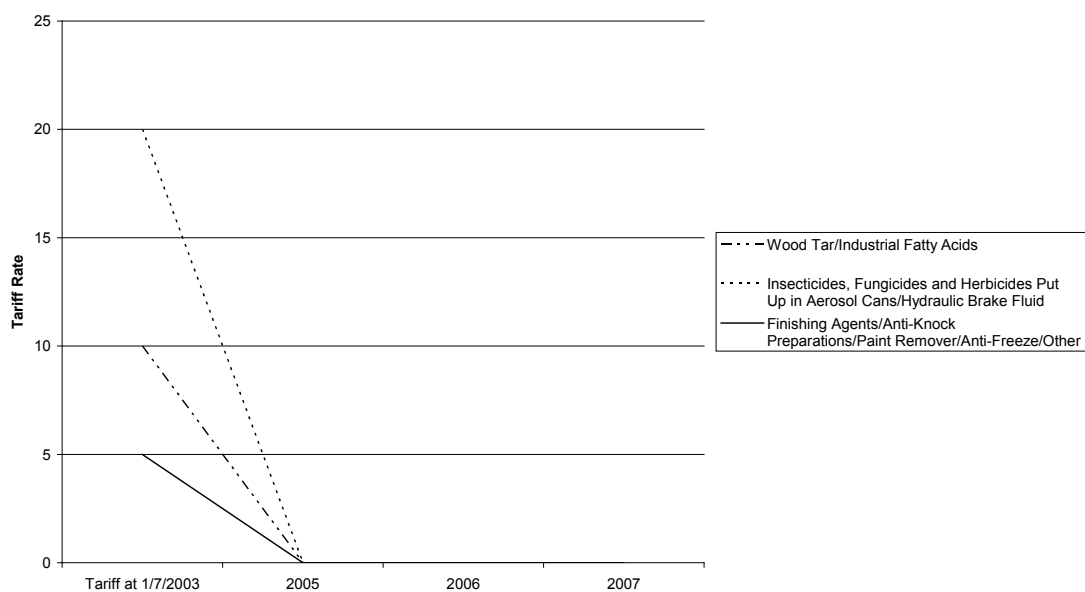
Chemical Preparations

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 20%

Thai Offer: Immediate Elimination.

MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Phasing of Miscellaneous Chemical Products



* The tariff on Insecticides, Fungicides and Herbicides Put Up in Aerosol Cans at 1 July 2003 was zero.

Insecticides

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 20%

Thai Offer: Immediate Elimination.

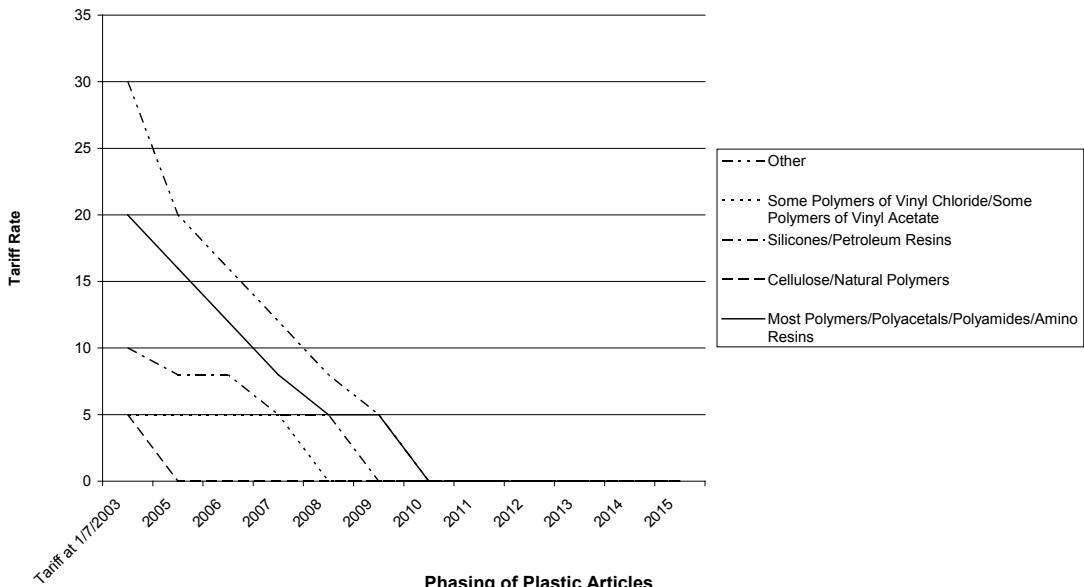
Ester Gums

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 5%

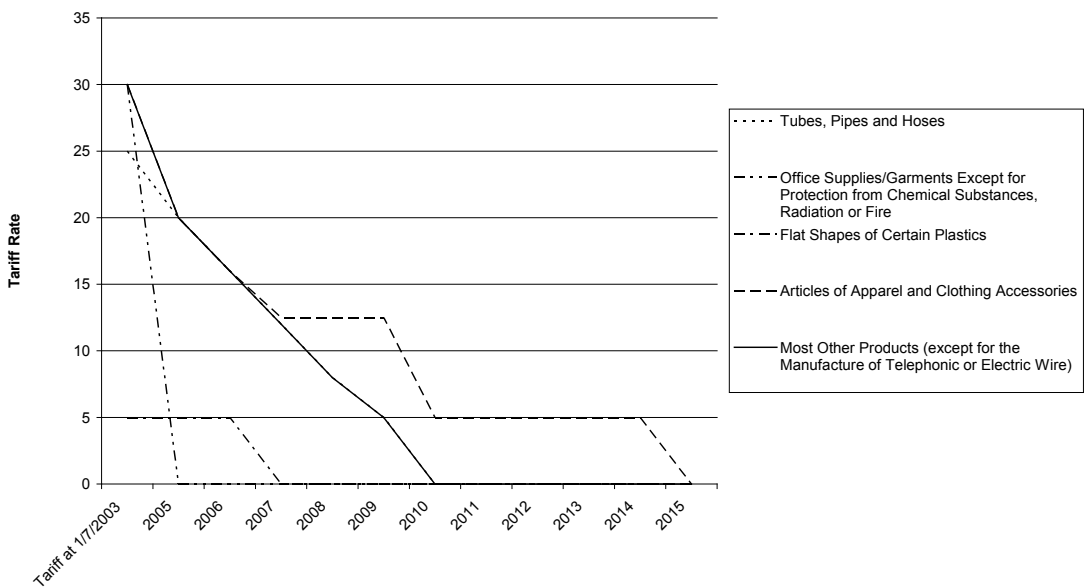
Thai Offer: Immediate Elimination.

PLASTICS

Phasing of Plastics



Phasing of Plastic Articles



Baths, Shower-baths and Wash-basins

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 30%

Thai Offer: Cut to 20% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

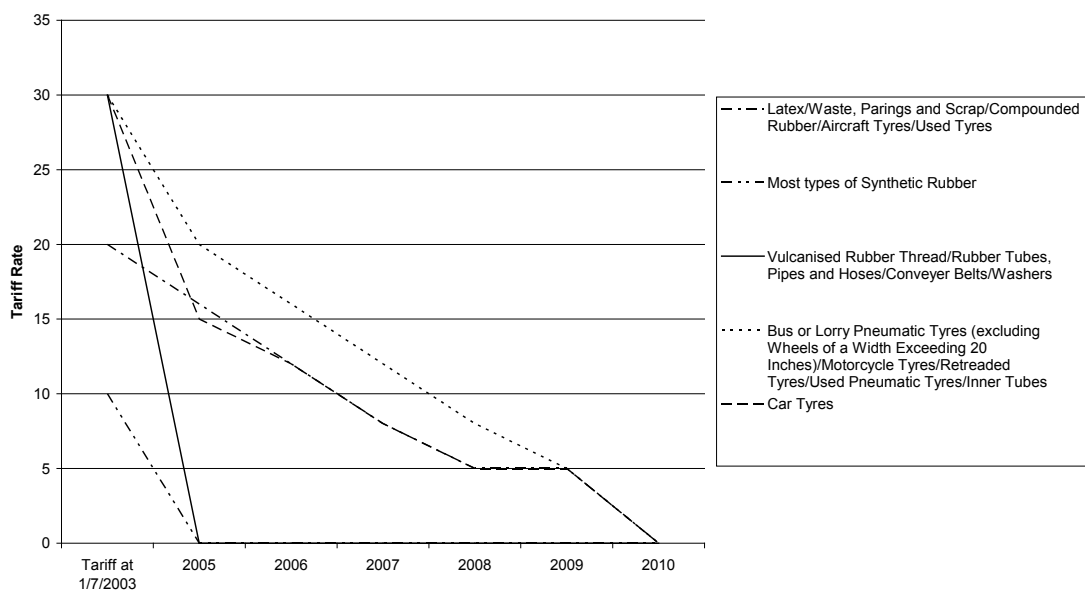
Tableware and Kitchenware

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 30%

Thai Offer: Cut to 20% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

RUBBER AND ARTICLES OF RUBBER

Phasing of Rubber and Rubber Articles



Surgical Gloves

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 30%

Thai Offer: Cut to 20% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

Motorcycle Tyres

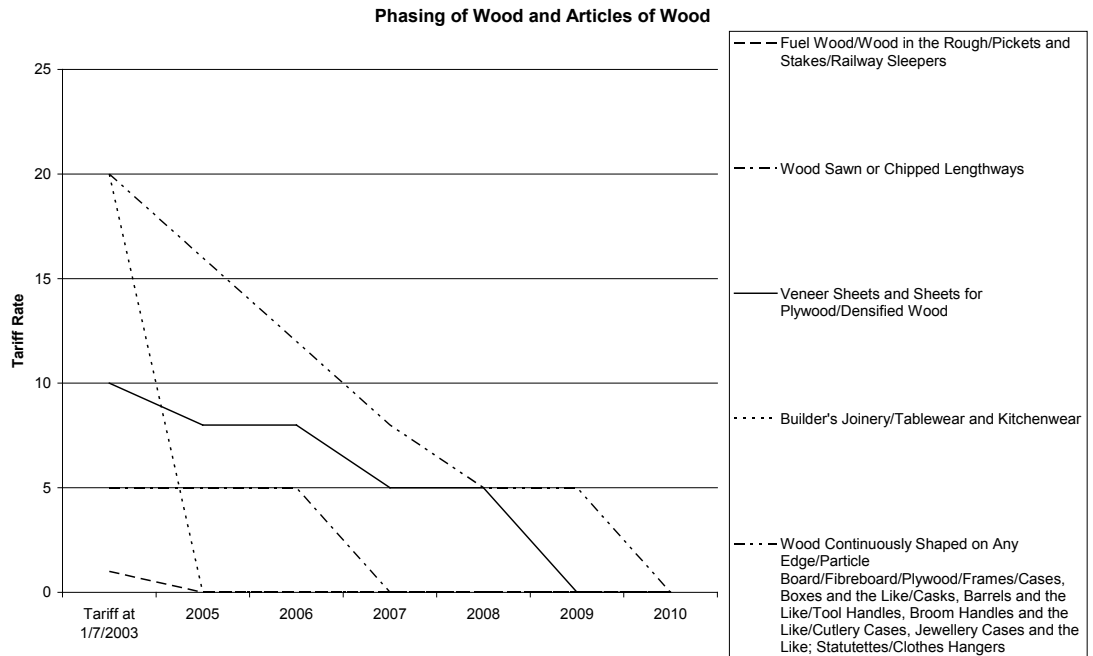
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 30%

Thai Offer: Cut to 20% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

Products of Plant Material



WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD



Wooden Clothes Hangers

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 20%

Thai Offer: Cut to 16% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

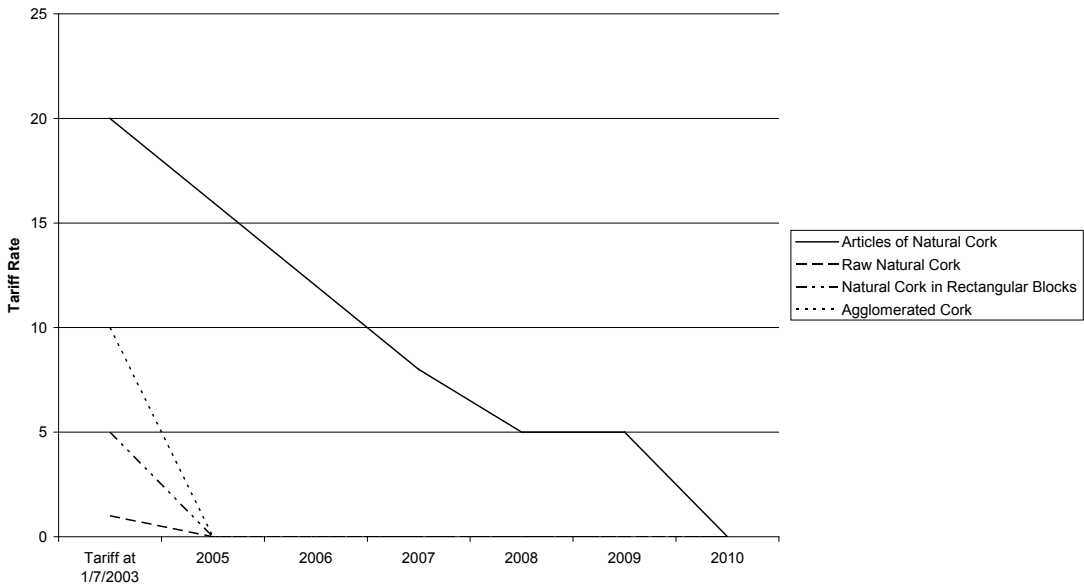
Windows, French Windows and their Frames

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 20%

Thai Offer: Immediate Elimination.

CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK

Phasing of Cork and Articles of Cork



Corks and Stoppers

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 20%

Thai Offer: Cut to 16% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

PRODUCTS OF STRAW

All Products of Straw tariff lines have a current ad valorem tariff equivalent of 30%, which will be cut to 20% upon entry into force of the Agreement, and then phased to zero in 2010.

Mats, Matting and Screens of Vegetable Materials

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 30%

Thai Offer: Cut to 20% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

PULP OF WOOD; RECOVERED PAPER AND PAPERBOARD

All Pulp of Wood; Recovered Paper and Paperboard tariff lines have a current tariff of 1%, which will be eliminated upon entry into force of the Agreement.

Cotton Linters Pulp

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 1%

Thai Offer: Immediate Elimination.

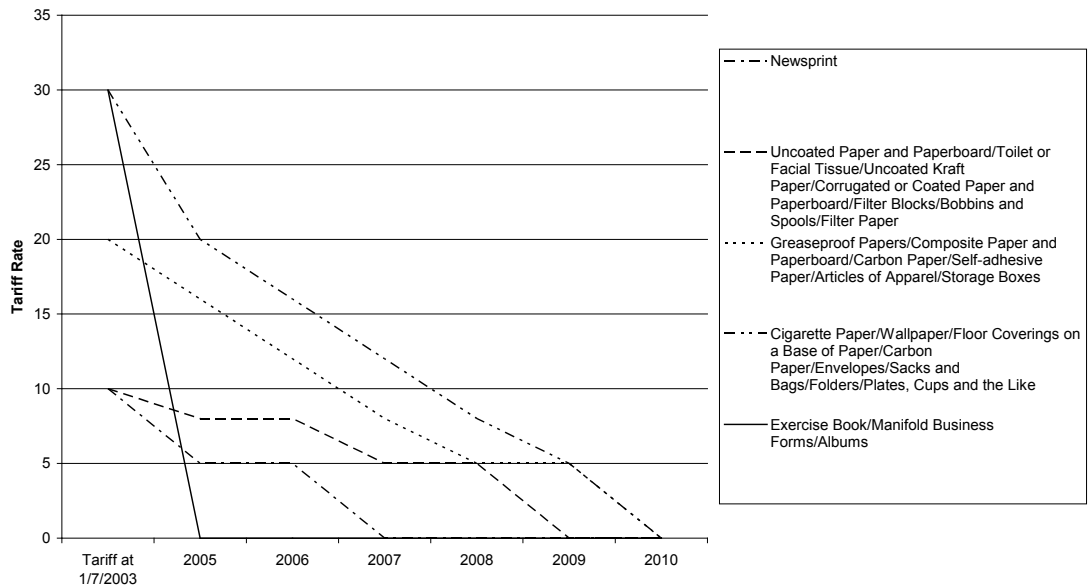
Recovered Paper or Paperboard

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 1%

Thai Offer: Immediate Elimination

PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP, PAPER OR PAPERBOARD

Phasing of Paper and Paperboard; Articles of Paper Pulp, Paper and Paperboard



Toilet Paper, Towels and Tissues

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 30%

Thai Offer: Cut to 15% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$1.5m

Australian Exports to the World (2002): \$91.9m

Packing Containers and Labels

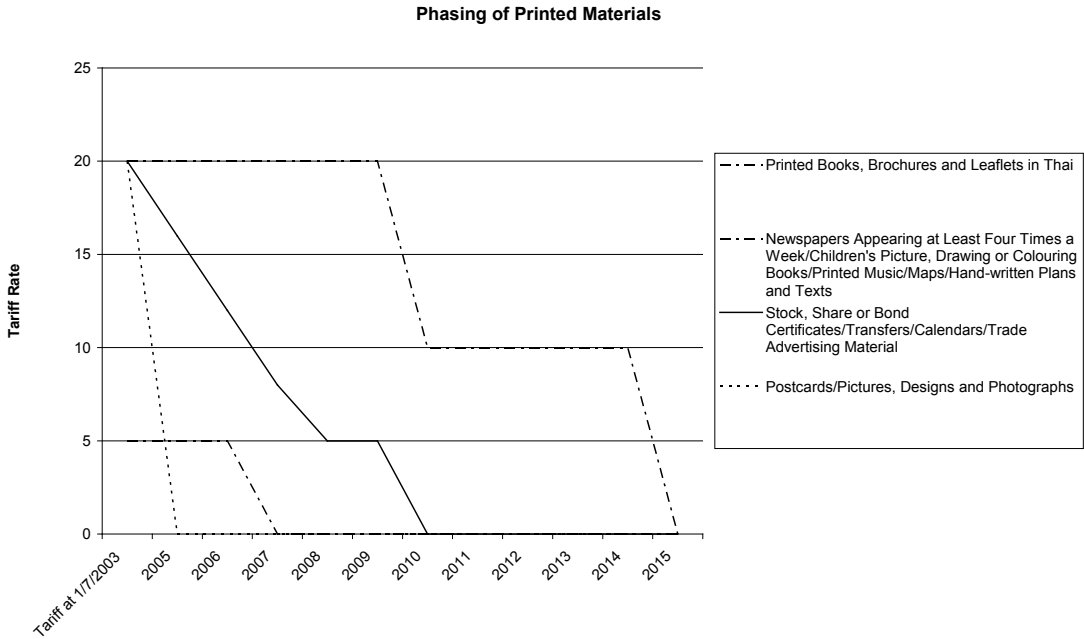
Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 30%

Thai Offer: Cut to 15% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

Australian Exports to Thailand (2002): \$1.5m

Australian Exports to the World (2002): \$37.4m

PRODUCTS OF THE PRINTING INDUSTRY



* Printed Books, Brochures and Leaflets that are not in Thai have a tariff rate of zero.

Calendars

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 20%

Thai Offer: Cut to 16% on entry into force, then phase to 0% in 2010.

Postcards

Thai Tariff at 1 July 2003: 20%

Thai Offer: Immediate Elimination.