

## CHAPTER 6

### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Australia's international relations have developed as a natural outcome of the country's growth from 19th century colonial status to independent nationhood. Initially, association with Britain and co-operation with the Commonwealth countries were the chief pre-occupations. Later, partly as a consequence of the vital role played in the Pacific by the United States of America in the 1939-45 War and during the Cold War period in ensuring Australian security, close relations were also developed with that country. These links remain important factors in Australian policy.

Increasing importance is being attached to Australia's interests in areas adjacent to Australia—the countries of Asia and the Pacific, as well as the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Australia has a strong interest in the security and development of this area. Special attention is being given to developing Australia's bilateral relationships with China, Japan, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. Within South East Asia, Australia has particularly good relations with the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) group of countries; the relationship is being expanded and developed with this group and with all countries in the Asian/Pacific area.

Australia is willing to develop friendly and co-operative relations with all countries, especially those which share Australia's objectives, and to give full support to international initiatives for the reduction of world tensions. Participation in the Commonwealth of Nations, the United Nations and other multilateral forums is also of significance in Australia's foreign policy. In these bodies and in its bilateral relationships, Australia is working towards the promotion of security and development through co-operation with neighbouring countries and through efforts to reduce tensions generally in the world.

#### **Relations with the Great Powers**

Australia has extensive relations with the United States. The alliance is a reflection of the common interests, values and outlook of the two countries. This partnership finds expression in the ANZUS Treaty, signed by Australia, New Zealand and the United States in 1951. Numerous other contacts also exist between Australia and the United States, at both government and private levels. During 1976 Australia is making a significant contribution to the United States' Bicentenary celebrations.

Australia attaches importance to its relationship with the Soviet Union, and is working to develop improved co-operation, particularly in the trade, scientific and cultural fields, in which agreements have been signed between the two countries.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations with China in 1972, the relationship has steadily taken on increasing substance. Cultural and trade relations have continued to develop and the increased scope for consultation between Governments at embassy level and during visits of senior Government representatives has been valuable.

#### **Relations with Asia and the Pacific**

Asia and the Pacific are the areas of Australia's primary interest and concern. This has long been reflected in Australia's active role in regional associations and organisations such as the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) (formerly the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East), the Colombo Plan, the Asian Development Bank, the South Pacific Forum, the South Pacific Commission, the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation and in many other commercial and professional bodies, both private and government. This involvement was further developed in 1973, when Australia became an associate member of the South-East Asian Ministers of Education Organisation (SEAMEO) and a full member of the Ministerial Conference for the Economic Development of South-East Asia (MEDSEA).

Australia believes that peace and prosperity in Asia and the Pacific largely depend on the ability of countries in the area to co-operate with one another to secure these objectives; and for major powers, both local and external, to reach a durable accommodation of interests in which their fears and aspirations and the independence of the smaller or less populous countries of the region will be respected.

Australia welcomes the progress achieved by the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), which it considers a model of successful regional co-operation. Australia also follows with interest ASEAN initiatives towards contributing to regional peace and stability and welcomes the objective that the ASEAN member countries have set for themselves of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia. Australia has entered a program of economic co-operation with ASEAN to which it has pledged SA5 million.

Australia places great value on maintaining and strengthening its cordial and close relations with Indonesia. Relations between the two countries allow for differences of views.

Australia also gives high priority to developing and strengthening its relations with Japan, both bilaterally and in international forums, on a basis of mutual trust and understanding. The two nations have become increasingly interdependent in economic terms: Japan is Australia's biggest trading partner and Australia is a major export market for Japan. Both countries have a common interest in the Asia-Pacific region's economic and political development.

Australia also recognises the importance of its link with the Indian sub-continent, and has taken steps to strengthen its relationship with the countries of the area.

In the Pacific, Australia looks to consolidate and to expand its co-operative activities to promote the stability, welfare, harmony and economic development of the region. Australia was a foundation member of both the South Pacific Commission and of the South Pacific Forum. Matters of common interest are regularly discussed with Australia's Pacific partners.

Papua New Guinea, Australia's nearest neighbour and former territory, attained independence on 16 September 1975. It continues to be given the highest priority in bilateral relations. Australia has pledged a minimum of SA930 million in aid to Papua New Guinea over the five years beginning in 1976.

Australia maintains very close connections, and has a very wide range of common interests with New Zealand. It is intended to develop these.

#### **Relations with Europe**

Australia attaches considerable importance to its friendly relations with the European Communities, as well as to its bilateral relations with individual European countries. Co-operation in the cultural, scientific and technical fields is increasing, while membership of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development enables Australia to participate actively in consultation on a wide range of policy issues with countries experiencing similar social and economic circumstances.

Although aspects of the relationship are changing, the ties of kinship that most Australians have with Britain remain strong and continue to be of great importance. There are opportunities in many fields for mutually beneficial co-operation, which will be facilitated by close ties of friendship.

#### **Indian Ocean**

Australia is concerned that the Indian Ocean should not become a major area of competition between the superpowers and prefers that their presences there be at the minimum practical level but balanced. Australia therefore supports United States proposals to upgrade a logistic centre at Diego Garcia.

Australia is a member of the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee to study the implications of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. Australia supported the UN Resolution on the Indian Ocean in 1975 which, inter alia, invited all States to co-operate in a practical manner with the Committee in the discharge of its functions. Australia remains concerned with questions affecting the future stability of the Indian Ocean area and supports the reduction of tensions there.

#### **Relations with other countries**

Australia recognises the need to develop relations with other parts of the world and has increased its diplomatic representation in Africa, the Caribbean, Latin America and the Middle East. Development of relations in these regions reflects several common interests, including the role of middle powers and resources policies.

#### **United Nations**

Australia played an active part in drafting the Charter of the United Nations at the Conference on International Organisation in San Francisco in 1945, and has been a consistent supporter of the principles and objectives of the United Nations since its foundation. Besides participating actively in the affairs of the United Nations through the annual debates in the General Assembly, Australia has served on the Security Council (1946-47, 1956-57 and 1973-74), the Economic and Social Council (1948-50, 1953-55, 1962-64 and 1974-76), the Trusteeship Council (1947-75) on the governing bodies of the principal and specialised agencies.

Australia has actively supported decolonisation and besides having been a member of the Trustee-ship Council (by virtue of its former administration of Nauru and of New Guinea) is a member of the Special Committee on Decolonisation (the Committee of 24) and of the Council for Namibia.

In 1950, Australia contributed to the United Nations forces in Korea. It has also been directly involved in United Nations peace-keeping activities in Greece (1947), Palestine (1947), Indonesia (1948-49), Kashmir (1947), the Arab States and Israel (1948), Hungary (1956-57) and Cyprus (since 1964). It is a member of the special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations. Australia contributed its share of the costs of the United Nations operations in the Congo and in the Middle East. It also contributed personnel for United Nations observer missions in India/Pakistan and the Middle East, and has made voluntary contributions to the costs of maintaining the United Nations force in Cyprus as well as providing a police contingent for Cyprus.

In the economic, social and cultural sphere, Australia has contributed to the work of the United Nations through membership of the Economic and Social Council. It was a foundation member of one of the four United Nations regional economic commissions now the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the 4th, 15th and 24th Sessions of which (under its former title of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East) were held in Australia.

As a leading agricultural country, Australia played a large part in the establishment of the Food and Agriculture Organisation. The 10th Regional FAO Conference for Asia and the Far East was held in Canberra in August-September 1970. Australia continues to be a member of the International Civil Aviation Organisation, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organisation, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and Universal Postal Union. It is also a member of the United Nations Development Program, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organisation, the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, and numerous financial and other bodies. Australia became a member of the Governing Council for the United Nations Environment Program for three years from 1973.

Australia has played an active role in the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea including the latest session (fourth) of the conference in New York in March/May 1976. At the 29th session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1974 Australia obtained the inscription of an item on diplomatic asylum, and expressed its strong support for an international agreement on the principles which should govern the granting of diplomatic asylum. Australia was represented at a meeting of experts in Geneva in April/May 1975 to review a draft convention on territorial asylum.

Australia has participated in the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of Humanitarian Law applicable in Armed Conflicts, sessions of which were held in Geneva in 1974, 1975 and 1976. The Australian and State Governments were represented at the fifth United Nations Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders in Geneva in September 1975. Australia will be host to the next congress, in 1980.

### **The Commonwealth**

Opportunities to work co-operatively exist in many other multilateral forums among which the Commonwealth of Nations is a distinctive and unique framework bringing together around a quarter of the world's population. Australia participates actively in Commonwealth activities and is host to a meeting of senior Commonwealth officials in 1976.

### **Treaties**

The bilateral and multilateral agreements to which Australia is party are printed in the Australian Treaty Series and in the Department of Foreign Affairs Annual Report. Details may be obtained from the Department of Foreign Affairs, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.

## **Australia's Official Development Assistance to Less-Developed Countries**

Since 1945, Australia has spent over \$2,650 million on aid. In the last decade, official development assistance has more than trebled from \$98 million in 1964-65 to \$328 million in 1974-75. For 1975-76 it is expected to reach \$376 million. This represents an expenditure of about \$28 per head of population in Australia.

Australia's aid to less-developed countries was 0.56 per cent of GDP in 1974-75.

The table below shows Australia's official development assistance during the years 1971-72 to 1974-75 and total post-war expenditure to 1974-75.

AUSTRALIA'S OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO  
LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES  
(S'000)

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>1971-72</i>	<i>1972-73</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1974-75</i>	<i>Total 1945-46 to 1974-75</i>
<b>BILATERAL PROGRAMS—</b>					
Aid to Papua New Guinea . . . . .	136,536	144,302	(a)177,076	(a)168,835	1,684,741
Colombo Plan . . . . .	27,202	33,670	(a)30,185	(a)41,778	(b)359,218
Food Aid Convention—International Grain Agreement and International Wool Agree- ment . . . . .	11,338	14,262	28,557	31,083	119,890
Emergency Food Aid . . . . .	..	2,454	262	..	36,678
SEATO Aid Program . . . . .	1,999	1,805	..	..	29,484
Indus Water Scheme . . . . .	2,021	878	207	2,840	23,268
United Nations Special Program . . . . .	..	..	..	(a)23,012	23,012
South Pacific Aid Program . . . . .	996	1,158	2,318	4,032	10,566
Commonwealth Co-operation in Education Scheme . . . . .	790	871	1,006	1,141	9,477
Special Aid(c) . . . . .	(d)2,401	2,561	779	(e)1,979	9,070
Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan	548	576	1,025	1,430	7,134
Foreign Exchange Operations Fund—Laos . . . . .	643	634	638	320	6,495
Refugee Relief . . . . .	2,300	..	..	(f)149	3,630
Disaster Relief . . . . .	50	107	78	400	2,062
Exchange Support Fund—Cambodia . . . . .	420	773	344	..	1,537
Australian/Asian University Aid and Co- operation Scheme . . . . .	200	229	262	334	1,258
Australian International Award Scheme (in- cluding South East Asian Scholarships) . . . . .	47	40	31	97	775
Loan to Fiji for Air Pacific . . . . .	..	..	..	658	658
Voluntary Aid Associations . . . . .	..	..	..	232	232
Australian Council for Overseas Aid . . . . .	16	20	20	40	177
Miscellaneous Aid . . . . .	..	..	..	..	(g)174
Overseas Service Bureau . . . . .	..	..	..	165	165
South Pacific Cultures—Preservation and Development . . . . .	..	..	..	50	50
<i>Total bilateral aid . . . . .</i>	<i>187,507</i>	<i>204,340</i>	<i>242,788</i>	<i>278,575</i>	<i>2,329,751</i>
<b>MULTILATERAL PROGRAMS—</b>					
<b>FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS—</b>					
International Development Association . . . . .	6,864	5,696	6,870	15,314	70,314
Asian Development Bank . . . . .	662	2,680	2,822	10,815	40,073
Other . . . . .	..	..	..	588	50,173
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,526</b>	<b>8,376</b>	<b>9,692</b>	<b>26,717</b>	<b>160,560</b>
<i>Less Repayments by IBRD . . . . .</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>706</i>	<i>706</i>	<i>1,808</i>
<b>Total Financial Institutions . . . . .</b>	<b>7,526</b>	<b>7,980</b>	<b>8,986</b>	<b>26,011</b>	<b>158,752</b>

For footnotes see end of table

AUSTRALIA'S OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO  
 LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES—*continued*  
 (\$'000)

Scheme	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Total
					1945-46 to 1974-75
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN FAMILY—</b>					
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration	..	..	..	..	(h)49,586
United Nations Development Programs(i)	1,735	1,781	1,997	2,525	24,804
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	550	558	632	779	18,910
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund—Indo-China(j)	..	..	100	400	500
World Food Program(k)	1,293	1,217	1,742	2,052	11,811
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—Indo-China(l)	..	..	..	3,476	3,476
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	175	(m)290	200	258	3,072
International Refugee Organisation	..	..	..	..	6,594
Other	286	378	1,304	9,034	20,360
<b>Total contributions to UN family</b>	<b>4,039</b>	<b>4,224</b>	<b>5,975</b>	<b>18,524</b>	<b>139,113</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS TO REGULAR BUDGETS OF MULTILATERAL AGENCIES PARTLY ACTIVE IN DEVELOPMENT(n)—</b>					
World Health Organisation	469	493	445	543	6,063
United Nations Organisation	148	148	139	177	2,240
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	71	71	77	104	1,125
Food and Agricultural Organisation	52	53	53	62	764
International Labour Organisation	52	46	51	55	698
General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade	19	22	23	36	475
Other	8	8	39	74	727
<b>Total contributions to regular budgets, etc.</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>12,092</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS TO OTHER AGENCIES—</b>					
South Pacific Commission	331	351	508	692	5,847
Agricultural Research Centres(o)	17	295	448	1,121	1,881
Other	280	804	1,225	2,169	5,265
<b>Total to other agencies</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>2,181</b>	<b>3,982</b>	<b>12,993</b>
<b>Total multilateral aid</b>	<b>13,012</b>	<b>14,495</b>	<b>17,969</b>	<b>49,568</b>	<b>322,950</b>
<b>Total official development assistance</b>	<b>200,519</b>	<b>218,835</b>	<b>260,757</b>	<b>328,143</b>	<b>2,652,701</b>

(a) Assistance to Papua New Guinea under Colombo Plan and the United Nations Special Program is included with 'Aid to Papua New Guinea'. (b) Includes \$38,380 from the 1950-51 contributions to United Nations. (c) Includes Special Aid to Cambodia, Republic of Vietnam and to Indo-China; also Rehabilitation and Relief Aid for Bangladesh and Emergency Relief to Indo-China. (d) Excludes \$420,000 contributed to Exchange Support Fund (Cambodia). (e) Comprises Emergency Relief for Indo-China and Special Aid under the Colombo Plan to Indo-China. (f) Emergency relief for refugees in Cyprus. (g) Includes Korean Technical Assistance, Australian Medical Team to Congo, Transport cost of Relief Aid, Contributions to Medical Services in Yemen, Cholera Vaccine to Thailand and other Bilateral Aid. (h) Includes Post-United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Relief. (i) Includes United Nations Special Fund and United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance. (j) Included under the vote 'Colombo Plan and Special Aid to Indo-China'. (k) Includes amounts provided under Food Aid Convention—International Grains Agreement and International Wheat Agreement. (l) Includes amounts provided under 'Colombo Plan and Special Aid to Indo-China' and 'Emergency Relief for Indo-China'. (m) Includes special contribution of \$102,720 for resettlement of Ugandan Asians. (n) The development content is calculated by applying to the contribution to each agency the percentage set out in the-DAC Statistical Reporting Directives. (o) Previously known as International Rice Research Institute.

More than three-fifths of Australia's aid goes to Papua New Guinea. The remainder is channelled through multilateral programs (e.g. the U.N. Agencies and the Asian Development Bank) and through Australia's bilateral programs. The following table sets out the countries which receive bilateral aid.

**AUSTRALIA'S BILATERAL AID BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION AND COUNTRY(a)**  
(S'000)

Country	1973-74	1974-75	Country	1973-74	1974-75
<b>ASIA—</b>			Western Samoa . . . . .	282	1,949
Afghanistan . . . . .	82	166	Other . . . . .	191	710
Bangladesh . . . . .	10,598	15,453	<i>Total Oceania</i> . . . . .	<i>181,207</i>	<i>175,942</i>
Bhutan . . . . .	114	145	<b>AFRICA—</b>		
Burma . . . . .	1,763	2,983	Ethiopia . . . . .	850	411
Cambodia . . . . .	836	378	Ghana . . . . .	142	185
India . . . . .	1,358	10,732	Kenya . . . . .	108	451
Indonesia . . . . .	21,367	22,866	Mauritius . . . . .	695	821
Korea, Republic of . . . . .	391	406	Mozambique . . . . .	..	235
Laos . . . . .	1,399	3,061	Nigeria . . . . .	172	170
Malaysia . . . . .	2,876	3,858	Somalia . . . . .	2	515
Nepal . . . . .	242	349	Sudan . . . . .	13	684
Pakistan . . . . .	2,617	4,606	Tanzania . . . . .	417	1,803
Philippines . . . . .	1,923	5,114	Uganda . . . . .	72	101
Singapore . . . . .	602	662	Zambia . . . . .	165	390
Sri Lanka . . . . .	3,067	6,747	Other . . . . .	319	2,350
Thailand . . . . .	3,119	4,423	<i>Total Africa</i> . . . . .	<i>2,955</i>	<i>8,116</i>
Viet Nam, Democratic Republic of . . . . .	660	1,990	<b>EUROPE—</b>		
Viet Nam, Republic of . . . . .	3,728	5,557	Cyprus . . . . .	2	153
Other . . . . .	1,757	4,663	Other . . . . .	6	6
<i>Total Asia</i> . . . . .	<i>58,499</i>	<i>94,159</i>	<i>Total Europe</i> . . . . .	<i>8</i>	<i>159</i>
<b>OCEANIA—</b>			<b>AMERICA—Total</b> . . . . .		
British Solomon Islands . . . . .	171	270	. . . . .		
Fiji . . . . .	2,629	3,418	. . . . .		
Gilbert and Ellice Islands . . . . .	406	180	. . . . .		
Papua New Guinea . . . . .	177,076	168,835	. . . . .		
Tonga . . . . .	452	580	. . . . .		
			<b>UNSPECIFIED—Total</b> . . . . .		
			. . . . .		
			<b>Total bilateral aid</b> . . . . .		
			<b>242,789</b> <b>278,575</b>		

(a) Countries which received more than \$100,000 from Australia in 1974-75 are shown separately.

Bilateral aid is channelled through a number of programs, for details see Table page 126. Through these programs, Australia assists with a number of developmental projects including the provision of experts and equipment, balance of payment support and training of students.

The following table sets out the numbers of students who have been trained in Australia under the aid programs.

**PERSONS FROM LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FINANCED BY AND TRAINED IN AUSTRALIA**  
(Number)

Scheme	Cumulative total at 30 June 1975	Total in training at 30 June 1975	Number of new awards 1974-75
Australian/Asian University Aid and Co-operation Scheme . . . . .	59	22	21
Australian International Awards Scheme(a) . . . . .	162	24	21
Australia Papua New Guinea Education and Training Scheme(b) . . . . .	2,040	206	466
Colombo Plan . . . . .	15,041	1,775	1,108
Commonwealth Co-operation in Education Scheme . . . . .	1,637	211	169
Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan . . . . .	1,298	84	126
South East Asian Treaty Organisation . . . . .	86	..	..
South Pacific Aid Program . . . . .	639	75	123
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>20,962</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>2,034</b>

(a) Includes South-East Asian Scholarship Scheme. (b) Includes persons trained at International Training Institute (formerly Australian School of Pacific Administration) and also the Commonwealth Practical Training Scheme.

### Diplomatic representation

The Department of Foreign Affairs is responsible for advising the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Commonwealth Government on the conduct of foreign affairs and relations with foreign governments. Its officers staff the Australian diplomatic service and the consular and administrative service.

In January 1976 Australia maintained the following diplomatic and consular missions overseas and full details of these missions are available from the Department of Foreign Affairs, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.

NOTE. In certain cases the Head of Mission accredited to one country is also accredited to another country. Where this is the case the name of the country in which the Head of Mission is located is shown in brackets. Except where indicated the missions are located in capital cities.

### AUSTRALIAN MISSIONS OVERSEAS

#### Embassies

Afghanistan ( <i>in</i> Pakistan)	Indonesia	Peru
Algeria	Iran	The Philippines
Arab Republic of Egypt	Iraq ( <i>in</i> Lebanon)	Poland
Argentina	Ireland	Portugal
Austria	Israel	Romania ( <i>in</i> Yugoslavia)
Belgium	Italy	Saudi Arabia
Bolivia ( <i>in</i> Brazil)	Ivory Coast ( <i>in</i> Ghana)	Senegal ( <i>in</i> Ghana)
Brazil	Japan	South Africa, Republic of
Bulgaria ( <i>in</i> Yugoslavia)	Jordan ( <i>in</i> Lebanon)	Spain
Burma	Khmer Republic	Sudan ( <i>in</i> Arab Republic of
Chile	Republic of Korea	Egypt)
China	Kuwait ( <i>in</i> Saudi Arabia)	Sweden
Costa Rica ( <i>in</i> Mexico)	Laos	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia ( <i>in</i> Austria)	Lebanon	Syria ( <i>in</i> Lebanon)
Denmark	Luxembourg ( <i>in</i> Belgium)	Thailand
Ecuador ( <i>in</i> Peru)	Malagasy Republic ( <i>in</i>	Turkey, Republic of
Ethiopia ( <i>in</i> Kenya)	Tanzania)	Union of Soviet Socialist
Finland ( <i>in</i> Sweden)	Maldives ( <i>in</i> Sri Lanka)	Republics
France	Mexico	United Arab Emirates ( <i>in</i>
German Democratic	Mongolia ( <i>in</i> Moscow)	Saudi Arabia)
Republic	Nepal ( <i>in</i> India)	United States of America
Germany, Federal Republic of	The Netherlands	Uruguay ( <i>in</i> Argentina)
Greece	Norway ( <i>in</i> Sweden)	Venezuela ( <i>in</i> Peru)
Guatemala ( <i>in</i> Mexico)	Pakistan	Viet Nam, Democratic
Holy See ( <i>in</i> Turkey)	Panama ( <i>in</i> Mexico)	Republic of
Hungary ( <i>in</i> Austria)	Paraguay ( <i>in</i> Argentina)	Yugoslavia

#### High Commissions

Bangladesh	India	Papua New Guinea
Bahamas ( <i>in</i> Jamaica)	Jamaica	Singapore
Barbados ( <i>in</i> Jamaica)	Kenya	Sri Lanka
Botswana ( <i>in</i> South Africa)	Lesotho ( <i>in</i> South Africa)	Swaziland ( <i>in</i> South Africa)
Britain	Malaysia	Tanzania
Canada	Malta	Tonga ( <i>in</i> Fiji)
Cyprus ( <i>in</i> Greece)	Mauritius ( <i>in</i> Tanzania)	Trinidad and Tobago ( <i>in</i>
Fiji	Nauru	Jamaica)
Ghana	New Zealand	Uganda ( <i>in</i> Kenya)
Granada ( <i>in</i> Jamaica)	Nigeria	Western Samoa ( <i>in</i> Fiji)
Guyana ( <i>in</i> Jamaica)	Northern Ireland ( <i>in</i> Britain)	Zambia ( <i>in</i> Tanzania)

#### Commissions

Hong Kong	Solomon Islands
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#### Other

*Mission to*—European Atomic Energy Community (Brussels); European Coal and Steel Community (Brussels); European Communities (Brussels); United Nations (New York); United Nations (Geneva); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Paris); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris).

*Consulate-General in*—Los Angeles; New York; San Francisco; Chicago; Berlin; Hamburg; Osaka; Milan; Bombay; Calcutta; Karachi; Bahrain; Sao Paulo.

*Consulate in*—Geneva; Lae; Noumea; Capetown; Honolulu; Rio de Janeiro.

Specialist officers of the Department of Overseas Trade, other Australian Government Departments and the Defence Services stationed abroad are attached to Australian diplomatic or consular missions. Senior attached officers are in some cases accredited to the missions with diplomatic or consular ranks approved by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. In addition, the Department of Overseas Trade maintains Trade Commissioner posts which engage in trade promotion in a number of cities where Australia does not have diplomatic or consular representation (*see* page 131).

The Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs similarly maintains offices overseas which engage in selection of migrants.

#### Agents-General for States

From early times the Australian colonies maintained agents in London to encourage immigration and to carry out commercial and financial negotiations. Since Federation the States have continued to maintain Agents-General in London, all of whom work in close co-operation with the High Commissioner for Australia at Australia House, London. Some of the States also maintain other offices overseas, e.g. New South Wales has offices in New York, Tokyo and Wiesbaden.

#### Diplomatic representation to Australia

The following list shows the diplomatic missions to Australia. Full details of Commonwealth and foreign representation in Australia are available from the Department of Foreign Affairs, Canberra. Consular representatives are not included and particulars of these are available from the Department of Foreign Affairs, Canberra. There are about 300 such representatives in Australia, and sixty countries are represented.

### DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION TO AUSTRALIA

#### Embassies

Afghanistan ( <i>in</i> Japan)	Holy See	Peru
Arab Republic of Egypt	Hungary ( <i>in</i> Indonesia)	The Philippines
Argentina	Indonesia	Poland
Austria	Iran	Portugal
Belgium	Iraq ( <i>in</i> Japan)	Romania
Brazil	Ireland	Senegal ( <i>in</i> India)
Bulgaria ( <i>in</i> Indonesia)	Israel	South Africa, Republic of
Burma	Italy	Spain
Chile	Japan	Sweden
China	Jordan ( <i>in</i> Japan)	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia ( <i>in</i> Indonesia)	Korea, Republic of	Thailand
Denmark	Kuwait ( <i>in</i> Japan)	Turkey, Republic of
Finland	Laos	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
France	Lebanon	United States of America
German Democratic Republic	Mexico	Uruguay
Germany, Federal Republic of	Mongolia ( <i>in</i> Japan)	Viet Nam, Democratic Republic of
Greece	Nepal ( <i>in</i> Japan)	Yugoslavia, Socialist Federal Republic of
Guatemala ( <i>in</i> Japan)	The Netherlands	
	Norway	
	Pakistan	

#### High Commissions

Bangladesh	India	Papua New Guinea
Britain	Malaysia	Singapore
Canada	Malta	Sri Lanka
Fiji	New Zealand	
Ghana	Nigeria	



## Overseas trade representation

### The Australian Trade Commissioner Service, January 1977

The Department of Overseas Trade maintains Trade Commissioners at fifty-seven posts in forty-five countries. Forty-five editions of the Department of Overseas Trade's promotion periodical *Australian Trading News* now circulate in more than 100 countries in fifteen languages. (See also Australian Trade Missions in the chapter Overseas Transactions.)

The countries where Australian Trade Commissioner posts are located are shown in the following list. Except where indicated the missions are located in capital cities only.

Argentina	Indonesia	Poland
Austria	Iran	Saudi Arabia
Bahrain	Iraq	Singapore
Belgium	Israel	South Africa, Republic of (Johannesburg)
Brazil (Sao Paulo)	Italy (Rome, Milan)	Spain
Britain (London, Manchester)	Japan (Tokyo, Osaka)	Sweden
Canada (Vancouver, Ottawa, Toronto)	Kenya	Switzerland (Geneva, Berne)
China	Korea, Republic of	Thailand
Egypt, Arab Republic of	Malaysia	Trinidad
Fiji	Mexico	United States of America (Washington, D.C., Chi- cago, New York, San Francisco)
France	The Netherlands	U.S.S.R.
German Democratic Republic	New Zealand (Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch)	Yugoslavia
Germany, Federal Republic of (Bonn, Hamburg)	Nigeria	
Greece	Pakistan	
Hong Kong	Papua New Guinea	
India	Peru	
	The Philippines	

Full details of the Australian Trade Commissioner posts are available from the Department of Overseas Trade, Canberra, A.C.T.

### Australian Trade Correspondents and Marketing Officers

Detached Australian Trade Correspondents and Marketing Officers supplement the work of the Trade Commissioner in whose Territory they are located. Correspondents are located in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Algiers, Algeria; Istanbul, Turkey; Kota Kinabalu, Sabah; Port Louis, Mauritius; Marketing Officers are located in Bombay and Calcutta, India; Colombo, Sri Lanka; Copenhagen, Denmark; Dacca, Bangladesh; Dublin, Ireland; Honolulu, U.S.A.; Noumea, New Caledonia; Rangoon, Burma; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Santiago, Chile; and Valletta, Malta.

### Trade Commissioners of overseas governments in Australia

The Trade Representatives of overseas governments in Australia are shown in the following list. Full details of Trade Representatives in Australia are available from the Department of Foreign Affairs, Canberra, A.C.T.

Austria (Sydney)	Malaysia (Sydney)
Belgium (Sydney, Melbourne, Perth)	Mexico (Sydney)
Britain (Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne, Bris- bane, Adelaide, Perth)	New Zealand (Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, Brisbane, Perth)
Bulgaria (Sydney)	Norway (Canberra)
Canada (Sydney, Melbourne)	Pakistan (Sydney)
China (Canberra)	Peru (Canberra)
Czechoslovakia (Sydney)	Philippines (Sydney, Melbourne)
Denmark (Sydney)	Poland (Sydney)
Finland (Sydney)	Romania (Sydney)
France (Sydney, Melbourne)	Singapore (Sydney)
German Democratic Republic (Sydney)	South Africa, Rep. of (Melbourne)
Greece (Sydney)	Spain (Sydney)
Hungary (Sydney)	Sri Lanka (Sydney)
Israel (Sydney)	Sweden (Sydney, Melbourne)
Italy (Sydney, Canberra, Melbourne)	United States of America (Sydney, Melbourne)
Indonesia (Sydney, Canberra)	U.S.S.R. (Canberra)
Japan (Canberra)	

