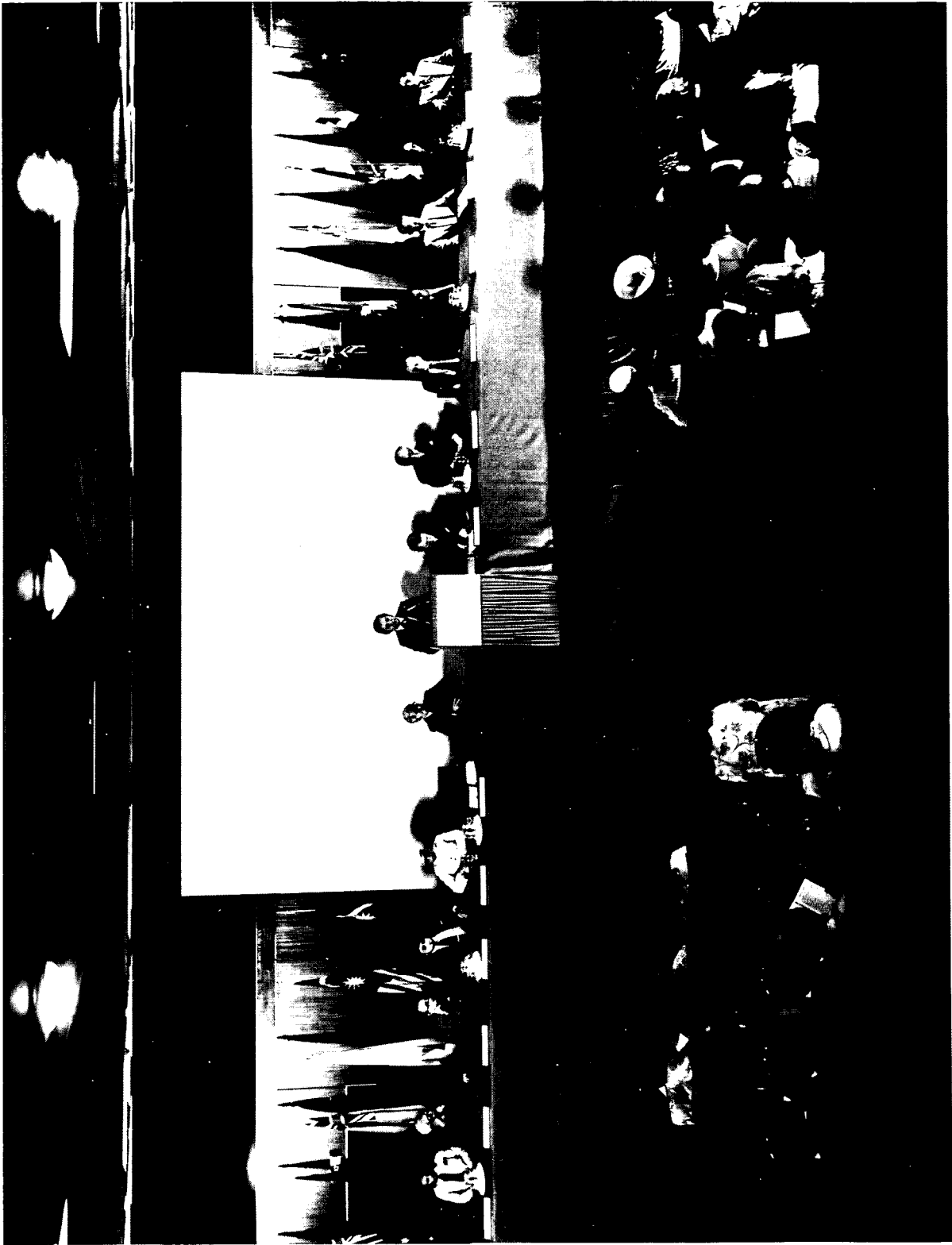


CHAPTER 5

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



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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, Britain and the Commonwealth countries were the chief preoccupations. Later, partly as a consequence of the vital role played by the United States of America in the Pacific in the 1939-45 War and during the Cold War period, close relations were also developed with that country. These links, and links with Western Europe, remain important factors in Australian policy.

Australia strongly supports efforts to increase stability and development in neighbouring regions. Special attention is being given to developing Australia's bilateral relationships with China, Japan, the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its members, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand and the Pacific islands.

New international issues (economic, resources, human rights, etc.) and new concepts of national interest are emerging, together with an increasing recognition of the growing interdependence of the world community. This is reflected in economic issues becoming one of the priorities in Australia's foreign policy. Australia's recognition of the serious implications that many of these issues have for the relationships between developed and developing countries was shown by the establishment in 1978 of a Committee on Australia's Relations with the Third World. The Committee's report was issued in September 1979. Australia places a high priority on its participation in the resolution of these global issues in the United Nations, the Commonwealth and other multilateral forums.

The Great Powers

The close and extensive relations with the United States are a reflection of the common interests, values and outlook of the two countries. The relationship is formally expressed in the ANZUS Treaty of 1952. Relations extend, however, well beyond formal Government-to-Government ties into every field of public and private activity.

Australia attaches importance to its relations 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, links have been steadily strengthened. Cultural and trade relations have developed, as have consultations on international issues of mutual concern. There is a growing number of visits between the two countries.

Australia gives high priority to developing and strengthening its relations with Japan, both bilaterally and in international forums. The two nations have become highly interdependent in economic terms: Japan is Australia's biggest trading partner and Australia is an important export market for Japan. Cultural ties are being developed in conformity with the Cultural Agreement between the two countries.

Asia

Australia believes that peace and prosperity in Asia depends largely on the ability of countries in the region to co-operate to secure these objectives and in ensuring that no major power, either inside or outside the region, is able to exert an undue influence in the area.

Australia's primary interest and concern in Asia has long been reflected in its active role in regional associations and organisations such as the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Colombo Plan, the Asian Development Bank and in many other bodies, both private and government.

Australia has welcomed the progress achieved by ASEAN, and its contribution to the promotion of regional co-operation. Australia has a significant interest in helping to ensure that ASEAN succeeds in generating economic growth and political stability, and supports ASEAN's objective of preventing domination of the region by any major power. Australia has entered a program of economic co-operation with ASEAN to which it has pledged a total of \$29.7 million.

Australia is developing its relations with Laos and gives it a modest amount of aid. Australia maintains normal diplomatic relations with Vietnam but the bilateral relationship has been affected by Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea and the refugee exodus.

Australia places great value on cordial and close relations with Indonesia.

Australia recognises the strategic and political importance of the Indian sub-continent and has continued to strengthen friendly relations with the countries of that region. The Australian Prime Minister paid a State visit to India in January/February 1979.

South 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 the South Pacific Commission, the South Pacific Forum and the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation. Matters of common interest are regularly discussed with Australia's Pacific partners.

In important developments in the South Pacific relating to law of the sea and fisheries, Australia is co-operating in efforts by countries of the region to secure the maximum benefits from marine resources. It has become a party to the convention establishing the Forum Fisheries Agency. Australia has established a fund to promote the preservation and development of Pacific cultures.

Papua New Guinea, Australia's nearest neighbour and former territory, attained independence on 16 September 1975. It continues to be given high priority in bilateral relations. Australia each year provides a substantial budget grant to Papua New Guinea amounting in 1979-80 to \$223 million. Australia has pledged at least \$84 million for the other Pacific Island states over the next three years (1979-80 to 1981-82).

New Zealand

The relationship between Australia and New Zealand is one of the closest between any two countries in the world. There is extensive contact and co-operation of all levels of Government and between private groups and individuals based on historical, cultural and geographical affinities. Both Governments have recently established Australia-New Zealand Foundations to strengthen the relationship even further and are examining the possibility of closer economic association.

Western Europe

Australia attached importance to maintaining friendly relations with the European Communities (EC) and its members. In May, Australia was able to conclude a bilateral trade agreement with the EC in the Multilateral Trade Negotiation's context. That agreement went some way towards removing the significant trade imbalance between Australia and the EC. Although a number of trading difficulties remain; prospects for closer ties based on an interdependent and mutually advantageous commercial relationship, clearly emerged. Bilateral relations with individual West European countries continued to be of importance. These links embrace a wide and diffuse range of interests. Of considerable importance are the close ethnic, historical, economic and political ties.

Australia's membership of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) enables Australia to participate in consultation on a wide range of issues with countries experiencing similar social and economic circumstances.

Indian Ocean

Australia is concerned that the Indian Ocean should not become a major area of superpower competition, and it believes that there should be a balance in their capabilities in the region at the lowest practicable level. Discussions between the United States and the Soviet Union on mutual arms limitation in the Indian Ocean began in 1977. Australia has taken a close interest in these talks, which could enhance the security of the ANZUS partners and all countries in the Indian Ocean region. The potential value of the bilateral talks in this region was pointed out by the Australian delegation to the Meeting of Indian Ocean Littoral and Hinterland States in July 1979. Australia has participated actively in the UN consideration of proposals to implement the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

Canada

Australia also enjoys a very close relationship with Canada. Similarities of heritage and international outlook have led to extensive co-operation on a wide range of issues of mutual concern.

Caribbean and Latin America

Developments in the Caribbean and Latin America are of increasing importance to Australia, and resident missions have been established in Jamaica, Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Peru and, most recently, Venezuela.

Other countries

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

North South relations

Australia seeks to play a constructive role in the dialogue between developed and developing countries. Proposals cover a range of possible initiatives designed to help more rapid growth in developing countries and a greater harmony of interests in an increasingly interdependent world. Australia shares common economic interests with both developed and developing groups of countries and strongly supports the strengthening and extension of an open world trading system.

United Nations

Australia helped to draft the United Nations Charter in 1945, and has been a consistent supporter of the United Nations principles and objectives since its foundation. Besides participating each year in the General Assembly, Australia has served on the Security Council and on other United Nations bodies (*see Year Book Australia No. 62, page 90*).

Australia has supported self-determination and decolonisation and is a member of the Special Committee on Decolonisation (the Committee of 24) and of the Council for Namibia.

Australia also supports the work of the UN specialised agencies and subsidiary bodies in such fields as development assistance, drug control and human rights. It is a member of the UN Commissions on Human Rights and Narcotic Drugs, and on the Executive Board of the UN Children's Fund.

Australia has been involved in almost all United Nations peacekeeping activities since these began (*see Year Book Australia No. 62, page 90*). Australia has contributed its assessed share of the costs of all United Nations operations and also makes voluntary contributions as well as providing men and equipment.

The Commonwealth

The Commonwealth is a distinctive and unique framework bringing together about a quarter of the world's population. Australia participates in Commonwealth activities and was host to the first regional heads of government meeting, in Sydney in February 1978. Australia will host the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in 1981.

Nuclear issues

Australia's policy is based on strong support of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which Australia ratified in 1973.

On 24 May 1977, the Prime Minister announced Australia's nuclear safeguards policy to cover exports of Australian uranium under new contracts. The policy includes requirements for International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on Australian origin nuclear material, the conclusion of bilateral nuclear safeguards agreements with customer countries, and support for constructive international non-proliferation initiatives. Nuclear safeguards agreements incorporating all the requirements of the Government's policy have been signed with Finland, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the United States and the United Kingdom. Negotiations are continuing with other countries.

Australia is participating in the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation (due to conclude in February 1980) to examine ways in which nuclear energy can help to meet world energy needs consistent with nuclear non-proliferation objectives. Australia is a member of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency and also a member of the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Australia encourages universal adherence to the NPT and is actively engaged in preparations for the second NPT Review Conference which is to take place in August/September 1980.

Disarmament and Arms Control

For a number of years Australia has been active in promoting nuclear arms control and disarmament objectives in the United Nations, and, since January 1979, as a member of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva. Australia attaches particular priority to the earliest possible conclusion of a treaty banning all nuclear testing in all environments. Australia is also active on a number of non-nuclear disarmament questions. A promising start to serious consideration of a possible chemical weapons convention has been made in the Committee on Disarmament. Australia co-sponsored a number of resolutions at the UN Conference on limiting certain conventional weapons held in Geneva in September 1979.

Australia has acceded to the following disarmament and arms control agreements: The Partial Test Ban Treaty, the Geneva Protocol (on Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Cases), the Outer Space Treaty, the Seabed Arms Control Treaty, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Biological Weapons Convention, and the Environmental Modification Ban.

Law of the Sea

Australia is participating in the Law of the Sea Conference, the largest and potentially most important conference in the history of the United Nations, involving major strategic, economic, transport, scientific and environmental issues. Such issues, including freedom of navigation and rights of passage through straits and archipelagoes, are essential for the trade and commerce of a country like Australia. The Conference will also make decisions on matters relating to the extent of Australian sovereignty over offshore mineral resources and its control of offshore fisheries.

Antarctica

Australia, with a long record of Antarctic activity and as the sovereign power in the Australian Antarctic Territory, has a special interest in the development of Antarctic resources regimes that fully reflect its strong conservation concerns. In March 1978 Australia hosted in Canberra the first session of a diplomatic conference to draft a convention for the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources.

Consular activities

Australia has obligations under international convention and practice to provide consular assistance to Australians overseas. More than one million Australians a year travel abroad, and the Department issued 406,000 new passports in 1978.

The increasing number of Australians in difficulties overseas include growing numbers accused of drug offences.

Cultural Relations

The Department administers a program of cultural relations overseas in furtherance of the Government's foreign policy objectives. The program includes exchanges in the performing and visual arts, sport, film and literature as well as academic exchanges. In carrying out this program the Department co-operates and consults with Australian cultural organisations which are active in the field of international cultural exchange.

Treaties

The text of bilateral and multilateral treaties to which Australia becomes a party are printed in the Australian Treaty Series when they enter into practice. Details of treaties are recorded in the Australian Treaties Series 1971. Australia's current position with regard to treaties may be ascertained by using the 1971 list in conjunction with the Cumulative Supplement No. 3 and annual lists of Treaty Actions for 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978. These publications are available from the Australian Government Publishing Service.

Australia's official development assistance to developing countries

Since 1945, Australia has spent over \$4,256 million on aid. In the last decade, official development assistance has more than trebled from \$151 million in 1968-69 to \$460 million in 1978-79. For 1979-80 it is expected to reach \$485 million. This represents an expenditure of about \$33 per head of population in Australia.

Australia's aid to developing countries was 0.45 per cent of GNP in 1978-79.

The table below shows Australia's official development assistance during the years 1976-77 to 1978-79.

AUSTRALIA'S OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(\$'000)

<i>Scheme</i>	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
BILATERAL AID—			
AID TO PAPUA NEW GUINEA—			
Budgetary Support and Development Grant	190,000	200,000	215,000
Training	1,606	1,623	1,784
Other	34,771	17,818	20,412
<i>Total Bilateral Aid to Papua New Guinea</i>	<i>226,377</i>	<i>219,441</i>	<i>237,196</i>

AUSTRALIA'S OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES—*continued*
(S'000)

Scheme	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
BILATERAL AID—<i>continued</i>			
REST OF THE WORLD—			
Bilateral Projects and Technical Assistance	52,115	71,005	91,737
Food Aid	24,743	28,192	35,939
Education and Training	13,473	16,625	15,510
Disaster, Emergency and Refugee Relief	1,094	544	498
Assistance to Non-Government Organisations	650	1,926	2,044
Development Import Grants	-	-	5,199
Association of South East Asian Nations—Economic Co-operation	-	1,452	2,894
Other	100	100	549
<i>Total Bilateral Aid to the Rest of the World</i>	<i>92,175</i>	<i>119,844</i>	<i>154,370</i>
Total bilateral aid	318,552	339,285	391,566
MULTILATERAL AID—			
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS—			
International Development Association	21,040	22,236	15,584
Asian Development Bank—			
Capital subscriptions	5,601	20,308	5,390
Special funds	8,018	4,347	5,334
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	4,604	622	2,048
<i>Total Financial Institutions</i>	<i>39,263</i>	<i>47,513</i>	<i>28,356</i>
CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN AGENCIES AND FUNDS—			
United Nations Development Programs	3,592	5,510	6,820
World Food Program	3,194	7,200	12,136
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	1,100	1,500	1,800
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	420	2,926	6,081
Food and Agricultural Organisation: International Fertilizer Supply Scheme	500	-	-
United Nations Relief and Works Agency	340	381	413
United Nations Environment Fund	459	441	442
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	390	578	700
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	91	88	100
International Atomic Energy Agency: Technical Assistance	78	108	127
World Meteorological Organisation: World Weather Watch	18	19	20
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation Fund for Restoration of Borobudur	40	40	-
United Nations Institute for Training and Research	29	32	34
United Nations Educational and Training Programs for Southern Africa	20	30	30
United Nations Fund for Namibia	25	25	25
United Nations Disaster Relief Office	-	94	100
United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	15	20	20
<i>Total Contributions to UN Agencies and Funds</i>	<i>10,311</i>	<i>18,992</i>	<i>28,848</i>
CONTRIBUTIONS TO REGULAR BUDGETS OF MULTILATERAL AGENCIES PARTLY ACTIVE IN DEVELOPMENT^(a)—			
World Health Organization	853	1,052	1,120
United Nations Organisation	290	345	404
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	170	232	237
Food and Agriculture Organisation	117	139	159
International Labour Organisation	100	105	150
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	61	71	84
United Nations Forces in Congo, Middle East, Cyprus and Lebanon	98	142	204
World Meteorological Organisation	7	6	6
<i>Total Contributions to Regular Budgets, etc.</i>	<i>1,696</i>	<i>2,092</i>	<i>2,364</i>
CONTRIBUTIONS TO OTHER AGENCIES—			
South Pacific Commission	858	950	1,119
International Agricultural Research Centres	2,012	2,688	2,759
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation	830	1,200	1,200
International Monetary Fund—Oil Facility Interest Subsidy Account	1,142	2,501	1,285
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	499	685	478

AUSTRALIA'S OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES—continued
(\$'000)

<i>Scheme</i>	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
MULTILATERAL AID—continued			
CONTRIBUTIONS TO OTHER AGENCIES—continued			
South Pacific Regional Programs	98	975	989
South Pacific Bureau of Economic Co-operation	108	162	190
South Pacific Air Transport Council	127	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	-	784	-
Commonwealth Youth Program	60	60	120
Commonwealth Zimbabwe Scholarship	50	50	50
Regional Training and Research	-	-	491
Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council	57	62	65
Other regional and international programs	2,631	498	586
Total Contributions to Other Agencies	8,472	10,615	9,332
Total multilateral aid	59,742	79,212	68,900
Total official development assistance	378,294	418,497	460,466

(a) The development content is calculated by applying to the contribution of each agency the percentages set out in the Development Assistance Committee Statistical Reporting Directives.

Over half of Australia's aid goes to Papua New Guinea. The remainder is channelled through multilateral programs (e.g. the UN agencies and the Asian Development Bank) and through Australia's bilateral programs. The following table sets out the countries which receive bilateral aid from Australia in excess of \$500,000 in either 1976-77, 1977-78 or 1978-79.

AUSTRALIA'S BILATERAL AID BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION AND COUNTRY
(\$'000)

<i>Country</i>	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	<i>Country</i>	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
ASIA—							
Afghanistan	497	914	247	Tuvalu	35	359	934
Bangladesh	9,088	11,732	20,296	Western Samoa	3,976	3,801	4,634
Burma	2,314	3,387	8,045	Other	727	1,666	2,750
India	7,299	2,388	3,852	Total Oceania	238,949	237,572	264,644
Indonesia	22,525	28,274	36,000	AFRICA—			
Korea, Republic of	717	460	350	Egypt	12	2,327	2,815
Laos	1,369	1,546	797	Ethiopia	743	82	1,827
Malaysia	3,551	5,902	4,865	Ghana	829	1,485	791
Nepal	512	703	1,026	Kenya	1,404	1,516	1,890
Pakistan	4,258	3,250	4,719	Mauritius	638	628	781
Philippines	6,073	6,452	6,493	Mozambique	991	2	334
Singapore	1,067	922	703	Sahelian Zone	-	1,467	-
Sri Lanka	2,306	4,658	4,368	Sudan	35	619	1,156
Thailand	6,069	9,723	10,220	Tanzania	1,437	2,322	1,938
Vietnam	2,522	4,394	1,947	Other	1,133	2,211	2,372
Other	1,678	3,399	7,791	Total Africa	7,222	12,659	13,904
Total Asia	71,845	88,104	111,719	EUROPE—			
OCEANIA—				Total	168	40	129
Fiji	4,292	6,199	8,188	AMERICA—			
Gilbert Islands	260	1,479	2,501	Total	222	368	437
New Hebrides	659	814	1,446	UNSPECIFIED—			
Papua New Guinea	226,377	219,441	237,196	Total	146	542	733
Solomon Islands	1,555	1,710	3,162	Total bilateral aid	318,552	339,285	391,566
Tonga	1,068	2,103	3,833				

Bilateral aid is channelled through a number of programs through which Australia assists with various developmental projects including the provision of experts and equipment, balance of payments support and training of students.

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

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

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Cumulative total to 30 June 1979</i>	<i>Total in training at 30 June 1979</i>	<i>Number of new awards 1978-79</i>
Association of South East Asian Nations	36	10	9
Australian/Asian University Co-operation Scheme	145	40	15
Australian International Awards Scheme(a)	323	44	31
Australia Papua New Guinea Education and Training Scheme(b)	3,554	84	314
Colombo Plan	18,456	970	715
Commonwealth Co-operation in Education Scheme	2,095	118	67
Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan	1,951	170	159
South East Asia Treaty Organisation	86	-	-
South Pacific Aid Program	1,201	103	156
South East Asian Ministers of Education Organisation	18	9	7
Total	27,865	1,548	1,473

(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 overseas

The Department of Foreign Affairs is responsible for advising the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Australian 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.

As at 1 September 1979, Australia maintained the following diplomatic and consular missions overseas. 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 (in Pakistan); Algeria; Argentina; Austria; Belgium; Bolivia (in Chile); Brazil; Bulgaria (in Yugoslavia); Burma; Chile; China; Colombia (in Peru); Costa Rica (in Mexico); Czechoslovakia (in Poland); Denmark; Egypt; Ecuador (in Peru); Ethiopia (in Kenya); Finland (in Sweden); France; German Democratic Republic; Germany, Federal Republic of; Greece; Guatemala (in Mexico); Holy See (in Sweden); Hungary (in Austria); Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Ivory Coast (in Ghana); Japan; Jordan; Republic of Korea; Democratic People's Republic of Korea (in China); Kuwait; Laos; Lebanon; Libya; Luxembourg (in Belgium); Malagasy Republic (in Tanzania); Maldives (in Sri Lanka); Mexico; Mongolia (in U.S.S.R.); Morocco (in France); Nepal (in India); Netherlands; Norway (in Sweden); Pakistan; Panama (in Mexico); Paraguay (in Argentina); Peru; Philippines; Poland; Portugal; Romania (in Yugoslavia); Saudi Arabia; Senegal (in Ghana); South Africa; Spain; Sudan (in Egypt); Sweden; Switzerland; Syria; Thailand; Tunisia (in Algeria); Turkey; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Arab Emirates (in Saudi Arabia); United States of America; Uruguay (in Argentina); Venezuela (in Peru); Vietnam; Yugoslavia.

High Commissions

Bangladesh; Bahamas (in Jamaica); Barbados (in Jamaica); Botswana (in South Africa); Britain; Canada; Cyprus; Fiji; Ghana; Grenada (in Jamaica); Guyana (in Jamaica); India; Jamaica; Kenya; Kiribati (in Nauru); Lesotho (in South Africa); Malaysia; Malta; Mauritius (in Tanzania); Nauru; New Zealand; Nigeria; Papua New Guinea; Seychelles (in Kenya); Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Swaziland (in South Africa); Tanzania; Tonga (in Fiji); Trinidad and Tobago (in Jamaica); Tuvalu (in Fiji); Uganda (in Kenya); Western Samoa; Zambia (in Tanzania).

Commissions

Hong Kong.

Other

Mission to—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); United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (Vienna); Australian Delegation to Multilateral Trade Negotiations (Geneva).

Consulate-General in—New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Honolulu; Osaka; Manchester; Auckland; Lae; Milan; Toronto and Vancouver; Rio de Janeiro; Bombay; Bahrain; and Abu Dhabi.

Consulate in—Edinburgh; Geneva; Messina; Noumea; Vila and Capetown.

Specialist officers of the Department of Trade and Resources (formerly 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 Trade and Resources maintains Trade Commissioner posts which engage in trade promotion in a number of cities where Australia does not have diplomatic or consular representation (*see* Chapter 24, Overseas Transactions). The Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs similarly maintains offices overseas which engage in the selection of migrants and other functions appropriate to that Department.

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.

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, A.C.T. 2600. Consular representatives are not included; particulars of these are also available from the Department of Foreign Affairs. There are about 400 such representatives in Australia, representing about seventy countries.

Embassies

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

High Commissions

Bangladesh; Britain; Canada; Cyprus; Fiji; Ghana; India; Malaysia; Malta; Mauritius; New Zealand; Nigeria; Papua New Guinea; Singapore; Solomon Islands (in Solomon Islands); Sri Lanka.