

## CHAPTER 5

### 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 in the Pacific by the United States of America 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 countries adjacent to it in the Asian and Pacific region and in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. 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 and with Papua New Guinea.

Australia also places a high priority on its participation in the resolution of global issues in the Commonwealth of Nations, the United Nations and other multilateral forums.

#### Relations with the Great Powers

Australia has extensive relations with the United States. The close relationship 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.

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.

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.

#### Relations with Asia and the Pacific

Australia's primary interest and concern in Asia and the Pacific 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) (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.

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 on major powers, both local and external, reaching 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 ASEAN, which it considers a model of successful regional co-operation. Australia has a significant interest in helping to ensure that ASEAN succeeds in its efforts to generate the economic growth and political stability for which it is striving, and strongly 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 \$A15 million. Australia maintains normal relations with Vietnam and Laos and gives a modest amount of aid to each.

Australia places great value on cordial and close relations with Indonesia. While the two countries have differed over the East Timor question, a deliberate effort has been made to ensure that such differences do not affect the broader relationship.

Australia recognises the importance of the Indian sub-continent and has friendly relations with the countries of that region.

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.

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 maritime resources.

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 \$A930 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 Western Europe**

Australia attaches importance to its friendly relations with the European Communities (EC) as well as to its bilateral relations with individual EC member countries including Britain, with which it has a close historical relationship, and other West European countries. Membership of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) enables Australia to participate actively 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 competition between the United States and the Soviet Union. It believes that there should be a balance in super-power 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 June 1976. Australia considers that any arms limitation agreement must be balanced in its effects and consistent with the security interests of the ANZUS partners.

#### **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, Eastern Europe, 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 each year in the United Nations 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) and on a number of other commissions and committees as well as on the governing bodies of specialised agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

Australia has actively supported decolonisation and, besides having been a member of the Trusteeship 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.

Australia has been involved in almost all United Nations peacekeeping activities since these began. Australian observers have served in Greece (1947-51), Indonesia (1947-51), the Middle East (1956- ), Kashmir (1949- ) and Yemen (1962). Australian troops served in Korea (1950-53), and a civilian police contingent, currently 20 strong, has operated in Cyprus since 1964. An RAAF contingent of 47 men and four helicopters is assisting UN peacekeeping forces in the Suez Canal area, and an RAAF Caribou aircraft and crew is serving with the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (as are 6 military observers). Australia has contributed its assessed share of the costs of all UN operations and has made voluntary contributions to the costs of maintaining the United Nations force in Cyprus as well as providing men and equipment for the forces listed above.

#### **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 was 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. 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 \$3,378 million on aid. In the last decade, official development assistance has trebled from \$126 million in 1966-67 to \$378 million in 1976-77. In 1977-78 it is expected to reach \$425 million, representing an expenditure of about \$30 per head of population in Australia.

Australia's aid to less-developed countries was 0.47 per cent of GNP in 1976-77.

The table below shows Australia's official development assistance during the years 1973-74 to 1976-77 and total post-war expenditure to 1976-77.

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

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1974-75</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>Total 1945-46 to 1976-77</i>
<b>BILATERAL AID—</b>					
AID TO PAPUA NEW GUINEA . . . . .	177,076	168,835	211,930	226,377	2,123,048
<b>REST OF THE WORLD—</b>					
Projects, Technical Co-operation and Related Activities—					
Colombo Plan and other Bilateral Programs . . . . .	26,034	45,077	44,843	52,115	429,474
Training—					
Colombo Plan and other Bilateral Programs . . . . .	8,304	8,685	9,120	10,329	101,314
Commonwealth Co-operation in Education Scheme . . . . .	1,006	1,137	1,159	1,153	11,785
Australian-Asian University Co-operation Scheme . . . . .	262	332	518	573	2,349
International Training Institute . . . . .	..	..	102	168	270
Training Services and Student Welfare . . . . .	..	747	1,217	1,250	3,214
Bilateral Food Aid . . . . .	28,819	48,908	31,274	24,743	230,410
<b>Other Bilateral Assistance—</b>					
Assistance to Non-Government Organisations . . . . .	20	437	540	650	1,764
Preservation and Development of South Pacific Cultures . . . . .	..	50	50	100	200
Disaster Relief . . . . .	78	400	50	844	2,956
Emergency Relief . . . . .	..	..	317	250	567
Refugee Relief . . . . .	..	149	..	..	3,630
Indus Basin Development Fund . . . . .	207	2,840	..	..	23,268
Foreign Exchange Operation/Support Fund . . . . .	982	320	633	..	8,665
Tarbela Dam . . . . .	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
Loan to Fiji for Suva-Nadi Highway . . . . .	..	..	615	..	615
Loan to Fiji for Air Pacific . . . . .	..	658	..	..	658
Special Aid . . . . .	..	..	81	..	6,391
Miscellaneous Aid . . . . .	..	..	..	..	174
<i>Total bilateral aid</i> . . . . .	<i>242,788</i>	<i>278,575</i>	<i>303,449</i>	<i>318,552</i>	<i>2,951,752</i>
<b>MULTILATERAL AID—</b>					
<b>FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS—</b>					
International Development Association . . . . .	6,870	15,314	21,249	21,040	112,603
Asian Development Bank . . . . .	2,822	10,815	4,976	13,619	58,668
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development . . . . .	..	588	622	4,604	53,403
Other . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,996
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>9,692</b>	<b>26,717</b>	<b>26,847</b>	<b>39,263</b>	<b>226,670</b>
<i>Less Repayments by ADB</i> . . . . .	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>1,095</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>1,095</i>
<i>Repayments by IBRD</i> . . . . .	<i>706</i>	<i>706</i>	<i>706</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>2,514</i>
<b>Total Financial Institutions</b> . . . . .	<b>8,986</b>	<b>26,011</b>	<b>25,046</b>	<b>39,263</b>	<b>223,061</b>

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

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1974-75</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>Total 1945-46 to 1976-77</i>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN AGENCIES AND FUNDS—</b>					
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration(a).	..	..	..	..	49,586
United Nations Development Programs(b).	1,997	2,525	2,853	3,592	31,249
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund . . . . .	632	779	934	1,100	20,944
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund—Indo-China(c) . . . . .	100	400	..	..	500
World Food Program(d) . . . . .	1,742	2,052	4,174	3,194	19,179
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—Indo-China(e) . . . . .	..	3,476	..	..	3,476
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees . . . . .	200	258	350	420	3,842
International Refugee Organisation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	6,594
United Nations Relief and Works Agency . . . . .	199	234	285	340	5,606
United Nations Environment Fund . . . . .	689	373	398	459	1,919
United Nations Fund for Population Activities . . . . .	225	285	322	390	1,322
Food and Agricultural Organisation International Fertilizer Supply Scheme . . . . .	..	4,449	1,530	500	6,479
Other . . . . .	191	3,693	328	316	9,902
<b>Total Contributions to UN Agencies and Funds . . . . .</b>	<b>5,975</b>	<b>18,524</b>	<b>11,174</b>	<b>10,311</b>	<b>160,598</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS TO REGULAR BUDGETS OF MULTILATERAL AGENCIES PARTLY ACTIVE IN DEVELOPMENT(f)—</b>					
World Health Organisation . . . . .	445	543	671	853	7,587
United Nations Organisation . . . . .	139	177	232	290	2,762
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation . . . . .	77	104	124	170	1,419
Food and Agriculture Organisation . . . . .	53	62	88	117	969
International Labour Organisation . . . . .	51	55	94	100	892
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade . . . . .	23	36	49	61	585
Other . . . . .	39	74	81	105	913
<b>Total Contributions to Regular Budgets, etc. . . . .</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>1,696</b>	<b>15,127</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS TO OTHER AGENCIES—</b>					
South Pacific Commission . . . . .	508	692	784	858	7,489
Agricultural Research Centres . . . . .	448	1,121	1,718	2,012	5,611
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation . . . . .	158	600	700	830	2,485
Regional Education and Training Projects . . . . .	3	43	578	1,130	1,754
International Planned Parenthood Federation . . . . .	125	164	180	180	699
South Pacific Bureau of Economic Co-operation . . . . .	90	85	454	108	764
Association of South-East Asian Nations . . . . .	..	38	741	1,020	1,799
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific . . . . .	50	83	185	499	946
Other . . . . .	799	1,156	549	1,835	5,807
<b>Total Contributions to Other Agencies . . . . .</b>	<b>2,181</b>	<b>3,982</b>	<b>5,889</b>	<b>8,472</b>	<b>27,354</b>
<b>Total multilateral aid . . . . .</b>	<b>17,969</b>	<b>49,568</b>	<b>43,448</b>	<b>59,742</b>	<b>426,140</b>
<b>Total official development assistance . . . . .</b>	<b>260,757</b>	<b>328,143</b>	<b>346,897</b>	<b>378,294</b>	<b>3,377,892</b>

(a) Includes Post-United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Relief. (b) Includes United Nations Special Fund and United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance. (c) Included under the vote 'Colombo Plan and Special Aid to Indo-China'. (d) Includes amounts provided under Food Aid Convention—International Grains Agreement and International Wheat Agreement. (e) Includes amounts provided under 'Colombo Plan and Special Aid to Indo-China' and 'Emergency Relief for Indo-China'. (f) The development content is calculated by applying to the contribution to each agency the percentage set out in the Development Assistance Committee Statistical Reporting Directives.

About three-fifths 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.

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

Country	1975-76	1976-77	Country	1975-76	1976-77
<b>ASIA—</b>			Western Samoa . . . . .	1,889	3,976
Afghanistan . . . . .	204	497	Other . . . . .	714	762
Bangladesh . . . . .	9,675	9,088	<i>Total Oceania . . . . .</i>	<i>219,746</i>	<i>238,949</i>
Burma . . . . .	2,355	2,314	<b>AFRICA—</b>		
India . . . . .	8,692	7,299	Ethiopia . . . . .	26	743
Indonesia . . . . .	24,584	22,525	Ghana . . . . .	382	829
Korea, Republic of . . . . .	583	717	Kenya . . . . .	137	1,404
Laos . . . . .	2,475	1,369	Lesotho . . . . .	104	118
Lebanon . . . . .	50	392	Mauritius . . . . .	700	638
Malaysia . . . . .	4,301	3,551	Mozambique . . . . .	83	991
Nepal . . . . .	357	512	Nigeria . . . . .	142	147
Pakistan . . . . .	4,820	4,258	Seychelles . . . . .	6	242
Philippines . . . . .	6,780	6,073	Tanzania . . . . .	603	1,437
Singapore . . . . .	1,091	1,067	Uganda . . . . .	117	155
Sri Lanka . . . . .	1,969	2,306	Other . . . . .	1,828	518
Thailand . . . . .	4,619	6,069	<i>Total Africa . . . . .</i>	<i>4,128</i>	<i>7,222</i>
Timor . . . . .	250	250	<b>EUROPE—</b>		
Vietnam . . . . .	4,308	2,522	<i>Total . . . . .</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>168</i>
Other . . . . .	2,025	1,036	<b>AMERICA—</b>		
<i>Total Asia . . . . .</i>	<i>79,138</i>	<i>71,845</i>	<i>Total . . . . .</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>222</i>
<b>OCEANIA—</b>			<b>UNSPECIFIED—</b>		
Fiji . . . . .	3,424	4,292	<i>Total . . . . .</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>146</i>
Gilbert Islands . . . . .	95	260	<i>Total bilateral aid . . . . .</i>	<i>303,449</i>	<i>318,552</i>
New Hebrides . . . . .	322	659			
Papua New Guinea . . . . .	211,930	226,377			
Solomon Islands . . . . .	966	1,555			
Tonga . . . . .	406	1,068			

(a) Countries which received more than \$100,000 from Australia in 1976-77 are shown separately.

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 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 1977	Total in training at 30 June 1977	Number of new awards 1976-77
Australian/Asian University Co-operation Scheme . . . . .	107	41	21
Australian International Awards Scheme(a) . . . . .	241	70	38
Australia Papua New Guinea Education and Training Scheme(b) . . . . .	2,907	134	413
Colombo Plan . . . . .	16,895	1,474	943
Commonwealth Co-operation in Education Scheme . . . . .	1,926	198	144
Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan . . . . .	1,603	130	150
South East Asia Treaty Organisation . . . . .	86	..	..
South Pacific Aid Program . . . . .	904	92	158
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>24,669</b>	<b>2,139</b>	<b>1,867</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 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.

In September 1977 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 Brazil); 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 Malta); Hungary (in Austria); Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Ivory Coast (in Ghana); Japan; Jordan (in Lebanon); Republic of Korea; Kuwait (in Saudi Arabia); Laos; Lebanon; Luxembourg (in Belgium); Malagasy Republic (in Tanzania); Maldives (in Sri Lanka); Mexico; Mongolia (in U.S.S.R.); 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); Seychelles (in Kenya); 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; Lesotho (in South Africa); Malaysia; Malta; Mauritius (in Tanzania); Nauru; New Zealand; Nigeria; Papua New Guinea; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Swaziland (in South Africa); Tanzania; Tonga (in Fiji); Trinidad and Tobago (in Jamaica); Uganda (in Kenya); Western Samoa; Zambia (in Tanzania).

### Commissions

Hong Kong, Solomon Islands.

### 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).

*Consulate-General in*—New York; San Francisco; Chicago; Lae; Hamburg; Osaka; Milan; Karachi; Bahrain; Sao Paulo; Auckland; Christchurch; Manchester; Port of Spain; Toronto; Vancouver.

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

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 pages 95–96). 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; 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 (in Indonesia); Indonesia; Iran; Iraq (in Indonesia); Ireland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Jordan; Republic of Korea; Kuwait (in Japan); Laos; Lebanon; 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; Vietnam; Yugoslavia.

#### High Commissions

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

### Trade representation overseas

#### The Australian Trade Commissioner Service, January 1978

The Department of Trade and Resources maintains Trade Commissioners at fifty-eight posts in forty-six countries. More than fifty editions of the Department of Trade and Resources' promotion periodical *Australian Trading News* now circulate in more than 100 countries in seventeen 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; Austria; Bahrain; Belgium; Brazil (Sao Paulo); Britain (London, Manchester); Canada (Vancouver, Ottawa, Toronto); China; Egypt; Fiji; France; German Democratic Republic; Germany, Federal Republic of (Bonn, Hamburg); Greece; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Italy (Rome, Milan); Japan (Tokyo, Osaka); Kenya; Republic of Korea; Libya; Malaysia; Mexico; Netherlands; New Zealand (Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch); Nigeria; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Saudi Arabia; Singapore; South Africa (Johannesburg); Spain; Sweden; Switzerland (Geneva, Berne); Thailand; Trinidad and Tobago; United States of America (Washington DC, Chicago, New York, San Francisco); U.S.S.R.; Yugoslavia.

Full details of the Australian Trade Commissioner posts are available from the Department of Trade and Resources, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.

#### 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; and Tahiti, French Polynesia. Marketing Officers are located in Colombo, Sri Lanka; Copenhagen, Denmark; Dacca, Bangladesh; Dublin, Ireland; Honolulu, U.S.A.; Noumea, New Caledonia; Port Louis, Mauritius; Rangoon, Burma; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and Santiago, Chile.

### **Trade representation 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. 2600.

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