

## 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, as a consequence of the vital role played in the Pacific by the United States of America in the 1939-1945 War and during the Cold War period in ensuring Australian security, close relations were also developed with that country.

Although these links remain important factors in Australia's foreign policy, the emphasis in recent years has become increasingly focused on participation in regional associations and relations with Asian and Pacific countries. At the same time, Australia is not neglecting the development or expansion of relations with countries of all ideologies in all parts of the world, since Australia's interests are world-wide.

Australia's foreign policy today aspires to a more independent stance; one that is less militarily oriented, not liable to suggestions of racism, and one that will achieve for Australia regard in the world at large as a distinctive, tolerant and co-operative nation.

#### Relations with Asia and the Pacific

Asia and the Pacific is the area of Australia's primary interest and concern. This has long been reflected by Australia's active role in regional associations and organisations such as the United Nation's Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the Colombo Plan, the Asian Development Bank, the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) the South Pacific Forum, the South Pacific Commission and in many other commercial and professional bodies, both private and government.

Australia's policy in the Asian and Pacific regions is one of continuing and constructive involvement. Australia believes that peace and prosperity there largely depend on the ability of member countries to co-operate; and for major powers, both local and external, to reach a durable accommodation of interests in which the fears and aspirations of the others and the independence of the smaller or less populous countries of the region will be respected. As new situations emerge Australia will develop flexible approaches towards relations with countries of these regions. Australia has welcomed the ceasefire agreements in Vietnam and Laos and the prospects for peace in Indo-China which they open up. It looks forward to a situation where Australia and its neighbours, as well as the major powers, can play a role in the economic reconstruction and rehabilitation of the whole Indo-China area.

In the longer term, Australia seeks new forms of regional co-operation that are geared to the realities of the present and future. It would like to see consideration given by all countries of the region to the creation of a new regional organisation that would be genuinely representative of the Asia-Pacific region, without ideological overtones, and designed to help free the region from great power rivalries and ideological interference from outside.

Australia welcomes the progress achieved by the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), which it considers a model of successful regional co-operation in South-East Asia. It has also followed with interest the initiatives of ASEAN member countries to achieve a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia; it supports these efforts and would encourage other countries to do likewise. Australia continues to take a sympathetic interest in the developments in the Indian subcontinent.

Australia places high priority on maintaining and strengthening its cordial and close relations with Indonesia, its nearest neighbour. Australia believes that its future is indissolubly linked to Indonesia's, and that the relations between the two countries are a crucial factor which will determine the future of their region for the rest of this century.

Australia also gives high priority to developing and strengthening her relations with Japan, both bilaterally and through 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 Japan's second largest source of imports. Both countries have a common interest in the Asia-Pacific regions' economic and political development.

Diplomatic relations were established with the People's Republic of China in December 1972, and an Australian Embassy in Peking opened on 12 January 1973. Australia looks forward to the development of a substantial relationship with this major power in the Asian region, and preliminary arrangements for a number of exchanges in trade and cultural fields have already commenced.

In the Pacific, Australia looks to expand and consolidate its co-operative activities to promote the stability, welfare, harmony and economic development of the region. Australia has long been an active member of the South Pacific Commission and was a founding member of the South Pacific Forum. Matters of common interest and concern are frequently discussed with Australia's Pacific partners.

#### **Relations with the great powers**

It remains a constant objective of Australian foreign policy to maintain close and continuing co-operation with the United States of America. This relationship is formally expressed in the ANZUS Treaty, which establishes the framework for both countries to co-operate and to consult closely at both the political and official levels. The ANZUS Treaty remains the crucial treaty for Australia, being one of its basic associations in the Pacific and the legal embodiment of the common interests of the people of Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America.

Australia will also continue to promote the development of closer understanding and co-operation to our mutual benefit with the Soviet Union, the other great power with a substantial interest in the Asian and Pacific region.

#### **Relations with Britain and the Commonwealth**

Although aspects of the relationship are changing, the ties of kinship that most Australians have with Britain will remain strong. Because of differences in geographical orientation some divergences in our respective approaches to certain problems of Asia and Europe may emerge, but Australia's relationship with Britain will nevertheless continue to be of great importance. There are opportunities in many fields for mutually beneficial co-operation, which will be facilitated by our close ties of friendship.

Australia also attaches great importance to the Commonwealth of Nations, a unique multi-racial group which brings Australia into more intimate and informal contact at all levels with African, Asian and Caribbean countries. Australia will continue to take an active role in the meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government, and will co-operate in economic, scientific and technical programs for social and economic advancement.

#### **Relations with Europe, Africa, the Middle East and South America**

Australia also recognises the importance of relations with other parts of the world, including Europe, Africa, the Middle East and South America. The growing trade with member countries of the European Economic Community is an example of Australia's world-wide commercial interests. There is also increasing scope for co-operation in the scientific and technical fields. Australia, in 1971, joined the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development), which has provided another point of contact with countries sharing similar social and economic circumstances.

### **United Nations Participation**

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. Its influence in the affairs of the United Nations has been exerted through the annual debates in the General Assembly, through membership of the Security Council (1946-47, 1956-57 and 1973-74), the Economic and Social Council (1948-50, 1953-55 and 1962-64), and the Trusteeship Council, and of the several specialised agencies.

Australia, as one of the administering powers of Nauru up to January 1968, and as the sole administering power of New Guinea, has been a member of the Trusteeship Council since 1947. The Australian Ambassador to the United Nations, was elected president of the Council at its 37th session in May 1970. Australia is a member of the Special Committee on Colonialism (the Committee of Twenty-four) and the Committee to consider measures for keeping the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. In 1950, Australia contributed to the participating 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 also a member of the special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations. Australia contributed its share of the costs, both assessed and voluntary, of the United Nations operations in the Congo. It also contributes personnel for United Nations observer missions in India/Pakistan and the Middle East, and has made voluntary contributions totalling \$US1,620,000 (to 31 December, 1972) to the costs of maintaining the United Nations force in Cyprus. In addition, it has borne approximately \$US2,800,000 being the cost of maintaining its police element in Cyprus. It also bought \$US4,000,000 worth of United Nations bonds. These were issued to meet financial difficulties arising mainly from the cost of these operations, and from the failure of some member States to pay assessed contributions toward the Middle East and Congo operations.

In the economic, social and cultural sphere, Australia has contributed to the work of the United Nations through membership of its specialised agencies and of the Economic and Social Council. It was a foundation member of one of the four United Nations Regional Economic Commissions—the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the 4th, 15th and 24th Sessions of which were held in Australia. In 1963, Australia became a full regional member of ECAFE.

Australia has had varying periods of service as a member of the executive bodies of the principal specialised agencies. 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, UNESCO and numerous financial and other bodies. Australia became a member of the United Nations Governing Council for Environmental Programs for three years from 1973.

Australia's commitment to the United Nations ideal is based on the belief that only through such a body can there be concerted international efforts for the maintenance of a stable and harmonious world order. The purposes of the Charter are, indeed, basic to Australia's approach to international relations. The manifesto of the governing Labor Party commits it to 'make every effort to make the United Nations an effective instrument for justice and peace and political, social and economic advancement'.

To reflect the new Australian Government's more positive support for regional initiatives, and its determination to condemn colonialism and racial discrimination, Australia changed its voting policy on nine politically significant resolutions in the last (1972) session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The changes in policy are especially noticeable in the case of southern African issues. Australia can in future be expected to support resolutions calling for self-determination, decolonisation, and an end to racial discrimination especially in Africa. It recently voted for increased sanctions against Rhodesia and the consideration by the Security Council of similar action against South Africa and Portugal because of their refusal to apply the sanctions imposed by the Security Council. At the same time, Australia has been careful neither to encourage nor to support calls for the use of force to change the racial policies applied in southern Africa.

Australia supported the 1972 resolution establishing an Ad Hoc committee of 15 to study the implications of proposals to declare the Indian Ocean to be a zone of peace, and also agreed to serve on the committee. These actions demonstrate Australia's concern with questions affecting the future stability of the Indian Ocean area, and its readiness to play a responsible part in regional initiatives.

Since its assumption to office, the present Government has also signed the two International Covenants on Human Rights, and has taken action to expedite ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. In addition it has recently ratified the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Seabed Arms Control Treaty, as well as ILO Conventions Nos. 87 and 98.

### Australia's contribution in international aid

Since 1945, Australia has spent almost \$2,000 million on aid. In the last decade, official development assistance has more than trebled from \$64 million in 1961-62 to \$200 million in 1971-72. For 1972-73, it is expected to reach \$220 million. This represents an expenditure of about \$17 per head of population in Australia.

Australia has consistently been among the first three or four of the major aid donors, with a figure for direct government aid averaging 0.56 per cent of GNP over the last four financial years.

The table below lists various items of expenditure which can be fairly readily identified as economic (i.e. non-military) aid to developing countries:

AUSTRALIA'S CONTRIBUTION IN INTERNATIONAL AID, 1967-68 TO 1971-72  
(\$'000)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
<b>Bilateral programs—</b>					
Colombo Plan—					
Projects, equipment, experts and training . . . . .	13,431	12,901	15,186	16,846	17,252
Special aid to Indonesia . . . . .	4,750	5,916	7,881	7,721	9,949
SEATO Aid Program . . . . .	2,498	2,389	2,398	1,891	1,999
Indus Waters Scheme . . . . .	1,996	2,137	293	663	2,021
Emergency Food Aid—India . . . . .	9,500	..	..	..	..
International Grains Arrangement—					
Food Aid Convention . . . . .	..	11,853	11,578	11,840	11,788
Laos Foreign Exchange Operations Fund . . . . .	535	723	643	643	643
Special Commonwealth African Assistance Program . . . . .	423	411	495	497	548
Commonwealth Co-operation in Education(a) . . . . .	753	749	885	732	790
South Pacific Aid Program . . . . .	416	407	495	543	996
Special Aid to Vietnam . . . . .	..	..	..	390	110
Special Aid to Khmer Republic . . . . .	..	..	..	960	1,196
Other . . . . .	97	166	508	548	(b)4,112
<i>Total bilateral aid . . . . .</i>	<i>34,399</i>	<i>37,653</i>	<i>40,362</i>	<i>43,274</i>	<i>51,404</i>
<b>Multilateral programs—</b>					
International Financial Institutions—					
IDA (International Development Association)(c) . . . . .					
	7,134	2,020	2,820	2,815	6,864
ADB (Asian Development Bank)(c) . . . . .					
	3,795	7,589	3,795	4,120	662
United Nations Programs—					
UNDP (UN Development Program) . . . . .					
	1,292	1,241	1,549	1,785	1,735
UNRWA (UN Relief and Works Agency) . . . . .					
	180	180	180	180	180
UNHCR (UN High Commissioner for Refugees) . . . . .					
	134	135	175	262	175
UNICEF (UN Children's Fund) . . . . .					
	480	480	550	825	550
World Food Program . . . . .					
	698	692	1,000	963	843
Other . . . . .	15	338	412	508	691
<i>Total multilateral aid . . . . .</i>	<i>13,728</i>	<i>12,675</i>	<i>10,480</i>	<i>11,458</i>	<i>11,700</i>
<b>Papua New Guinea(d)—</b>					
Grant to Administration . . . . .	77,594	86,994	95,999	101,497	108,169
Expenditure by other Departments . . . . .	14,000	12,382	18,885	20,471	28,551
<i>Total Papua New Guinea aid . . . . .</i>	<i>91,594</i>	<i>99,376</i>	<i>114,884</i>	<i>121,968</i>	<i>136,720</i>
<b>Total international aid . . . . .</b>	<b>139,721</b>	<b>149,704</b>	<b>165,726</b>	<b>176,700</b>	<b>199,824</b>

(a) Administered principally by the Department of Education. (b) Includes emergency relief for Pakistan refugees (\$2,300,000) and rehabilitation and relief aid for Bangladesh (\$1,515,000). (c) The Department of the Treasury has the principal responsibility for the management of Australia's participation in these organisations. (d) The grant to assist the economic development of the Territory of Papua New Guinea is administered principally by the Department of External Territories.

About two-thirds of Australia's aid goes to Papua New Guinea (See Chapter 28, The Territories of Australia). 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 geographic distribution of Australia's bilateral aid.

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

Country	Cumulative total expenditure to 30 June 1972	Expenditure 1971-72	Country	Cumulative total expenditure to 30 June 1972	Expenditure 1971-72
<b>ASIA—</b>			<b>SOUTH PACIFIC—continued</b>		
Afghanistan . . . . .	995	131	Gilbert and Ellice Islands . . . . .	407	90
Bangladesh . . . . .	5,949	5,949	New Hebrides . . . . .	203	102
Bhutan . . . . .	698	93	Tonga . . . . .	580	150
Brunei . . . . .	82	..	Western Samoa . . . . .	817	202
Burma . . . . .	11,362	906	Miscellaneous . . . . .	76	20
India . . . . .	82,579	2,901	<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>6,726</i>	<i>1,897</i>
Indonesia . . . . .	81,243	17,824	<b>AFRICA—</b>		
Iran . . . . .	154	83	Botswana . . . . .	119	24
Khmer Republic . . . . .	8,065	1,760	Gambia . . . . .	110	41
Korea . . . . .	2,961	428	Ghana . . . . .	547	129
Laos . . . . .	9,787	1,227	Kenya . . . . .	566	106
Malaysia . . . . .	29,242	2,914	Lesotho . . . . .	124	29
Maldiv Islands . . . . .	180	56	Malawi . . . . .	157	98
Nepal . . . . .	2,658	839	Mauritius . . . . .	447	247
Pakistan . . . . .	40,812	1,404	Nigeria . . . . .	816	135
Philippines . . . . .	6,437	319	Rhodesia . . . . .	71	3
Singapore . . . . .	6,256	568	Sierra Leone . . . . .	186	15
Sri Lanka . . . . .	16,790	1,154	Sudan . . . . .	67	10
Thailand . . . . .	31,279	3,129	Swaziland . . . . .	71	15
Vietnam . . . . .	24,427	3,017	Tanzania . . . . .	493	82
Miscellaneous, i.e. administrative costs, regional projects, etc.	6,104	1,247	Uganda . . . . .	204	112
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>368,060</i>	<i>45,949</i>	Zambia . . . . .	330	116
<b>SOUTH PACIFIC—</b>			E.A.C.S.O.(a) . . . . .	27	18
British Solomon Islands Protectorate . . . . .	278	77	Miscellaneous . . . . .	111	6
Fiji . . . . .	4,365	1,256	<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>4,446</i>	<i>1,186</i>
			<b>Grand Total</b> . . . . .	<b>379,232</b>	<b>49,032</b>

(a) East African Common Services Organisation.

NOTE. The cumulative totals do not include expenditure made under the Commonwealth Co-operation in Education Scheme before 1968-69.

This bilateral aid is channelled through a number of programs, which include the Colombo Plan, the South Pacific Aid Program and the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan. The largest of these is the Colombo Plan which is the principal framework for economic development within the Asian region.

Through these programs, Australia assists with a number of 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.

STUDENTS TRAINED IN AUSTRALIA UNDER AID PROGRAMS  
(Number)

Scheme	Cumulative total at 30 June 1972	Total in training at 30 June 1972	Number of new awards 1971-72
Colombo Plan . . . . .	11,794	1,616	1,089
SCAAP(a) . . . . .	886	89	118
SPAP(a) . . . . .	341	55	73
SEATO (civilian training)	86	10	4
AIAS(a) . . . . .	128	10	4
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>13,235</i>	<i>1,780</i>	<i>1,288</i>

(a) The Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP) was established to provide training awards to Commonwealth countries in Africa. The South Pacific Aid Program (SPAP) provides the same sort of assistance to the islands and territories of the Pacific. A small training program known as the Australian International Awards Scheme (AIAS) is intended to meet occasional requests from countries outside these regions, particularly those from the Commonwealth countries of the Caribbean and Mediterranean regions.

## Membership of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Australia joined the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as a full member on 7 June 1971.

The Organisation's membership consists of the following 23 countries: Australia; Austria; Belgium; Canada; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Luxemburg; Netherlands; Norway; Portugal; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; The United Kingdom; The United States of America; and the two special status countries of New Zealand and Yugoslavia.

The OECD was established in 1961 to succeed the former Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) which had its origins in the administration of Marshall Plan aid in Europe after the Second World War. The need for a new Organisation was apparent by the beginning of the 1960's, when changing economic conditions called for new arrangements for international economic co-operation. The functions of the OEEC were revised and membership was extended with the inclusion of the United States of America and Canada, and later Finland and Japan in the new Organisation.

The broad aims of the Organisation are to achieve high, sustainable economic growth and employment as well as financial stability in member countries, and to contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multi-lateral, non-discriminatory basis.

OECD member countries, which as a group comprise the major industrialised countries of the world, now participate in a well-established pattern of consultation, co-operation and co-ordination on a wide range of economic matters, including mutual balance of payments problems.

Since joining the OECD, Australia has participated in many important meetings, including the Ministerial Council Meetings in June 1971 (when Australia was invited to join the Organisation) and May 1972; the Economic Policy Committee (which meets two or three times a year) and the Ministers of Science Meeting in October, 1971.

The Secretary-General of the OECD, visited Australia in March 1972 and held wide-ranging discussions with the Australian Government and leaders in primary and secondary industry.

### OECD functions

The following is a brief description of some of the more important OECD functions.

The *Council* is the OECD's governing body. It meets annually at Ministerial level and regularly at Permanent Representative level. Questions to be submitted to the Council, whether relating to the general policy of the Organisation or to the progress of its work, are first examined by the *Executive Committee*.

The *Economic Policy Committee* has developed as an important means of maintaining and improving the co-ordination of member countries' economic policies. The Committee's work has become increasingly involved in identification of the major problems which accompany growth in industrialised countries, and the policy implications of these problems.

Ten separate committees in the *Financial Affairs* area cover invisible transactions, payments, financial markets, monetary and foreign exchange matters, fiscal affairs, insurance, tourism, restrictive business practices, maritime transport and consumer policies.

The *Economic Development Review Committee* is responsible for the annual economic survey of individual member countries. Each country's economic situation and policies are examined by a panel of representatives of other member governments and the results are published in an annual survey.

The *Development Assistance Committee (DAC)* attempts to expand the aggregate volume of resources made available to the developing countries and to improve their effectiveness. All the major developed countries of the OECD are members of the DAC, which Australia joined separately in 1966. Member countries of the DAC comprise the largest donors of financial and technical aid, representing some 95 per cent of the global total of aid from both official and private sources to developing countries.

The *Environment Committee* investigates problems associated with pesticides, water and air pollution, noise and urban development, etc.

The OECD emphasises the economic and trade implications of environmental policies, relating such policies to qualitative objectives of growth policies, and formulating concerted solutions to problems. In May 1972 the Organisation adopted a set of 'guiding principles concerning the international economic aspects of environmental policies', incorporating *inter alia* the 'polluter pays' principle.

The *Trade Committee* and its subsidiary bodies consider questions which relate to trade policies and practices or consult with each other on particular trade issues. The Committee is also used as a forum for the co-ordination of trade policy issues which arise in relation to non-member countries, particularly the developing countries. The Organisation has played a central role in the introduction of a system of generalised non-reciprocal and non-discriminating tariff preferences for the benefit of developing countries.

The *Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy* assumed the functions of the former Committee for Science Policy in January 1972 and had its mandate extended to include responsibility for ensuring co-operation among member countries in the field of technology as well as science. The Committee examines national policies and links between science, economic growth and social development. Ministerial meetings on science and technology are held every two years for which the Committee makes the necessary preparations.

The *Manpower and Social Affairs Committee* studies and compares member countries' progress with manpower and industrial relations, and studies aspects of social planning.

Other major committees of the organisation include those for agriculture, industry, science, education, energy and oil.

*Problems of world trade.* The meeting of the Ministerial Council of the OECD in June 1971 authorised the establishment of a small, high level group to study problems of world trade and related matters arising in the longer term perspective. Australia has made submissions to this group. The group's report was released in September 1972. In October 1972, the council decided that discussions on international monetary and trade issues should continue in the organisations Executive Committee, which would meet at 'high level' for the purpose.

## Diplomatic representation

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 March 1973 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.

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 (50)

Afghanistan ( <i>in</i> Pakistan)	Hungary ( <i>in</i> Austria)	Peru ( <i>in</i> Argentina)
Arab Republic of Egypt	Indonesia	The Phillipines
Argentina	Iran	Poland ( <i>in</i> U.S.S.R.)
Austria	Ireland	Portugal
Belgium	Israel	Romania ( <i>in</i> Yugoslavia)
Brazil	Italy	South Africa, Republic of
Bulgaria ( <i>in</i> Yugoslavia)	Japan	Spain
Burma	Khmer Republic	Sweden
Chile	Korea Republic of	Switzerland
China, People's Republic of	Laos	Thailand
Czechoslovakia ( <i>in</i> Austria)	Lebanon	Turkey, Republic of
Denmark ( <i>in</i> The Netherlands)	Luxembourg ( <i>in</i> Belgium)	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Ethiopia ( <i>in</i> Kenya)	Mexico	United States of America
Finland ( <i>in</i> Sweden)	Nepal ( <i>in</i> India)	Uruguay ( <i>in</i> Argentina)
France	The Netherlands	Vietnam Republic of
Germany, Federal Republic of	Norway ( <i>in</i> Sweden)	Yugoslavia
Greece	Pakistan	

**High Commissions (20)**

Bangladesh	Malaysia	Sri Lanka
Britain*	Malta	Tanzania
Canada	Mauritius ( <i>in</i> Tanzania)	Tonga ( <i>in</i> Fiji)
Fiji	Nauru	Uganda ( <i>in</i> Kenya)
Ghana	New Zealand	Western Samoa ( <i>in</i> Fiji)
India	Nigeria	Zambia ( <i>in</i> Tanzania)
Kenya	Singapore	

**Commission**

Hong Kong

**Other**

*Mission to*—European Atomic Energy Community (Brussels); European Coal and Steel Community (Brussels); European Economic Community (Brussels); United Nations (New York); United Nations (Geneva); Organization 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.

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

Specialist officers of the Department of Trade, other Commonwealth 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 Industry maintains Trade Commissioner posts which engage in trade promotion in a number of cities where Australia does not have diplomatic or consular representation (*see* below).

The Department of Immigration similarly maintains offices overseas which engage in selection of migrants (*see* page 124).

**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, Wiesbaden.

**Diplomatic representatives in Australia**

There are forty-eight non-Commonwealth and ten Commonwealth countries accredited to Australia.

The following list shows the diplomatic missions in 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 (48)**

Arab Republic of Egypt	Greece	The Philippines
Argentina	Indonesia	Poland
Austria	Iran	Portugal
Bangladesh	Ireland	Romania ( <i>in</i> Japan)
Belgium	Israel	South Africa, Republic of
Brazil	Italy	Spain
Bulgaria	Japan	Sweden
Burma	Khmer Republic	Switzerland
Chile	Korea	Thailand
China, Peoples Republic of	Laos	Turkey, Republic of
Czechoslovakia ( <i>in</i> Indonesia)	Lebanon	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Democratic Republic of Germany	Mexico	United States of America
Denmark ( <i>in</i> New Zealand)	Nepal ( <i>in</i> Japan)	Uruguay
Federal Republic of Germany	The Netherlands	Vietnam Republic of
Finland	Norway	Yugoslavia, Socialist Federal Republic of
France	Pakistan	
	Peru	

\* Administered by Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.

**High Commissioners (10)**

Britain	India	Singapore
Canada	Malaysia	Sri Lanka
Fiji	Malta	
Ghana	New Zealand	

**Overseas trade representation****The Australian Trade Commissioners Service, January 1973**

The Department of Overseas Trade maintains Trade Commissioners at fifty-one posts in thirty-seven countries. Twenty-five editions of the Department of Overseas Trade's promotion periodical *Austral News* now circulate in more than 100 countries in seven 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.

Argentina	Indonesia	Singapore
Austria	Iran	South Africa, Republic of (Johannesburg, Cape Town)
Bahrain	Italy (Rome, Milan)	Sweden
Belgium	Japan (Tokyo, Osaka)	Switzerland (Geneva, Berne)
Britain	Korea	Thailand
Canada (Montreal, Vancouver, Ottawa, Toronto)	Kenya	Trinidad
Chile	Lebanon	Arab Republic of Egypt
Fiji	Malaysia	United States of America (Washington, D.C., Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles)
France	The Netherlands	U.S.S.R.
Germany, Federal Republic of (Bonn, Hamburg)	New Zealand (Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch)	Yugoslavia
Greece	Pakistan	
Hong Kong	Peru	
India	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 have no official status but supplement the work of the Trade Commissioner in whose Territory they are located. Correspondents are located in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Istanbul, Turkey; Mozambique; Port Louis and Mauritius; Marketing Officers are located in Bombay and Calcutta, India; Brussels, Belgium; Colombo, Ceylon; Dublin, Ireland; Madrid, Spain; Rangoon, Burma; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and Tel Aviv, Israel.

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

**Commonwealth Migration Offices overseas**

The Department of Immigration has established offices overseas to handle migration matters, and in some countries regional officers are provided. Inquiries and applications may also be made at any Australian diplomatic, consular or trade post overseas. Full details are available from the Department of Immigration, Canberra, A.C.T.